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Henry Heathcote

THE
GRAND TOUR.

Containing an Exact

DESCRIPTION

Of most of the

CITIES, TOWNS, and Remarkable
PLACES of EUROPE.

Together with

A Distinct ACCOUNT of the POST-ROADS and
STAGES, with their respective DISTANCES,

THROUGH

HOLLAND,	SWEDEN,	FRANCE,
FLANDERS,	RUSSIA,	SPAIN,
GERMANY,	POLAND,	AND
DENMARK,	ITALY,	PORTUGAL.

LIKEWISE

DIRECTIONS relating to the MANNER and
EXPENCE of Travelling from one Place and
Country to another.

AS ALSO

OCCASIONAL REMARKS on the present State of
TRADE, as well as of the LIBERAL ARTS and SCIENCES,
in each respective Country.

Thomas New 57
V O L. II.

L O N D O N :

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THE

THE
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
THROUGH
GERMANY.

CHAP. I.

General Description of Germany.

SECT. I.

Of the name, situation, extent, climate, seas, rivers, and mountains of Germany.

GERMANY is a large country of ^{The name of Germany.} Europe, divided into several states and principalities, which are united all under one head, distinguished by the title of Emperor. It was called by the *Latins*, *Germania*; because, as some say, when the inhabitants of this country passed over into *Gaul*, in order to people that province, they called the *Gauls* their brothers. Others pretend that

this name is not of a *Latin* origin, but derived from the old *Celtic* word *Guerre*, which signifies war, and the *Saxon* word *Man*, importing that the inhabitants were a warlike race of men. By the *French* it is called *Allemagne*, and by the *Italians*, *Allemagna*; a denomination most probably derived from the *Allemani*, who formed a considerable part of the ancient inhabitants, and were totally defeated by the *Franks* in 499 at the battle of *Tolbiaco* or *Zulpich*. By the *Germans* themselves this country is called *Teutschland*, a name said to have been derived from the *Teutones*, who were its most ancient inhabitants, and so denominated from *Tuisto*, one of their kings, whom fabulous history ranks among the number of their Gods.

Its extent. The extent of ancient *Germany* was much greater than that of the modern. The ancient included not only the same provinces as the modern, but likewise *Sleswick*, *Jutland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Prussia*, and a great part of *Poland*. The bounds of modern *Germany* (including *Bohemia* and *Silesia*) are the *Baltic Sea*, *Denmark*, and the *German Ocean* towards the north; *Poland* and *Hungary* on the east; the *Gulph of Venice* and the *Alps*, which divide it from *Italy*, towards the South; and *France* and the *Low Countries*, towards the west. It extends itself from 44 to 55 degrees of north latitude, and from 5 to 19 degrees of east longitude, being about 720 English miles in length from east to west, and about 600 in breadth from north to south.

Soil. *Germany* is generally a level country towards the north and east, consisting great part of it of a barren sand or marsh. On the south it is incumbered with the mountains of the *Alps*; but in the middle there is a great variety of hills, valleys, fruitful fields and meadows, especially along the

the banks of its great rivers, the *Danube*, *Rhine*, &c. The air in the southern provinces is temperate and healthful, and the soil exceeding fruitful; but towards the north the climate is very cold, and the lands produce neither wine nor oil, and but moderate crops of grain. The seas of *Germany* are the *Baltic* and the *German Ocean*, though the latter washes but a small part of the *German shore*.

The principal rivers of this country are, 1. The *Danube*, which rises near a small village in *Suabia*, situate in the *Black Forest*, and directing its course north-east through *Suabia*, visits the city of *Ulm*; then running east through *Bavaria* and *Austria*, passes by *Ratisbon*, *Passau*, *Lintz*, and *Vienna*; then entering *Hungary*, it runs south-east from *Presburg* to *Buda*, and so on to *Belgrade*; after which it divides *Bulgaria* from *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*, and at length discharges itself by several channels into the *Black Sea*, through the province of *Bessarabia*.

2. The *Rhine*, which rises in the country of the *Grisons* in *Switzerland*, and running north by *Coire*, continues its course till it forms a lake by *Constance*. From hence it turns west, and visiting *Schaffhausen* and *Basil*, runs directly north, dividing *Suabia* from *Alsatia*; from hence it directs its course through the *Palatinate*, and receiving the *Neckar*, the *Maine*, and the *Moselle*, it visits *Mentz*, *Coblentz*, and *Cologne*, and enters the *Netherlands* at *Schenkenschans*, where it is divided into several channels, the two largest of which are called the *Lech* and the *Waal*, which running west through the *United Provinces*, discharge themselves into the *German sea*.

3. The *Elbe*, which rises in the confines of *Silesia* and *Bohemia*, and running south to *Konigsgratz* in *Bohemia*, steers its course afterwards

north-west, till it receives the *Mulda* at *Melnick*, below *Prague*; and then continuing its course north, passes through *Saxony*, visiting *Dresden*, *Meissen*, and *Wittenberg*; and afterwards *Magdeburg*; then running north-east through *Brandenburg*, it receives the river *Havel*; after which it divides the dutchy of *Lunenburg* from *Mecklenburg*, and then steering between the dutchy of *Bremen* and *Holstein* visits *Hamburg*, and proceeding north-west by the fortrefs of *Gluckstat*, falls not far from thence into the *German Sea*. 'Tis observable that this river is navigable for large ships higher than any river in *Europe*, vessels of 3 or 400 tons coming up as far as *Hamburg*, which is 70 miles distant from the sea.

The Oder. 4. The *Oder*, which rises on the confines of *Hungary*, and runs from south to north through the province of *Silesia*; from thence it continues its course north through *Brandenburg*, and then separating the eastern from the western *Pomerania*, divides itself into several channels, and forms the islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*, below which it falls into the *Baltic Sea*, visiting in its course the cities of *Ratibor*, *Opelen*, *Breslaw*, *Glogaw*, *Crossen*, *Frankfort*, and *Stettin*.

The Weser. 5. The *Weser*, which rises in the mountains of *Thuringia*, runs north between the circles of *Westphalia* and *Lower Saxony*, and passing by *Minden* and *Bremen*, falls into the *German Sea* below *Carlsstat*. These are the chief rivers of Ger-

Lesser rivers. many: As for the rest which do not discharge themselves into the sea, but into some of the fore-mentioned great rivers, we shall take notice of them when we come to the respective provinces through which they direct their course.

The

The principal mountains are those of *Bohe-Mountains: mia*, the *Rifen* mountains in *Silefia*, the mountains of *Misnia*, and *Thuringia*, the *Kollenberg* in *Pomerania*, the *Broksberg*, and the *Hartzberg* in *Lower Saxony*; the mountains of *Alsace*, *Lorrain*, and *Saltzburg*; the mountains of *Tyrol*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and others which contain mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, and quicksilver.

The most remarkable woods in *Germany* are Woods: those of *Bohemia*, the *Black Forest*; as also the woods of *Oden*, *Hartz*, *Wester*, *Thuringia*, and *Speffart*, with several others of inferior note.

S E C T. II.

Description of the particular circles of Germany, and of the other provinces belonging to the empire, but not included in the circles.

THE most received division of *Germany* is Division of Germany. that which was made by the Emperor *Maximilian I.* into ten circles, three of which lye on the North, viz. 1. The circle of *Upper Saxony*; 2. The circle of *Lower Saxony*; 3. The circle of *Westphalia*: Three on the south, viz. 4. The circle of *Austria*; 5. The circle of *Bavaria*; 6. The circle of *Swabia*: And three about the middle, viz. 7. The circle of *Franconia*; 8. The circle of the *Upper Rhine*; 9. The circle of the *Lower Rhine*. The tenth circle was that of *Burgundy*, which included the dukedom of *Burgundy*, and the seventeen provinces of the *Netherlands*; but this circle has been long since detached from the empire. To these circles modern

modern geographers add *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, and *Moravia*, which though governed by particular laws, are supposed nevertheless to constitute a part of the *Germanic* body.

I. *The CIRCLE of AUSTRIA.*

Extent, *Austria* is the *Pannonia* of the ancients, and contains not only the archdukedom of *Austria*, but likewise the dutchies of *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*; the counties of *Göritz*, *Cilley*, and *Tyrol*, and the bishoprick of *Brixen* and *Trent*. These territories are bounded by *Bohemia* and *Moravia* on the north; by the kingdom of *Hungary* on the east; by the *Venetian* dominions towards the south; and by *Bavaria* towards the west; extending in length from east to west near 300 miles, and about 220 from north to south.

**And name
of *Austria*,**

The name of *Austria* or *Ostria* is owing to its eastern situation in respect to the other parts of the empire, but its ancient denomination was that of *Pannonia Superior*. The *Romans* having abandoned this country, the *Boiarii* took possession of it, and made it part of the great dukedom of *Bavaria*. The emperor *Otho* the first erected it into a separate marquisate; and the emperor *Rodolph I.* (who before his election to the imperial crown was count of *Hapsburg*, and the first emperor of the *Austrian* family) made his son *Albert* the first archduke of *Austria*. From

**Origin of its
grandeur.**

that period *Austria* increased in grandeur every day; for not only the countries of *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, *Tyrol*, and *Alsatia* were added to it, but by the marriage of *Maximilian* of *Austria* with *Mary* of *Burgundy*, the seventeen provinces of the *Low Countries*, with *Franch Comté* were added to his dominions; and by the marriage of *Philip*, son of the said *Maximilian*, with *Jane* of

of Spain, great part of Spain, with Naples, Sicily, and the Spanish dominions in America, devolved on the Austrian family.

Austria is divided into Upper and Lower, the Division of
Austria. Lower is so called from being situated lower down the *Danube* than the other, from which it is separated by the river *Ens*, which falls into the *Danube* near a city of that name. The chief Chief towns. town in *Lower Austria*, are *Vienna*, the capital of the province and of the empire, *Ebersdorf*, *Laxenburg*, *Krems*, *Neustadt*, *Closter Neuburg*, *Baden*, *S. Polten*, *Weidhofen*, *Ips*, *Mautern*, *Kornenburg*, *Laba*, *Brug*, *Tuln*, *Pechlarn*, *Melck*. The chief towns of *Upper Austria*, are, *Lintz*, *Ens*, *Efferdingen*, *Wels*, *Gemund*, *Steyer*, *Starenberg*, *Hallsadt*, *Treystadt*, *Greyn*. *Austria* produces great quantities of corn and saffron, as likewise wine, but the last of an indifferent quality; and, generally speaking, it abounds with all necessaries of life. This province is watered with several rivers, as, the *Ween*, the *Ens*, the *Steyr*, the *Leyt*, which all fall into the *Danube*.

The dutchy of *Stiria* or *Steyrmarck*, in which Stiria, we include the county of *Gilley*, is bounded by *Austria* on the north, by *Hungary* and *Sclavonia* Its extent. on the east, by *Carinthia* and *Carniola* on the south, and by *Salzburg* on the west, extending in length 100 miles from east to west; and in breadth in some places 80, in others 40 from north to south. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Stiria*, in respect to the course of the river *Muer*. In the *Lower Stiria*, the chief Chief towns. towns are, *Gratz*, the capital of the dukedom, *Rackersburg*, *Pettaw*, *Marchburg*, *Eggenburg*, and *Gilley*, the capital of the earldom of that name. This earldom lies south of the river *Drave*, extending to the banks of the *Save*, and was once governed by its own earls, but is now united to

Soil.

Stiria. In the *Upper Stiria* the chief towns are, *Judenburg*, *Marienzel*, *Seccaw*, *Eisenartz*, *Leuben*. The *Upper Stiria* is a very mountainous country, where the natives feed large flocks of sheep, which afford good wool. The *Lower Stiria* abounds in corn, wine, fruit, fish, and venison.

Carinthia.

The dukedom of *Carinthia* is bounded by *Stiria* and *Saltzburg* on the north, by another part of *Stiria* on the east, by *Carniola* on the south, and by *Tyrol* on the west; extending 100 miles in length from east to west, and about 30 from north to south. The country is mountainous and barren, and the air cold, but plentifully watered with lakes and rivers; particularly, the river *Drave* runs through the province, and receives many other lesser streams. The chief towns are, *Clagenfurt*, *S. Veit*, *Gurck*, *S. Andrews*, *Friesach*, *Sonneck*, *Villach*, *Wolfsberg*, *S. Leonard*, *Feldkirchen*, the four last belong to the bishop of *Bamberg*.

And chief towns.

Carniola.

Its extent.

The dutchy of *Carniola*, with *Windefsmarch*, or the marquisate of *Windes*, is bounded on the north by *Carinthia* and *Gilley*, on the east by *Croatia*, and on the south by a ridge of mountains which separate it from the territories of *Venice*; extending 100 miles from east to west, and about 40 from north to south. This country is mountainous, but agreeably diversified by a mixture of large pleasant valleys, which afford plenty of corn and wine. It is well watered by several good rivers, particularly the *Save*, the *Lauback*, and the *Gurck*. This province is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Carniola*, the *Windefsmarch*,

Division,

And chief towns.

and the county of *Goritia*. The chief towns in *Upper Carniola* are, *Laubach*, *Crainburg*, and *Bischoffslack*. In the *Lower* are, *Oberlaubach* and *Zirknitz*. In *Windefsmarch*, the chief towns are,

Metling

Metling and *Rudolphsworth*; and the principal place in *Goritia* is of the same name.

Tyrol, supposed to be the ancient *Rhætia Su-Tyrol*.
pexior, is bounded by *Bavaria* and part of *Suabia*
to the north, by *Carinthia* and *Friuli* towards Its extent.
the east, by the *Grisons* and *Trent* towards the
south, and by *Switzerland* on the west; extend-
ing about 100 miles in length from east to west,
and 60 from north to south. It is usually sub-Division.
divided into *Tyrol Proper*, the bishoprick of *Bri-*
xen, and the districts of *Meran*, *Pludentz*, *Bre-*
gentz, *Feldkirk*, and *Montfort*. The chief towns
in *Tyrol Proper* are, *Inspruck*, the metropolis of And chief
the county; *Tyrol*, which gives name to the towns.
county, though a place of no consequence; *Hall*,
Kufstein, and *Meran*. The chief towns of the
bishoprick of *Brixen* are, *Brixen*, *Brauneck*, and *Brixen*.
Clausen. The little districts of *Meran*, *Pludentz*,
Montfort, and *Feldkirk*, have each a town, the
head of the district, and of the same name.

The bishoprick of *Trent*, is sometimes esteemed The bishop-
a part of *Italy*; but the bishop being a prince of rick of
the empire, the *Germans* reckon it a part of the *Trent*.
circle of *Austria*. The country is situate among
the *Alps*, and has *Tyrol* on the north, the *Vene-*
tian territories on the east and south, and the
country of the *Grisons* on the west; extending Its extent.
seventy miles in length from east to west, and
fifty from north to south. The river *Adige* runs
quite across this country, and receives several
other small rivers, which fall from the moun-
tains on each side. The chief towns are, *Trent*, And chief
and *Rovaredo*. The country of *Trent* in general towns.
produces good wine and oil, cattle, and fruits.
Their wine is well tasted and strong, but they
have very little corn or grain of any kind.

Though *Austria* is enumerated among the circles Privileges of
of the empire, 'tis observable notwithstanding the circle of
Austria, that

that it is subject only to its own prince, and is exempt from the rules and orders by which the other circles are governed. The general laws of the empire, or the acts of the diet, do not affect *Austria*; neither is it obliged to contribute to any charge for the defence of the empire. This is because the emperors of this house foreseeing their male line might fail, or that another family might be elected to the imperial dignity, continually heaped new privileges and favours on this and their other hereditary countries; that if they should ever be separated from the empire, they might be formed into a great body, and be able to subsist independent of any other power.

The house of *Austria* derived its origin from the earls of *Hapsburg*, descended from the counts of mount *Aventine*, who being forced out of *Rome* in 1144, by the *Arnaldistic* heretics, fled to *Switzerland*, where *Albert* the principal of the family, married the daughter of *Worneus* the last earl of *Hapsburg*. *Rodolphus* the first emperor of the house of *Austria*, was great-grandson of *Albert*, and was crowned emperor in 1282. The princes his descendants were from that time almost uninterruptedly chosen to the same dignity, till the family became extinct in the late emperor *Charles VI.* The arms of *Austria* are Gules, a Fesse argent.

II. The CIRCLE of BAVARIA.

Territories
included in
this circle.

The circle of *Bavaria* contains not only the proper dominions of the duke of that name, but also the territories of the archbishop of *Saltzburg*; as also, of the bishops of *Passau*, *Ratisbon*, and *Freisingen*; and the lands of several abbeys and convents, which have little or no dependance on the said prince. This country includes great part
of

of the ancient *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia*, and *Noricum*, and acquired the name of *Bavaria*, or rather *Boiaria*, from the *Boii*, a *Gallic* nation, who settled in these parts. The modern *Bavaria* is bounded by *Franconia*, *Voitland*, and *Bohemia* on the north; by *Bohemia* and *Austria* towards the east; by *Carinthia*, *Brixen*, and *Tyrol* towards the south; by *Suabia* on the west; extending about 200 miles from north to south, and 120 from east to west. This circle is usually divided into three parts, viz. The *Upper* and *Lower Bavaria*, and the *Upper Palatinate*. The *Upper Bavaria* lies between the county of *Tyrol*, and the *Danube*, and is generally a mountainous barren soil. The chief rivers are the *Danube*, the *Lech*, the *Inn*, the *Amber*, the *Iller*, the *Saltz*, the *Nab*, and the *Iser*. The chief towns are, *Munich*, the capital of *Bavaria*, and residence of the elector of that name, *Freisingen*, (which, with a small territory, is subject to its own bishop) *Ingolstadt*, *Donawert*, *Rain*, *Landspurg*, *Oetingen*, *Tegernsee*, *Scheyren*, *Wasserburg*, *Hay*, *Muldorf*, *Burkhausen*, *Branau*, and *Scharding*. The *Lower Bavaria* extends along the *Danube* to the confines of *Austria*, and is as fruitful a province as most in the empire. The chief towns are, *Ratisbon*, (an imperial city) *Straubingen*, *Landshut*, *Passau*, (which, with a district of twenty miles between the *Palatinate* and *Austria*, belongs to its own bishop) *Mosburg*, and *Abach*.

The *Upper Palatinate* of *Bavaria*, or *Nortgow*, so called from its northern situation, in respect of the Elector's other dominions, is bounded by *Voitland* on the north, by *Bohemia* and *Austria* towards the east, on the south by the *Danube*, which separates it from the duchy of *Bavaria*; and on the west by *Suabia* and part of *Franconia*. This is generally a rocky country, though in

Soil.

some places there are vallies which afford good corn and pasture. Their greatest riches lie in the bowels of the earth, in their mines of copper, silver, and other metals, especially iron, of which they forge and sell a great quantity. This *Palatinate*, was taken from the elector *Palatine*, together with his other territories, upon his assuming the title of king of *Bohemia* about the year 1620, and transferred to the duke of *Bavaria* with the title of Elector; and though the rest of the elector *Palatine's* dominions were restored to his posterity, with an eighth electorate by the treaty of *Munster*, yet the *Upper Palatinate*, with the electoral dignity, was confirmed to the *Bavarian* family, which they remain in possession of to this day. The chief towns of the *Upper Palatinate* are, *Amberg*, *Sultzbach*, (which belongs to the elector of *Palatine* as prince of *Sultzbach*) *Cham*, *Walsassen*, *Castel*, *Neuburg*, *Luchtenburg*, and *Auerbach*.

How it came to the *Bavarian* family.

Its chief towns.

Archbishoprick of *Saltzburg*.

Its extent.

Soil.

The archbishoprick of *Saltzburg*, which is reckoned part of the circle of *Bavaria*, is bounded by the duchy of *Bavaria* on the north, by *Stiria* and the *Upper Austria* towards the east, by *Carinthia* and part of *Tyrol* on the south, and by *Tyrol* towards the west; extending 70 miles from east to west, and 50 from north to south. This country takes its name from the river *Saltza*, which runs through it, and consists chiefly in mountains containing very considerable mines of copper and iron, and some of silver. It affords also a large quantity of salt, which is the principal revenue of the country, and has many excellent quarries, out of which they dig a stone not much inferior to jasper. The archbishop of *Saltzburg* is sovereign of the country, primate of *Germany*, and co-director of the circle of *Bavaria*, with the elector of that name. The chief towns are,

are, *Saltzburg, Lauffen, Hallein, Gasteim, Werfen, Gollingen, Muldorf, and Raftat.* The bishop is also sovereign of *Friefach* and *St. Andrews* in *Carinthia*. And chief towns.

The elector of *Bavaria*, before the present war, was one of the richest and most powerful princes of the empire. His country is so populous, that they reckon in *Bavaria*, including the *Upper Palatinate*, 35 great and little cities, 94 towns, about 1000 fiefs noble, and 11,704 villages and hamlets, which bring in a revenue of above half a million sterling; and a modern *German* writer makes it amount to between 8, and 900,000 *l.* The elector has several towns well fortified, a noble arsenal, and commonly 12,000 men on foot; but in case of any emergency, he can march 30000 men into the field. The Elector's riches.

But though *Bavaria* in general is a rich plentiful country, and extremely well situated for trade, being watered by the *Danube* and many other navigable rivers, yet the inhabitants are generally poor, which proceeds from the elector's monopolizing the most considerable branches of traffick, as salt, corn, and beer, which are at such excessive rates, that a peasant is scarce able to purchase them. And forces.

The elector and the archbishop of *Saltzburg*, are co-directors of this circle. The elector styles himself duke of the *Upper and Lower Bavaria*, and of the *Upper Palatinate*, duke and count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, elector and vicar of the empire and grand master of the household. Bavaria well situated for trade.

His arms are Lozengewise Argent and Azure of twenty-one pieces bendwise for *Bavaria*. One and four sable a lion Or, crowned languid and armed Gules for the *Palatinate*, with an imperial globe Or, as elector and grand master of the household of the empire. The inhabitants poor.

The elector's titles.

And arms.

The

III. *The CIRCLE of FRANCONIA.*

Name. The circle of *Franconia* is so called from its ancient inhabitants the *Franks*, who received this denomination, as some relate, from *Francus* their commander. Others pretend that the *Franks* were not one particular people, but several *German* nations united together against the *Romans*, who, to shew their love of liberty, took the name of *Franken*, which in their language implied a free people. The modern *Franconia* is bounded by *Hesse* and *Thuringia* towards the north, by the *Palatinate* of *Bavaria* on the east, by *Suabia* on the south, and by the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine* towards the west; extending about 130 miles from east to west, and about 140 from north to south. Its principal rivers are, the *Main*, the *Tauber*, the *Rednitz*, the *Almutz*, and the *Pegnitz*. The whole country is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, forests and champaign, and moderately fruitful in corn and wine.

**And extent
of *Franconia***

**Principal
rivers.**

Soil.

Its division.

This circle comprehends, 1. The bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*. 2. The bishoprick of *Bamberg*. 3. The bishoprick of *Aichstat*. 4. The district belonging to the master of the *Teutonic* order. 5. The marquises of *Culembach* and *Anspach*. 6. The counties of *Coburg*, *Henneburg*, *Hohenloe*, *Castell*, *Schwartzenburg*, *Wertheim*, and *Erpach*. 7. The imperial or free cities of *Frankfort*, *Nuremberg*, *Rosemberg*, *Schweinfurt*, *Weinsheim*, and *Weissenburg*, with their several little territories.

**Bishoprick of
Wurtzburg.**

The bishoprick of *Wurtzburg* is one of the oldest and most considerable of all *Germany*. It is surrounded by the territories of *Fuld*, *Brandenburg*, *Mergentheim*, and by the *Oden*, and *Speffart* forests. The extent of this bishoprick is very large, containing near 400 towns and

villages,

villages, besides *Wurtzburg*. The whole country is very fertile, abounding in corn and wine, especially of the latter, of which it sends a great quantity into other parts of *Germany*. The bishop is absolute in his dominions, and takes the title of *Dux Franciæ Orientalis*. The chief towns of this bishoprick are *Wurtzburg*, *Ochsenfort*, *Kitzingen*, *Königshofen*, and *Mainsburg*.

The bishoprick of *Bamberg* lies not only in the middle of *Franconia*, but likewise in the very heart of *Germany*, and extends sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth. The bishop is absolute sovereign of this country, and has several more castles and royalties in *Carinthia* and other parts of *Germany*. He is suffragan to no other prelate, but immediately under the jurisdiction of the see of *Rome*. The country is in general very plentiful, being a good soil and well watered with variety of small rivers. The bishop is joint director of the circle of *Franconia* with the marquis of *Culembach*. The chief towns are, *Bamberg*, *Förcheim*, *Gronach*, *Lichtenfels*, *Altenburg*, *Bodenstein*, *Kupferberg*, and *Teisnitz*.

Bishoprick
of *Bamberg*.

The bishoprick of *Aichstadt* is by some geographers placed in *Bavaria*, and is subject to its bishop, who is also a temporal prince. This principality extends about thirty miles in length, and from eight to sixteen in breadth. These three bishoprics are all princes of the empire, and have seats in the diet. The chief towns of this bishoprick are, *Aichstat*, *Wilibaldsburg*, *Dunting*, *Spalt*, *Dollenstein*, *Arnsberg*, and *Kuntingen*.

Bishoprick
of *Aichstadt*.

The district of *Mergentheim* belongs to the knights of the *Teutonic* order, and contains a small territory, the capital of which is *Mergentheim*. Here the grand master keeps his residence, since the order was dispossessed of *Prussia* by the house of *Brandenburg*. These knights still possess eleven

District of
Mergentheim.

ven commanderies in *Germany*, and have a right to chuse their great master, who is always a prince of the empire, and has one of the first seats in the diet after the electors. The present grand master is the elector of *Cologne*. The knights on their admission are obliged to prove their nobility by sixteen descents, both by father and mother. The principal towns of this district are, *Mergentheim*, *Neubaus*, *Münnerstat*, *Eschenbach*, and *Ellingen*.

Marquisate
of *Culembach*

The Marquisate of *Culembach* receives its name from its capital city, and is subject to the two branches of the house of *Brandenburg*, called *Culembach* and *Bareith*, who are each of them princes of the empire. The extent of the country of *Culembach Proper* is about thirty four miles from east to west, and thirty from north to south. *Bareith*, the other subdivision of this country, has its name also from its capital, *Bareith*. The country under its jurisdiction extends near forty miles in length, but is not a fourth part so broad in many places. The chief towns in this country are, *Bareith*, *Culembach*, *Wohnsiedel*, *Hoff*, *Weissenstadt*, *Cronach*, *Blassenburg*, *Erlang*, *Lichtenberg*, *Monchsberg*, and *Holerg*.

Marquisate
of *Anspach*

The marquisate of *Anspach* is subject to another prince of the house of *Brandenburg*. It is surrounded by the territories of *Nuremberg*, *Bavaria*, *Aichstadt*, *Wurtzburg*, *Schwartzenburg*, and *Culembach*. It takes its name from the capital *Anspach*, and contains a territory about fifty miles long, and twenty broad. The principal towns are, *Anspach*, *Schwabach*, *Guntzenhausen*, *Heilsbrun*, *Kreilsheim*, *Wilzburg*, *Mainbernheim*.

Principality
of *Coburg*

The principality of *Coburg* lies not far from the *Saale*, between the territories of *Bareith*, *Thuringia*, and the county of *Henneburg*. It is a fruitful country, and belongs to the house of *Saxe Gotha*. The principal towns are, *Coburg*, *Ehrenburg*, *Hilpershausen*,

Hilpershausen, and *Königsberg*. This country is sometimes reckoned part of the circle of Saxony.

The county of *Hennsburg*, so called from an ancient castle or palace of the counts, situate on the top of a hill near *Meinungen*, lies between *Coburg*, *Wurtzburg*, *Thuringia*, and *Hesse*. It is a populous and fruitful country, formerly subject to its own counts, but now divided among several princes. The chief towns are *Meinungen*, *Mansfield*, *Wassungen*, *Salzburgen*, which belong to the duke of *Saxe-Meinungen*; *Hilpershausen*, which has a prince of its own; *Sula*, *Schleusen-gen*, *Fischberg*, and *Kundorf*, belonging to the house of *Saxe-Weimar*; *Ilmenau*, belonging to the duke of *Saxe-Weimar*; *Themar*, to the duke of *Saxe-Gotha*; and *Smalcald*, famous for the league of that name, in 1529, belonging to the house of *Hesse-Cassel*.

The other lesser principalities of this circle, are, 1. The county of *Holach* or *Hohenloe*, which lies between the territories of *Anspach* and *Hall*, and is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad; taking its name from an old castle the seat of the count. The principal places in this county are, *Kirch-berg*, *Ingelfingen*, and *Waldenburg*. 2. The county of *Castel*, situate between the bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*, and the county of *Schwartzenburg*, extending about 25 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and subject to its own counts. The chief towns are, *Castel*, and *Rudenhausen*. 3. The county of *Schwartzenburg*, situate between the marquisate of *Anspach* and the bishoprick of *Brandenburg*; being about 20 miles long, and 15 broad. The chief town is of the same name, subject with its territory to its own count. 4. The county of *Wertheim*, situate west of *Wurtzburg*; extending 26 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The chief city

County of
Erpach.

city is of the same name, and stands at the conflux of the rivers *Tauber* and *Maine* in a healthful country, yielding plenty of corn, wine, and cattle. 5. The county of *Erpach*, situate between the *Lower Palatinate*, and the archbishoprick of *Mentz*, being about 25 miles long, and 12 broad. The chief town is of the same name, and subject, with its territory, to its own count.

There are a few more counties in this circle, as *Lowenstein*, *Giech*, *Reineck*, *Dernbach*, *Limburg*, *Reigelsberg*, but are so inconsiderable as not to merit a particular description. As for the imperial cities with their respective territories, we shall give a description of them in our progress through this circle.

IV. *The* CIRCLE of UPPER SAXONY.

Extent of
Saxony.

The northern division of *Germany* is distinguished by the name of *Saxony*, comprehending the upper and lower circles of that name; which are bounded by the *Baltic Sea*, *Denmark*, and the *German Ocean* on the north; by *Poland* and *Silesia* on the east; by *Bohemia*, *Franconia*, and the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel* on the south; and by the circle of *Westphalia* on the west; situate between 8 and 10 degrees of east longitude, and between 50 and 55 degrees of north latitude.

Division of
Upper
Saxony.

The circle of *Upper Saxony* includes, 1. The dutchy of *Saxony*. 2. The marquissate of *Misnia* and *Voitland*. 3. The marquissate of *Lusatia*. 4. The dutchies of *Saxe-Merseburg*, *Saxe-Naumburg*, and *Saxe-Altenburg*. 5. The principality of *Anhalt*, and county of *Barby*. 6. The province of *Thuringia*; most of which are subject to the elector of *Saxony*. The circle of *Upper Saxony* includes also the marquissate and electorate of

of *Brandenburg*; the dutchy of *Brandenburg*; the principality of *Halberstadt*, and the dutchy of *Pomerania*; most of which belong to the king of *Prussia*. The chief rivers in *Upper-Saxony* are, the *Elbe*, the *Sala*, the *Elster*, the *Unstruck*, the *Spree*, the *Havel*, and the *Neisse*.

The dutchy of *Saxony*, properly so called, The dutchy of Saxony. which gives the elector the title of duke, is of no great extent. It is bounded by the principality of *Anhalt* on the north; by *Lusatia*, and part of *Brandenburg* towards the east; by *Misnia* on the south; and by the county of *Mansfield*, and the landgraviate of *Thuringia* towards the west. The air of this country is cold, but healthful; the soil yields large crops of wheat, and some wine. Here are also mines of silver and other metals, but they want fuel to refine them. The chief towns in the dutchy of *Saxony* are, *Wittenberg*, *Hall*, *Quedlinburg*, (the two last belong to the king of *Prussia*) *Torgau*, *Annaberg*, *Lichtenburg*, *Hertzburg*, *Beltzig*, *Kemberg*, *Schweinitz*, *Zahna*, *Seyda*, *Schleiben*, *Jessen*, *Gommern*, *Liebenwerda*, *Eulenburg*.

The marquifate of *Misnia* or *Meissen*, is bound- The marquifate of Misnia. ed by the dutchy of *Saxony* on the north; by *Lusatia* on the east; by *Bohemia* on the south; and by *Thuringia* on the west; extending about a hundred miles from north to south, and eighty from east to west; the district of *Voigtland* being the most southerly part of *Misnia*. The chief rivers in this province are, the *Elb*, the *Mulda*, the *Pleiss*, and the *Black and White Elster*. The plains of *Misnia* yield plenty of all manner of grain, and their hills are rich in minerals. On the banks of the *Elb*, near *Dresden* and *Meissen*, there are large vineyards which produce indifferent wine. The whole country is well furnished with wood, and their forests afford plenty of game

game and venison. The natives of this province are distinguished for their hospitality, good breeding, shape, make, and neatness of their dress beyond their neighbours; but there is no part of *Germany* where they drink harder. The chief towns of *Misnia* are, *Dresden*, the capital of the electorate of *Saxony*, *Leipsick*, *Freyberg*, *Meissen*, *Pirn*, *Mulberg*, *Chemnitz*, *Frauenstein*, *Königstein*, *Marienburg*, *Annaburg*, *Zuickaw*, *Sneburg*, *Werda*, *Weissfels*, *Colditz*, *Leissneck*, *Lutzen*, and *Zeitz*.

Lusatia.

The third division of *Upper Saxony* is *Lusatia*, bounded on the north by *Brandenburg*; on the east by *Silesia*; on the south by *Bohemia*; and towards the west by the dutchy of *Saxony* and *Misnia*; extending about ninety miles in length from north to south, and sixty from east to west. The principal rivers are the *Spree* and the *Neisse*. This country was a province of *Bohemia*, till the year 1620, when, being engaged in a rebellion against the house of *Austria*, with the rest of that kingdom, the elector of *Saxony* was commissioned by the emperor to reduce them to his obedience, who in return transferred this province to the elector and his successors. The soil of *Lusatia* is in some parts barren and mountainous, and the rest is taken up with bogs and marshes, so that there scarce grows corn enough in the country to maintain the inhabitants. Venison and fish however are extremely plentiful, and there is no want of wood. The inhabitants are supposed to be of *Sclavonian* extraction from their language, which is a mixture of *Sclavonian* and *High Dutch*. The chief towns are, *Bautzen*, *Zittau*, *Gorlitz*, *Leiba*, *Luben*, *Guben*, *Strow*, *Cothus*, *Comitz*, *Friedland*, *Sprelienberg*, *Könignart*, and *Zobelitz*.

The

The fourth division of *Upper Saxony* is the *Saxe-Mer-*
dutchy of Saxe-Merseburg, Saxe-Naumburg, and *seburg.*
Saxe-Altemburg. *Saxe Merseburg* was a bishop's
 see till the reformation, when it was seized by
 the elector, together with the revenue belonging
 to it. The chief town is *Merseburg.* *Saxe-*
Naumburg is also the capital of a bishoprick, which *Saxe-*
Naumburg.
 the elector of *Saxony* seized at the reformation.
 The chief town is *Naumburg*, which has a territory
 of 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. *Saxe-* *Saxe-Alten-*
Altenburg is bounded by *Thuringia* on the north; *burg.*
 by *Voitgland* towards the east; and by *Franconia*
 on the south and west. The chief town is *Alten-*
burg.

The fifth division of *Upper Saxony* is the prin- *Principality*
 cipality of *Anhalt*, and the little county of *Barby*, *of Anhalt.*
 bounded by the principality of *Halberstat* and
Magdeburg on the north; by *Thuringia* on the
 south; and by *Quedlinburg* towards the west;
 extending ninety miles from east to west, but is
 not of a proportionable breadth, being very nar-
 row. This territory is subject to the prince of
Anhalt, one of the most ancient families in *Ger-*
many, from which the houses of *Saxony* and
Brandenburg are descended. The chief towns of
Anhalt are, *Zerbst*, *Brenburg*, and *Dessau*.

The sixth division of *Upper Saxony*, is the land- *Thuringia;*
 graviate of *Thuringia*, and the county of *Manf-*
feldt; bounded by the *Hercynian* forest towards
 the north; by the river *Sala* on the east; and
 by the woods of *Franconia* towards the south.
 The chief rivers are the *Sala*, the *Werra*, the
Unstruck, the *Fera*, and the *Leina*. The coun-
 try yields plenty of corn and some wine, more
 palatable than that of *Saxony* or *Brandenburg*;
 and among the various plants with which their
 fields abound, those peculiar to this province are,
 wild saffron, and woad used by dyers in their
 best

best blues. The chief towns of *Thuringia* are, *Erfurt*, *Weimar*, *Jena*, *Gotha*, *Eisenach*, *Sunderhausen*, *Northausen*, *Stolburg*, and *Mulhausen*.

The county
of *Mansfeld*

The county of *Mansfeld*, which comes into this division, is bounded by the principality of *Anhalt* on the north; by the river *Sala*, which divides it from *Mersburg*, on the east; by *Thuringia* on the south; and by the territories of *Schwartzenburg* and *Stolburg* on the west; extending about thirty miles in length, and fifteen in breadth.

This country is governed by its own princes, who pay some homage to the elector of *Saxony*, and are of a very ancient family, branched out into four or five houses. The chief towns are *Eysleben*, where *Luther* was born and died, *Mansfeld*, *Wipra*, *Aruslein*, and *Querfurt*.

Office.

Thus far as to what regards that part of the circle of *Upper Saxony*, which is subject to, or any way dependant on, the elector of *Saxony*. This prince and the elector of *Bavaria*, or the elector *Palatine*, (for the two last take it by turns) have the administration of the government of the empire during an *interregnum*. The elector of *Saxony* is also great marshal of the empire; and the

Titles,

titles he assumes, are, duke of *Saxony*, *Juliers*, *Cleve*, *Berg*, *Engers*, and *Westphalia*, arch-master and elector of the empire; landgrave of *Thuringia*; margrave of *Misnia*, and of the *Upper* and *Lower Lusatia*; count and prince of *Henneberg*; count of *La Marck*, *Ravensburg*, and *Barby*; lord of *Ravenstein*. His arms are, Azure, a lion

And arms of
the elector
Saxony.

crowned faced Argent and Gules, for *Thuringia*; faced Or and Sable, with Vert through the whole for *Saxony*; Or, a lion Sable for *Misnia*; Coupée Sable on Argent two swords Gules, for the dignity of elector and marshal of the empire; Argent, a Beeve Gules, and a wall Or, for *Lusatia*. The helmets are Or, surmounted with two blue

blue wings, for *Lusatia*; Or, surmounted with two horns Argent, for *Thuringia*; Or, two crowns Azure and Argent, for *Saxony*; Or, surmounted with a demi-man Azure and Argent for *Misnia*.

The remaining part of the circle of *Upper* Electorate of *Saxony*, is that which lies north of the electorate *Brandenburg* of this name; and includes the marquifate of *Brandenburg* and the dutchy of *Pomerania*, both subject to the king of *Prussia*. This part of the circle of *Upper Saxony* is bounded by the *Baltic* Its extent, sea, towards the north; by the kingdom of *Poland* on the east; by *Silesia*, and the other part of the circle of *Upper Saxony*, towards the south; and by the circle of *Lower Saxony* towards the west. The marquifate of *Brandenburg* is bounded by *Pomerania* and *Mecklenburg* on the north; by *Poland* towards the east; [by the other part of *Upper Saxony* on the south; and by *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* towards the west; extending 200 miles in length from east to west, but of very unequal breadth, in some places near 100, and in others not 50 miles broad. The chief rivers Rivers, which water this country are the *Elbe*, the *Oder*, the *Havel*, the *Spree*, and the *Wart*; besides several large lakes, of which the *Ukersee* is one of the chief. The inhabitants have a communication also with the *Baltic* sea, by the river *Oder*, and there is a canal cut from the *Oder* to the *Elbe*, by which they convey their merchandize to the *German* ocean, and avoid the duties demanded in the sound, of ships that go through the *Baltic*. The air of this country is cold, and their winters long, continuing seven or eight months. The soil Soil, is sandy and barren, and over-run with woods and forests; however, they have generally corn enough for their own use, and when they happen to have a scarcity, they are supplied on easy terms from

from *Poland*, which lies contiguous to them. They have large flocks of sheep, and store of deer and other venison in their forests, but do not abound in black cattle.

Division and
chief towns
of the elec-
torate.

The marquisate of *Brandenburg* is usually divided into three parts, namely, 1. The *Old Marck*, 2. The *New Marck*, and 3. The *Middle Marck*. The *Old Marck* is bounded on the north by *Mecklenburg*; by *Middle Marck* on the east; by the dukedom of *Magdeburg* on the south; and by *Saxe-Lawenburg* and *Lunenburg* towards the west; the chief towns whereof are *Stendal*, *Solt-Wedel*, *Gardeleben*, *Angermund* or *Tangermund*, *Osterburg*, *Seebusen*, *Werben*, *Havelburg*, and *Perleburg*. The *New Marck*, which lies between the river *Wart* and *Pomerania*, is separated from *Middle Marck* by the *Oder*, containing about 100 miles in circumference, and belonged antiently to the knights of the *Teutonic* order. This is the most fruitful part of the marquisate, having plenty of corn and pasture. The only considerable town in this territory is *Kustrin*, others of less note are *Falkenburg*, *Dreysen*, *Lansperg*, *Sunneberg*, and *Sternberg*. The *Middle Marck* is situated in the very heart of *Brandenburg*, extending in length about 100 miles, between the rivers *Elbe* and *Oder*. The chief towns are *Brandenburg*, *Berlin*, *Frankfort* on the *Oder*, *Spandaw*, *Oranjenburg*, *Rotenau*, *Lebus*, *Havelburg*, *Newstat*, *Wistock*, *Dalmin*, *Rupin*, *Premislaw*, *Potsdam*, *Straßburg*, and *Templin*.

The dutchy
of *Pomera-
nia*.

The dutchy of *Pomerania* is a long narrow tract of land, extending near 200 miles in length from east to west, and fifty or sixty in breadth from north to south, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded by the *Baltic* sea on the north; by *Polish Pomerania* towards the east; by the mar-
quisate

quisate of *Brandenburg* on the south; and by *Mecklenburg* towards the west. The name of *Pomeran* is taken from its lying on the sea coast; this being the signification of *Pomer* in the *Sclavonian* tongue. The air is more severe here than in any part of *Germany*, as may be supposed from its northern situation. It is well watered by lakes and rivers, among the latter by the *Oder*; the *Pen*, the *Rega*, the *Persant*, the *Wiper*, the *Stolp*, the *Rekenitz*, and the *Barte*. *Pomeran* contains also a vast number of standing lakes, the chief of which are those of new *Stetin*, *Lukow*, *Sukow*, *Verschem*, *Derfsenten*, and *Penkun*. It has hardly any mountains, but the country is covered with woods and forests, well stocked with game and wild beasts. They are furnished with vast plenty of fish from their lakes and rivers, particularly with salmon and lampreys, and they abound with land and water-fowl. But the soil is generally a barren sand, which hardly supplies them with corn enough for their own use. They have no mines, except some few of iron in the *Upper Pomeran*.

Climate.

Rivers.

Division and chief towns.

The country is usually divided into the *Eastern* and *Western Pomerania*. The *Western*, till very late, was all of it subject to the king of *Sweden*, and subdivided into the districts of *Stetin*, *Wolgast*, *Gatshkow*, and *Bardt*, lying on the west side of the *Oder*, together with the islands of *Rugen*, *Usedom*, and *Wollin*. The eastern *Pomerania* is subject to the elector of *Brandenburg*, and situate on the east side of the *Oder*, being subdivided into the districts of *Pomerania*, *Casuben*, and *Wendosin* or *Wenden*. The chief towns of *Western Pomerania* are, *Stetin*, *Stralsund*, *Gripswald*, *Wolgast*, *Bardt*, *Auclam*, *Demmin*, *Jatenitz*, *Ukermond*, *Pastewalk*, *Kenizing*, *Gatzkow*, *Trebesis* and *Domgarten*. The *Eastern Pomerania* is usually divided into three districts, viz. *Pomerania Proper*, *Casubin*, and *Wendish*.

sabin, and *Vendosin*. The chief towns are, *Camin*, *Colberg*, *Treptow*, *Coslin*, *Stargard*, *Dam*, *Buttow*, *Bublitz*, *Griffenburg*, *Belgarden*, *Rugen*, *Stolpe*, and *Regemord*.

Office.

The electors of *Brandenburg* are great chamberlains of the empire, and the prince of *Hohenzollern* is the vicar. The elector presides in the circles of *Lower Saxony*, jointly with the duke of *Bremen* (at present elector of *Hanover*); and in the circle of *Westphalia*, he and the elector *Palatine*, are the two directors, as dukes of *Cleves* and *Juliers*. At the diet he has seven votes, the first as elector, and the rest as prince of *Magdeburg*, *Cleves*, *Lower Pomerania*, *Halberstat*, *Minden*, and *Camin*, to which an eighth is added for the county of *Maur*, lately erected

And arms of
the elector
of *Brandenburg*.

into a principality. His *Prussian* majesty's arms, are Argent, an eagle spread Sable, crowned with a royal crown, for *Prussia*. Gules 1, 4, faced Or, 2, 3, with a cornet Azure, the whole surmounted with an escutcheon Checkee Or and Azure, for *Orange*. Azure a scepter Or, for the dignity of elector. Argent an eagle Gules for *Brandenburg*. Or a lion Sable for *Juliers*. Argent, a lion Gules crowned Or, for *Berg*. Coupe, Argent and Gules, for *Magdeburg*. Gules an escutcheon Argent in form of a heart with rays of a carbuncle knotted and flowered Or, illuminated with Vert, for *Cleves*. Or, a lion Sable with a border campane, Gules and Argent, for *Nuremberg*. Argent, a griffin Gules, for *Pomerania*.

V. The CIRCLE of LOWER SAXONY.

Extent of
Lower Saxony.

The circle of *Lower Saxony* comprehends the dutchies of *Magdeburg*, *Mecklenburg*, *Lawenburg*, *Holstein*, *Brunswick Lunenburg*, and *Bremen*, the principality of *Halberstat*, and the bishop-

bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. This circle is bounded by the *German Ocean*, *Denmark*, and the *Baltic Sea* towards the north; by *Pomerania* and the marquisate of *Brandenburg* towards the east; by the territories of the landgrave of *Hesse* on the south; and by the circle of *Westphalia* towards the west; extending in length from east to west 200 miles, and about as far from north to south. The chief rivers of this country are, the *Elbe*, the *Weser*, the *Hamma*, the *Leme*, the *Hemon*, the *Alter*, the *Ocker*, and the *Eldt*. The winters here are long and excessive cold, but the country produces good corn in many places, and abounds in rich pastures.

Chief rivers.

And soil.

The dutchy of *Magdeburg* is bounded by *Mecklenburg* and *Brandenburg* on the north; by the other part of *Brandenburg* and *Upper Saxony* towards the east; by the principality of *Anhalt* and *Halberstat* on the south; and by *Brunswick* on the west, extending sixty miles in length from east to west, and about thirty in breadth from north to south. This country is watered by the river *Elbe*; and that part of it which lies to the eastward of the river, consists chiefly of forests, and has very little corn ground, but to the westward of the river they have plenty of grain, and as great a scarcity of wood. The principal towns of this dutchy are, *Magdeburg*, *Halle*, *Wettin*, *Giebichenstein*, *Burg*, *Hallensleben*, *Stasfurt*, and *Salzta*.

The dutchy of *Magdeburg*.

The dutchy of *Mecklenburg* is bounded by the *Baltic Sea* on the north; by *Pomerania* on the east; by *Brandenburg* on the south; and by the dutchies of *Lunenburg* and *Saxe-Lawenburg* towards the west. It is said to derive its name from the *German* word *Meclen*, which signifies a broker or dealer in merchandize, from the great resort of merchants to this country in former times, and particularly to a city of the same name on

The dutchy of *Mecklenburg*.

the sea-coast. This country has the advantage of the *Baltic Sea* for many miles, besides a great number of rivers and large lakes. The soil produces great plenty of corn and fruit, particularly apples; and their lakes and rivers furnish them with fish and water-fowl in abundance. This dutchy is usually divided into six parts, viz.

1. The dukedom of *Mecklenburg* properly so called, the chief towns of which are *Wismar*, *Tempsin*, *Gades*, *Rhena*, and *Bucow*.
2. The dukedom of *Vandalia*, the chief towns of which are, *Gustrow*, *Sterneburg*, *Malchin*, *Stävenhagen*, *Ivenack*, *New Calven*, *Warin*, *Peutzlin*, *Rebell*, *Wredenhagen*, *Malchin*, *Tetrou*, *Goltburg*, *Parcbum*, *Plage*, *Lupfian*, *Grabou*, *Domitz*, *Newflat*, *Eldenau*, and *Gorlosen*.
3. The earldom of *Swerin*, the chief town of which is *Swerin*.
4. The barony of *Rostock*, the chief towns are, *Rostock*, *Ribnitz*, *Gnoien*, *Tessen*, *Laga*, *Schwan*, *Salines*, and *Morlou*.
5. The barony of *Stargard*, the chief towns are, *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, *Furstenburg*, *Strelitz*, *Mirow*, *Fredland*, and *Wesenburg*.
6. The bishoprick of *Butzow*, the chief town of which is *Butzow*. This country is subject to its own duke.

The dutchy
of Saxe-
Lawenburg.

The dutchy of *Saxe Lawenburg* is situate on both sides of the *Elbe*, and bounded by *Holstein* on the west and north; by *Mecklenburg* on the east; and by the dutchy of *Lunenburg* towards the south; extending about 85 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The chief towns are, *Lawenburg*, *Mollen*, *Wittenburg*, and *Ratzeburg*. The last duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg* was *Julius Francis*, who dying without male issue in 1689; the elector of *Saxony* the prince of *Anhalt*, and the duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, all laid claim to it; but the latter having taken possession of it, this dutchy on his death devolved together with his other territories

territories on the elector of *Hanover*, who is now in possession thereof.

The dutchy of *Holstein* is bounded by *Sleswic*, The dutchy of *Holstein*. or south *Futland* on the north ; by the *Baltic Sea*, and the dutchy of *Saxe-Lawenburg* on the east ; by the river *Elbe*, which separates it from the dutchies of *Bremen* and *Lunenburg*, on the south ; and by the *German Sea* on the west ; extending in length about 100 miles, and 50 in breadth. This is a very pleasant and fruitful country, and by its situation on the *Baltic* and *German Seas*, is very fit for trade. When the Hans towns flourished, the commerce of this province was greater than it is at present, the chief of them being situate in this dutchy ; however it has still some considerable ports, particularly, *Hamburg* and *Lubeck*. The king of *Denmark* and the duke of *Holstein-Gottorp* have a joint dominion in great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them is the sole sovereign. It contains likewise some imperial cities and sovereign states, which are governed by their respective magistrates. The king of *Denmark* as duke of *Holstein*, is a prince of the empire, as well as the duke of *Holstein Gottorp*.

The dukedom of *Lunenburg*, in which *Zell* is The dutchy of *Lunenburg* comprehended, is bounded by the river *Elbe*, which separates it from *Lawenburg* and *Holstein*, on the north ; by *Brandenburg* and *Magdeburg* on the east ; by the dukedom of *Brunswick* on the south ; and by *Bremen* and part of *Westphalia* on the west ; extending about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. A great part of this country is a barren sandy desert, another part of it is covered with woods and forests, but it has some fruitful lands near the banks of the rivers. The air is very cold in winter, and the people are

clownish and unpolished. Their forests abound with wild hogs, deer, and other venison, which draws annually a great many neighbouring princes and nobility to take the diversion of hunting. The principal rivers are, the *Elbe*, the *Ilmenow* or *Awe*, and the *Jetze*. The chief towns are, *Lunenburg*, *Zell*, *Bardewick*, *Ultzen*, *Harburg*, and *Walstrobe*. On the death of *George William* the last duke of *Lunenburg* and *Zell*, in 1705, these dutchies devolved on the electress of *Hanover*, his only daughter and heiress, and are now descended to his present majesty king *George II.* as heir of the said princess, and of the late king *George* elector of *Hanover*, her consort.

The dukedom of
Brunswic.

The dukedom of *Brunswic*, including the territories of *Hanover*, or *Calenburg*, *Grubenhagen*, *Blankenburg*, and *Rheinstein*, is bounded by the dutchy of *Lunenburg* on the north; by *Magdeburg* and *Halberstat* towards the east; by *Hesse Cassel* on the south; and by the river *Weser*, which separates it from *Westphalia*, towards the west. This country was part of the *Hercynian* forest, and is still pretty much over-run with woods, which yield more pine and fir-trees than any other sort of timber. Part of it, especially the country of *Blankenburg*, is mountainous, cold, and barren, and their hills are covered with snow till midsummer. But they have several fruitful vallies abounding in herds of cattle, and their mountains are richly furnished with mines of silver, copper, lead, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and coperas. The country is generally healthy, and the people of as large a size as any in *Germany*. The principal rivers are the *Weser*, the *Leina*, the *Innerste*, and the *Ocker*. Upon the top of every high hill almost are seen the ruins of old fortresses, supposed by some to have been erected by the *Romans*, but by others to have been built

built during the wars of the Saxons with Charles the Great.

The territories of *Brunswic Proper*, *Wolfenbottle*, *Blankenburg*, and *Rheinftien*, which lie on the east, are subject to the duke of *Brunswic Wolfenbottle*; and the territories of *Hanover*, and *Grubenhagen* on the west, are subject to the elector of *Hanover*, who has the title of duke of *Brunswic*, though he has no property or dominion over the city of that name. The chief towns in this country are *Brunswic*, *Wolfenbottle*, *Hanover*, *Helmstat*, *Hammelin*, *Neustat*, *Gottingen*, *Pattensee*, *Badenwerder*, *Calenberg*, *Nordheim*, *Minden*. The principality of *Grubenhagen*, which in German signifies a grove or forest, lies on the south-west part of the dukedom of *Brunswic*, and is very considerable because of the mines of silver, copper, and lead, that are found here, besides many other minerals. The chief towns are *Eimbeck*, *Grubenhagen*, *Clonsthal*, *Altenau*, *Andreassburg*, and *Osterode*, all inhabited by miners. The little counties of *Blankenburg* and *Rheinstein* are generally considered as one province, lying between the territories of *Halberstat* and *Anhalt*. This country was anciently called *Hartingow*, or the *Hercynian* country, and is excessively cold, being exposed to the north, and receiving the cold blasts from the top of *Bructeras* (one of the highest hills in *Europe*) and the neighbouring mountains which are actually covered with snow till midsummer. The air however is healthful, and the inhabitants commonly live to a great age. The soil produces little corn, but the valleys are well stocked with cattle, and their mountains afford abundance of ore.

Division and chief towns of this dutchy.

The house of *Brunswic* was till lately divided into three branches, viz. *Zell*, *Wolfenbottle*, and *Hanover*;

Branches of the house of *Brunswic*.

Hanover
made a ninth
electorate.

Arms of the
house of
Brunswic.

Hanover; of these *Zell* and *Hanover* were united in the person of his late majesty king *George I*; but *Wolfenbuttle* continues separate. In the year 1692, the emperor *Leopold* created duke *Ernest*, grandfather of his present *British* majesty, the ninth elector, and arch-standard-bearer of the empire; but the duke of *Wurtemberg* laying claim to the office of standard-bearer, the emperor *Joseph* afterwards conferred the title of arch-treasurer on the elector of *Brunswic*. The arms of the duke of *Brunswic* are Gules, two leopards, Or, languid for *Brunswic*; Gules, a horse Argent for *Lower Saxony*; Or, a lion rampant azure, strewn with hearts Gules, for *Lunenburg*; Argent, a branch of deer's horns, for *Rheinstein*; and the like Sable, for *Blankenburg*; and for *Bremen*, the arms are on a field Gules, a key Argent, to shew that they can open or shut a passage to the river *Weser*, as they think fit.

The dutchy
of *Bremen*.

The dutchy of *Bremen* is bounded by the river *Elbe*, which separates it from the dutchy of *Holstein*, towards the north; by the territories of *Lunenburg* towards the east; by the river *Weser*, which divides it from *Westphalia*, on the south-west; and by the *German Ocean* on the west. It is usually subdivided into, 1. *Verden*, situate on the confines of *Lunenburg*. 2. *Bremen Proper*, containing the territories of the city of *Bremen*. 3. *Wurßland*, situate on the sea coast from the *Weser* to the mouth of the *Elbe*. 4. *Hadelia* near the mouth of the *Elbe*. 5. *Kedingerland*, in which stands the town of *Hade*; and lastly, *Altland* or *Oldland*. The country of *Bremen* in general is either a barren sand or a morass, though there are some fruitful meadows upon the banks of the *Weser* and the *Elbe*. This country was formerly subject to *Sweden*, but conquered since by *Denmark*, and transferred by this crown to the elector of *Hanover*, for a valuable

valuable consideration, in 1716. The chief towns are, *Bremen, Verden, Stade, Buxtehude, Rottensburg, Ottersburg, Rutzenbuttle, and Bremerfurd.*

The principality of *Halberstat* is bounded by the dutchy of *Brunswic* and *Magdeburg* towards the north; by the dutchy of *Saxony* on the east; by the principality of *Anhalt* on the south; and by the bishoprick of *Hildersheim* towards the west; extending about 36 miles in length from east to west, and 25 in breadth from north to south. This territory is generally fruitful in corn, and surpasses any of the neighbouring provinces in the pleasantness of its forests, and plenty of all kinds of venison. The principality takes its name from *Halberstadt* the chief town, which in the sixteenth century was a bishop's see, but by the treaty of *Westphalia* was made a secular principality, and given to the house of *Brandenburg*; the other towns are *Gruningen, Oscherfleben, and Osterwick.*

The bishoprick of *Hildesheim* comprehends a territory near fifty miles in length, surrounded by the dominions of the house of *Brunswic.* The inhabitants are mostly *Lutherans*, though subject to a *Roman Catholic* bishop, who is the present elector of *Cologne.* The chief towns are *Hildesheim, Peina, Marienburg, Popenburg, Dassel, Bokenem, Woldenburg, Eltz, Sarstede, and the abbey of Gonderfheim.*

VI. The CIRCLE of SUABIA.

The circle of *Suabia* is bounded by *Franconia*, on the north; by the dutchy of *Bavaria* on the east; by the county of *Tyrol*, and the mountains of *Switzerland*, on the south; and by *Alsatia* on the west; extending about 130 miles from east to west, and 110 from north to south. This country

country is divided among several petty sovereigns, but the greatest share belongs to the duke of *Wirtemberg*. The house of *Austria* hath also a considerable part, as well as the elector of *Bavaria*, and the marquis of *Baden*; and the remainder is claimed by the imperial cities.

The dutchy
of *Wirtem-
berg*.

The dutchy of *Wirtemberg* is bounded by the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine* and *Franconia* on the north; by the bishoprick of *Augsburg* on the east; by the principality of *Furstenberg* towards the south; and by *Baden* on the west; being about seventy miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The chief towns are *Stutgard*, *Tubingen*, *Schorndorff*, *Waiblingen*, *Canstadt*, *Wirtemberg*, *Teck*, *Hohentwiel*, *Heidenheim*, *Neustadt*, *Weitlingen*, *Dutlingen*, *Arach*, besides several others. The country is very populous, and abounds in all necessaries and conveniences of life. Their mountains are covered with vines; their vallies are stocked with corn, and cattle; the bowels of the earth are rich in mines, and their forests furnish variety of game. The title of this prince is duke of *Wirtemberg* and *Teck*, count of *Montebliard*, lord of *Heidenham*, &c. His office in the empire is to carry the imperial standard, which is Or, a baton Sable pointed Argent, with a spread eagle Sable. He is likewise great huntsman of the empire, and joint director of the circle of *Suabia*, with the bishop of *Constance*.

The mar-
quisate of
Baden.

The marquisate of *Baden* is bounded by the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine* on the north; by the *Black Forest* on the east; by *Swisserland* on the south; and by the *Rhine*, which divides it from *Alsace*, on the west; extending about 90 miles in length, from north to south, but not above 20 in breadth in the widest part. This is a very populous and fruitful country, abounding in corn and wine. Venison and wild-fowl are so plentiful

ful in their forests, that it is the ordinary food of the peasants. The rivers *Rhine*, *Ens*, *Wirmbz*, and *Phintz*, which water this territory, afford great plenty of fish; and they have woods of chefnuts, where they feed excellent bacon-hogs. Here are also quarries of marble of all colours, and free-stone, with which materials the natives build handsome houses at a small expence. They have likewise some agate, and export great quantities of hemp and flax, which their country produces. The chief towns of this marquisate are, *Baden*, *Durlach*, *Stolhafen*, *Rastadt*, *Gersbach*, *Pforzheim*, *Hochberg*.

The imperial cities in this circle are, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Bibarch*, *Bucaw*, *Memmingen*, *Leutkerk*, *Kempton*, *Isne*, *Lindaw*, *Bergentz*, *Ravenspur*, *Altorf*, (but this at present belongs to the house of *Austria*) *Wangen*, *Constance*, *Buchorn* (to the house of *Austria*) *Uberlingen*. Each of these cities has its respective territories, of which we shall take particular notice in our progress through the country.

Next to the imperial cities come the following towns and principalities: 1. The marquisate of *Burgaw*, which lies on the south side of the *Danube*, extending 30 miles in length, and as much in breadth; and subject to the house of *Austria*. The chief towns are, *Burgaw* and *Guntzburg*. 2. The landgraviate of *Nellenburg*, subject also to the house of *Austria*. Its chief town is *Nellenburg*. 3. The county of *Hohenburg*, situate between the dutchy of *Wirtemberg* and the principality of *Furstenberg*, about 24 miles long and 20 broad. The chief towns are, *Hohenburg*, *Rottenburg*, and *Willingen*, subject to the house of *Austria*. There are also in this county three imperial or free cities, near the *Rhine*, viz. *Offenburg* or *Offingen*, and *Gengenback*.

The *Brisgaw*. back. 4. The *Brisgaw*, which belongs likewise to the house of *Austria*, and lies on the east side of the *Rhine*, between *Hohenberg* and *Furstenberg*. The chief towns are *Friburg* and *Brisac*.

The forest towns. 5. The four forest towns, which are subject also to the fore-mentioned sovereign, and are *Rhenfeld*, *Seckengen*, *Laufenburg*, and *Waldhust*.

The principalities of *Furstenburg*. The above-mentioned principalities are all under the jurisdiction of the house of *Austria*, but there are several others that are subject to their own princes : As, 1. The principality of *Furstenberg*, which extends seventy miles in length, lying on both sides of the *Danube*, near its source, but has very little breadth. The chief town is *Furstenberg* ; the village of *Tone Essingen*, where the *Danube* rises, is situate in the same country.

Sultz. 2. The county of *Sultz*, situate on the confines of *Zurich* and *Schaffhausen* in *Switzerland* ; the chief town is *Sultz*. 3. The county of *Ems*, which takes its name from a castle near the *Rhine*, and lies about 10 miles south of *Bregentz*, being about 10 miles long, and 5 broad.

Montfort. 4. The county of *Montfort*, 12 miles long and 6 broad, situate on the southward of *Ems*, on the confines of *S. Gall* and *Appenzell*. 5. The county of *Walburg*, which lies south of *Ravenspur*, extending twenty miles in length, and eighteen in breadth, comprehending the lordships of *Walsee*, *Wurtzbach*, *Friedburg*, *Sheer*, and the fine castle of *Walburg*.

Konigseck. 6. The county of *Konigseck*, which gives title to a count of the ancient family of the *Guelphs*, and lies to the north-west of *Walburg*. The chief town goes by the same name as the county. 7. The county of *Kirkburg*, which lies south of *Ulm*, extending about eighteen miles in length, and eight in breadth. The chief

Mindelheim. town is *Kirkburg*. 8. The principality of *Min-delheim*,

delheim, situate in the *Algow*, between the bishoprick of *Augsburg* and the abbacy of *Kempten*; in length eighteen miles, in breadth ten or fifteen, for it is various. This principality was conferred by the emperor on the duke of *Marlborough* after the battle of *Hochstet*, but was restored at the peace to the elector of *Bavaria*. The chief town is *Mindelheim*. 9. The principality of *Hohenzollern*, which derives its name from the castle of *Zollern*, and is situated between the principality of *Furstenberg*, and the dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, extending thirty miles in length, and eight or ten in breadth. The chief towns are, *Heckingen*, *Hagerlach*, *Sigmaringen*, and the castle of *Zollern*. 10. The principality of *Oettingen*, which lies between the marquisate of *Anspach* and the dutchy of *Newburg*; extending near 30 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. The chief towns are, *Oettingen*, *Allerheimb*, *Wallerstein*, *Nordlingen*, *Dunkelpihel*, and *Gingen*. 11. The county of *Lovestein*, *Lovestein*, which lies near the river *Neckar*, and subject to a prince of the *Palatine* family. 12. The county of *Graveneck*, which lies between the dutchy of *Wirtemberg* and the principality of *Hohenzollern*. The chief towns are, *Eglingen* and *Graveneck*. All these principalities are subject to their own princes, to whom they give the title of Counts of the empire.

VII. *The CIRCLE of the UPPER RHINE.*

The circle of the *Upper Rhine* is generally divided into three parts, namely, 1. The landgraviate of *Hesse*, and the *Wetteraw*. 2. The landgraviate of *Alsace*; and, 3. The dutchy of *Lorrain*.

Hassia or *Hesse*, is bounded by *Brunswic* on the north; by *Thuringia* towards the east; by the river *Maine* and *Franconia* on the south, and by

by the bishopricks of *Mentz* and *Treves*, with the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine* on the west; extending about 100 miles from east to west, and about as far from north to south. The air of this country is cold but healthful, and in some parts it is fruitful in corn and wine, especially near the rivers *Rhine* and *Lech*. Their plains abound with numerous flocks of sheep, which yield the finest wool in *Germany*. But great part of the country is covered with woods and forests, which are well stocked with deer and all manner of game. Their county is held to be the seat of the ancient *Catti*, mentioned by *Tacitus* in his first book of annals. *Hesse* is divided into *Hesse Proper*, and the *Wetterau*. *Hesse Proper* contains, 1. The landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*. 2. The landgraviate of *Hesse Darmstat*, and the territories belonging to the other branches of this family. 3. The county of *Waldeck*. 4. The territories of the abbeys of *Fuld* and *Hirschfeld*. 5. The county of *Solms*. 6. The imperial city of *Wetzlar* and *Friedsburg*.

Chief towns
in *Hesse*.

Branches
and arms of
the house of
Hesse.

The chief towns in *Hesse Proper* are *Cassel*, the capital of the landgraviate of this name, *Marpurg*, *Darmstat*, *Catznellebogen*, *Smalcald*, *Schwalbach*, *Embs*, *Rottenburg*, *Homburg*, and *Alsfeld*. The house of *Hesse* is divided into two principal branches, viz. 1. The landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*; and, 2. The landgrave of *Hesse Darmstat*. The house of *Hesse Cassel* comprehends that of *Hesse Rhinfeld*; as that of *Darmstat* does *Hesse Homburg*. The present landgrave of *Hesse Cassel* is king of *Sweden*. The branches of *Cassel* and *Homburg* are *Calvinists*; *Darmstat*, *Lutherans*; and *Rhinfeld*, *Roman Catholics*. The arms of *Hesse Cassel* and *Hesse Darmstat* are, Azure a lion, part Argent part Gules, for *Hesse*. Or, a leopard, Gules armed and crowned, Azure for *Catznellebogen*.

bogen. Gules, two lions spotted like leopards languid and armed Azure for *Dietz*.

The territories of the abby of *Fuld*, lie to the northward of *Hanau*, extending about 30 miles in length, and esteemed a very rich country. The chief town is *Fuld*, famous for its abbey, whose superior is prince of the empire, and primate of all the abbots in *Germany*; the other towns of note are *Hamelburg*, *Bruckenau*, and *Hunfeld*. The town and monastery of *Hirschfeld*, stand twenty miles north of *Fuld*. The territories belonging to it are about twelve miles long, and as many broad; but its revenues are enjoyed by the landgraves of *Hesse* and administrators of *Hirschfeld*. The abbeys of *Fuld* and *Hirschfeld*.

The county of *Solms*, situate on the south of *Hesse Marburg*, is subject to its own prince. The chief places are *Solms* and the castle of *Brunsfeld*. The other places of note in *Hesse* are the imperial cities of *Wetzlar*, and *Friedburg*, *Ziegenheim*, *Hatzfeld*, both capitals of counties of the same name; *Fritzlar*, *Frankenburg*, *Giefesen*, *Granenburg*, *Nidden*, *Geraw*, *S. Goar*, *Wied*, *Sayn*, *Isenburg*, *Runkel*, *Eschwege*, *Wilzenhausen*, *Suntra*, and *Geysmar*. The county of *Solms*.

The county of *Waldeck*, which geographers make a part of *Hesse*, is bounded on the north by the bishoprick of *Paderborn*; on the east and south by other provinces of *Hesse*; and on the west by the territories of *Cologne*; extending about 24 miles in breadth and as many in length. The country produces a sufficient quantity of corn and wine for the use of the natives. The chief towns are, *Waldeck*, *Wildenburg*, *Corbach*, and *Eyenburg*. The county of *Waldeck*.

The *Wetteraw* is supposed to derive its name from the river *Wetter*, which runs through part of the country. It is bounded by *Hesse Proper*. The *Wet. teraw*.

on the north; by the river *Maine* on the south; by the county of *Reineck* on the east; and by the *Rhine* on the west; extending about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. This country is esteemed one of the most fruitful provinces of *Germany*, abounding in corn and wine and all other necessaries and conveniencies of life. The greatest part of it is taken up by the counties of *Hanau* and *Nassau*.

County of
Hanau.

The county of *Hanau* is bounded on the north and east by the territories of the abbey of *Fuld*, and by the dominions of the house of *Nassau* towards the west; extending north east from the river *Maine* about forty miles, and about fifteen in breadth. This county was formerly governed by its own earls, but it is lately fallen to the landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*. Its chief towns are *Hanau*, *Budingen*, and *Gelnhausen*; but the latter is an imperial city.

County of
Nassau.

The county of *Nassau* is of no great extent of itself, but in the last century it became a considerable principality, by the accession of the counties of *Weilburg*, *Idstein*, *Wisbaden*, *Dillenburg*, *Beilstein*, *Gleiburg*, *Siegen*, and *Haadmaar*, which together are usually called the county of *Nassau Catznellebogen*. The chief towns belonging to the dominions of *Nassau* are, *Nassau*, *Dillenburg*, *Siegen*, *Herborn*, *Beilstein*, *Dietz*, *Wisbaden*, and *Hadmar*. The family of the *Nassaus* is allowed to be very ancient and one of the most illustrious houses in *Europe*. It is divided into several branches; the most considerable are *Nassau Dietz*, which is that of the present prince of *Orange*; *Nassau Dillenburg*, *Nassau Saarbruck*, and *Nassau Siegen*, the last of which is *Roman Catholick*. The arms of the princes of *Nassau* are, 1. Azure sprinkled with billets, Or, a lion of the same languid for *Nassau*. 2. Or, a lion Gules

House of
Nassau.

Arms of
Nassau.

Gules crowned, and languid Argent for *Catznebogen*. 3. Gules, two lions, Or, leopard-wise for *Dietz*.

The landgraviate of *Alsace* or *Elsace*, is sup-^{Landgraviate} posed to derive its name from the river *Ell*,^{of Alsace.} which runs through this province. It is bounded by the county *Palatine* of the *Rhine* on the north; by the circle of *Swabia*, from which it is separated by the *Rhine*, on the east; by *Switzerland* on the south; and by the dukedom of *Lorraine* on the west. The extent of this country from north to south is about 100 miles in length, and in breadth about 25, though in some places it is less, and in others more than thirty. The soil is exceeding rich, abounding in corn and wine. The hills are covered with chesnut groves, and afford large quantities of copper, lead, and other minerals. The meadows and pastures are extremely beautiful, which, with the agreeableness of the climate, the temperature of the air, and the conveniency of the river *Rhine*, contribute to render it a most delightful country. The *French* and *Germans* have contended for this province for a long while, but the former at length made themselves intire masters of it. The whole country is usually divided into *Upper* and *Lower Alsace*. The chief towns in the *Lower* are, *Strasbourg*, *Zabern*, *Haguenau*, *Fort Lewis*, *Weissenburg*, *Landau*, *Drusenheim*, *Meltzheim*, *Rosenheim*, *Benfeld*, and *Schelfstat*. In the *Upper Alsace* the chief towns are, *Colmar*, *New Brisac*, *Murbach*, *Mulhausen*, *Huningen*, *Pfirt*, *Keiserburg*, *Turchein*, *Munster*, and *Belfort*.

The dutchy of *Lorraine* is bounded by the duke-^{Dutchy of} dom of *Luxemburg* towards the north; by *Alsace*,^{Lorraine.} the dutchy of *Deux Ponts*, and the *Palatinate* on the east; by *Franche Comtè*, on the south; and by *Champagne* on the west; extending from forty
eight

eight to forty-nine degrees fifty minutes north latitude, upwards of 100 miles in length, and about as many in breadth. The air of this country is temperate and healthful; the soil in the level parts rich and fruitful, affording plenty of corn, wine, and good pasture; but the east and south parts of it are mountainous; and on the north-west there are some uncultivated forests. Their hills contain mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, and their salt springs are so numerous, that the government is said to draw a revenue of 200,000 crowns *per annum* from them. The principal rivers are, the *Maese*, the *Moselle*, the *Sar*, the *Meurte*, the *Soame*, the *Selle*, the *Voloy*, and the *Maidon*. This country was anciently reckoned a part of *Belgium*, and has been alternately subject to *France* and the empire, but in the last war between *France* and the emperor *Charles VI.* it was added to the former, upon consideration that *Tuscany* should be yielded to the duke of *Lorrain*. The natives lying on the neighbourhood of *France*, use the fashions and language of that country.

*Lorrain
Proper.*

Lorrain is usually divided into three parts, *viz.* 1. *Lorrain Proper*; 2. The dutchy of *Bar*, or *Bar-le-duc*; and, 3. *French Lorrain* and *Bar*, which consists chiefly of the bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*. *Lorrain Proper* is subdivided into the bailiwicks of, 1. *Nancy*; 2. *Vauge*; 3. *Vander-Vauge*; and 4. The reunited counties in the bailiwick of *Nancy*. The chief towns in the bailiwick of *Nancy* are, *Nancy*, *S. Nicholas*, *Rosiers*, *Chateau Salins*, *Luneville*, *Nomeny*, *Vaudemont*, *Blamont*, *Moyenwick*. The chief towns of the bailiwick of *Vauge* are, *Mirecourt*, *Neuchatel*, *Remiremount*, *Charms*, *Espinal*, *S. Diey*, *Roan*, and *Fontenay*. In the bailiwick of *Vander-Vauge*, the principal towns are, *Vander-Vauge*, and

and *Bitch*. In the reunited countries, the principal towns are *Savern*, and *Homburg*. The dutchy of *Bar* is divided into four bailiwicks, viz. *Bar*, *Basignie*, *S. Michael*, and *Clermont*. The chief towns in these four bailiwicks are, *Bar-le-duc*, *Ligny*, *Comercy*, *Damiris*, *Mothe*, *Gondrecourt*, *S. Michael*, *Pont-a-mousson*, *Hatton le Chatel*, *Clermont*, and *Varenne*.

French Lorrain contains the three bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*. The chief towns are, *Metz*, *Saar-Lewis*, *Toul*, *Vaucoleurs*, and *Verdun*. In that part of *Bar* which before the peace in 1735 was subject to the *French*, the chief towns are, *Stenay* and *Jametz*. The house of *Lorrain* is one of the most ancient and most illustrious in *Europe*, and is now elevated to the imperial dignity, in the person of *Francis* grand duke of *Tuscany*, who resigned his paternal dominions to the *French*, in consideration of the grand duchy of *Tuscany*, which was ceded to him by the treaty of *Vienna*, in 1736. The younger branches of this family are the prince of *Vaudemont*, the prince of *Elbeuf*, and the counts of *Harcourt*. The arms of *Lorrain* are, Or a bend Gules charged with three larks Argent; but according to others, with three allerions, which are, in blazon, small birds without feet.

VIII. *The CIRCLE of the LOWER RHINE.*

The circle of the *Lower Rhine* comprehends the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, and the three ecclesiastical electorates of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*. The *Palatinate*, in which we include the bishopricks of *Spire* and *Worms*, and the dutchy of *Deux Ponts*, is bounded by the archbishopricks of *Mentz* and *Triers* on the north; by *Franconia* and *Suabia* on the east; and by *Alsace* and *Lorrain*

rain towards the south and west ; extending upwards of 100 miles in length, from the south-east to the north-west ; and from fifty to seventy in breadth. The air of this country is very healthful, and the soil extremely rich, being watered by several fine rivers, particularly the *Rhine*, and the *Neckar*. The hills are covered with vines, which yield most excellent wine ; and their valleys afford plenty of all manner of grain, and fruits, while their forests abound with deer and other game. The principal towns of the *Palatinate* are, *Heidelberg*, *Manheim*, *Frankendal*, *Alzheim*, *Creutsnach*, *Keisar Lautern*, *Sintshiem*, *Oppenheim*, *Traerbach*, *Newstat*, *Bacharach*, and *Eberinburg*. The inhabitants of this country are partly *Calvinists*, and partly *Roman Catholicks* ; but the elector himself being of the *Roman Catholick* religion, the interest of the former is continually declining. The elector *Palatine* is sovereign of the greatest part of the *Palatinate* ; the dutchies of *Newburg*, *Juliers*, and *Berg* ; and the lordship of *Ravenstein*. He is director of three circles, 1. Of the *Lower Rhine*, in conjunction with the elector of *Mentz*. 2. Of the *Upper Rhine*, as prince of *Simmeren*, with the bishop of *Worms* ; and, 3. Of *Westphalia*, as duke of *Juliers*, alternately with the king of *Prussia*, as duke of *Cleves*. His arms for the *Palatinate* are, a lion Or, drawn armed languid and crowned Or, a lion Sable for *Juliers*. Gules, an escutcheon Argent with rays of a carbuncle knotted, Or, for *Cleves*. Argent, a lion Gules, armed and crowned Azure, for *Berg*.

Office and arms of the elector *Palatine*.

The bishoprick of *Spire*. The bishoprick of *Spire* lies on both sides the *Rhine*, surrounded by the territories of the elector *Palatine*, and extending about forty miles in length from east to west, and about fifteen in breadth from north to south. The principal towns

towns are, *Spire*, *Philipsburg*, *Spirebach*, and *Bruxal*. The bishoprick of *Worms* lies also on both sides the *Rhine*, to the northwards of the bishoprick of *Spire*, and is of very small extent; viz. about eight miles in length, and two in breadth. The chief towns are *Worms*, and *Ladenburg*. The dutchy of *Deux-Ponts* is surrounded by the other parts of the *Palatinate* on the east, and bounded by *Lorrain* on the west, extending about forty miles in length from the north-east to the south-west, and in breadth twenty-five in some places, and in others nine or ten. The chief town is *Deux-Ponts*. The crown of *Sweden* enjoyed this dutchy till the death of *Charles XII.* who dying without issue, it devolved on a prince of the *Palatine* family. The dutchy of *Simmeren* in the *Palatinate* was formerly governed by its own prince, but is now subject to the elector *Palatine*; The chief town is of the same name. *Birkenfeld* with the country about it, enjoys also the title of a dutchy, and is subject to its own prince.

The archbishoprick of *Mentz* lies on the banks of the river *Maine*, and is bounded by the *Wetteraw* on the north; by *Franconia* on the east; by the *Palatinate* on the south; and by the electorate of *Triers* on the west; extending in length, about fifty miles from the north-west to the south-east, and almost twenty in breadth. Besides which tract of land, there are other territories belonging to this archbishoprick in *Hesse*, *Thuringia*, the county of *Waldeck*, the *Wetteravia*, and the *Palatinate*, &c. The chief towns belonging to the archbishopric of *Mentz*, are *Mentz*, *Bingen*; with *Elfeld*, *Erbach*, *Rodshiem*, in the *Rhingaw*, which is a narrow tract of land, extending about 20 miles in length along the *Rhine*; *Heiligenstat*, *Trefurt*, *Duberstat*, *Wormbys*, *Fritzlar*, *Amelburg*, *Ajchafsenburg*, *Hochst*, *Konigstein*, in the county of *Esfchfeld*,

Eschfeld ; *Erfurt* in *Thuringia* ; the city of *Urb*, in *Spoffart*, with several other towns and places of less note.

Archbishop-
rick of *Triers*.

The archbishoprick of *Triers* is bounded by the diocese of *Cologne*, and the dutchy of *Berg* towards the north ; by the *Wetteraw* on the east ; by *Lorrain*, the *Palatinate*, and part of *Hesse* towards the south ; and by the *Austrian Netherlands* on the west ; extending in length from the south-east to the north-west above fourscore miles, but of a very unequal breadth, being in some places fifty, and in others not five and twenty miles over. Great part of this country is mountainous and barren, but near the rivers *Rhine* and *Moselle* it is very pleasant and fruitful, abounding in corn and wine, and very well inhabited. The chief towns are *Triers*, or *Treves*, *Coblentz*, *Meyn*, *Cochem*, *Saffich*, *Boppard*, *Engers*, *Cell*, *S. Vendel*, *Sarburg*, and *Mentroyal*.

Archbishop-
rick of *Cologne*.

The archbishoprick of *Cologne* lies on the western side of the *Rhine*, and is bounded by the dutchy of *Cleves* on the north ; by the dutchy of *Berg*, from which it is separated by the *Rhine*, on the east ; by the electorate of *Triers* on the south ; and by the dutchy of *Juliers* and the *Netherlands* on the west ; extending about forty miles in length, but not above seven or eight in breadth. This is a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in corn and wine, with all other necessities and conveniencies of life. The principal towns are, *Cologne*, *Bonn*, *Andernach*, *Bruehl*, *Lintz*, *Nuys*, *Zout*, *Rhinberg*, *Meurs*, *Keyserwert*, *Kempen*, *Recklinhausen*, and *Dorsten*. The present elector of *Cologne* is the most powerful of all the spiritual electors, for he is not only archbishop of *Cologne*, but likewise bishop of *Munster*, *Osnabrug*, *Paderborn*, and *Hildesheim*.

IX. *The CIRCLE of WESTPHALIA.*

The circle of *Westphalia* is bounded by the Extent. *German Ocean* on the north ; by the circle of *Lower Saxony*, on the east ; by *Hesse* on the south ; and by the *Netherlands* on the west ; extending in length about 200 miles, and from 150 to 200 in breadth. The air of this country is very cold Climature. in the northern parts ; and the soil almost one Soil, continued morafs or barren land ; and yet they feed here the best bacon in *Europe* with the chestnuts and other fruits, which their forests produce. But the southern part of this circle has a warmer air, and more fruitful soil. The principal rivers Rivers, are, the *Wefer*, the *Ems*, the *Lippe*, the *Roer*, the *Aa*, and the *Hunt*. This circle contains the And division of Westphalia. dutchy of *Westphalia*, the bishopricks of *Liege*, *Munster*, *Paderborn*, and *Osnaburg* ; the dutchies of *Juliers*, *Cleves*, and *Berg* ; the counties of *Marck*, *Ravensburg*, *Lippe*, *Schawenburg*, *Hoye*, *Diepholt*, *Oldenburg*, *Delmenhorst*, *Embsen*, *Bentheim*, *Tecklenburg*, *Pyrmont*, *Lingen*, *Steinfurt*, and *Corbey Abby* ; besides the towns of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Dortmund*, and some other imperial cities.

The dutchy of *Westphalia* is bounded by the The dutchy of Westphalia. bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborn* on the north ; by the landgraviate of *Hesse* on the east ; by the *Wetteraw* on the south ; and by the county of *Mark* and dutchy of *Berg* towards the west ; extending about fifty miles in length from the south-west to the north-east, and about forty in breadth. This country is for the most part mountainous and woody, except towards *Lipstat*, where the soil is tolerably fruitful. Their rivers run from the mountains with great rapidity, the chief of which is *Roer*, which falls into the *Rhine*

Rhine near Duysburg. This dukedom was taken from *Henry the Lion*, duke of *Saxony*, by the emperor *Frederic Barbarossa*, for having confederated against him with the pope, and conferred on the archbishops of *Cologne*. The chief towns of this dutchy are, *Arnsburg*, *Werle*, *Geseck*, and *Bri-lon*.

The bishop-
ric of *Liege*.

The bishoprick of *Liege* is supposed to derive its name from a little river called *Liege*, which runs through this country, and falls into the *Maeſe*. It is bounded by *Brabant* towards the north and west; by the dutchy of *Limburg* towards the east; and by *Luxemburg* and part of *France* towards the south; extending near seventy miles in length from north to south, and five and twenty in breadth from east to west, and in some places it is twice as broad. This is in general a pleasant fruitful country, abounding in large corn fields, with rich meadows and pasture ground. It contains also some mines of lead and iron, and quarries of marble; but what it is most particularly remarkable for, is the great quantity of brimstone and vitriol, which is made in this country. The chief towns in this bishopric are, *Liege*, *Tongres*, *Huy*, *Bullion*, *Dinant*, *Franchemont*, the *Spa*, *Borchlen*, *S. Tron*, *Bilsen* and *Hasselt*. The present bishop is prince *Theodore* of *Bavaria*, brother to the late emperor *Charles VII.* and is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of *Germany*, being able to maintain a body of 8000 men, without oppressing his subjects, who are generally *Roman Catholics*.

The bishop-
ric of
Munster.

The bishopric of *Munster* lies on both sides the river *Emis*, being bounded by the counties of *Benthem* and *Steinfurt* on the north; by the bishopric of *Osnabrug* and *Paderborn*, towards the east; by the county of *Mark* on the south; and by the dutchy of *Cleve*, and some part of
Zutphen

Zutphen towards the west; extending 100 miles in length, and in breadth in some places 60, in others 40, and in others scarce 20 miles. This is in general a barren country, but no part of *Westphalia* affords better bacon, which they export all over *Europe*. The name of *Munster* is said to be derived from *Monasterium*; there having been formerly a fine monastery erected in the place where the capital city now stands, which was converted into a bishoprick by *Charles the Great*, about the year 785. The bishop of this diocese is a count of the empire, and absolute sovereign of the territories belonging to it. The present bishop is the elector of *Cologne*, brother to the late emperor *Charles the VIIth*. The chief towns of this bishoprick are, *Munster*, *Meppen*, *Hasselunen*, *Kloppenburg*, *Warenburg*, *Stromberg*, *Cæsfelt*, and *Rheyne*.

The bishoprick of *Paderborn* is bounded by the county of *Lippe* towards the north; by the dutchy of *Brunswic* on the east; by the county of *Waldeck* on the south; and by the dutchy of *Westphalia* on the west; extending about 40 miles in length, and twenty in breadth. The country is a sandy and barren soil, but considerable for its bacon and venison, and for the great variety of salt springs, and other fountains. The present elector of *Cologne* is bishop of this diocese, and sovereign both of the city and country. The chief towns are, *Paderborn*, *Lippesburg*, *Warburg*, *Lude*, *Peckelsheim*, *Hersel*, and *Welsburg*.

The bishoprick and principality of *Osnabrug* has the county of *Diepholt* on the north; the counties of *Minden* and *Ravensberg* on the east; and *Munster*, *Steinfurt*, and *Benthem*, on the south and west; extending about forty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, where broadest. This bishoprick with the territories belonging to

it, is held alternately, pursuant to the treaty of *Westphalia*, by a Protestant and *Roman Catholic* ; and the Protestant is always a prince of the house of *Brunswick*, because the principality of *Halberstat* had been taken from this house, and conferred upon that of *Brandenburg*. The country is esteemed one of the most fruitful parts of *Westphalia*, and is subject to its bishop, who is now the elector of *Cologne*. The chief towns are, *Osnabrug*, *Iburg*, *Quakenburg*, and *Furstenau*.

The dutchy
of *Juliers*.

The dutchy of *Juliers* is situate between the *Maese* and the *Rhine*, and bounded by *Prussian Guelderland* on the north ; by the electorate of *Triers* on the south ; by the electorate of *Cologne* on the east ; and by the *Netherlands* on the west ; being about sixty miles long, and thirty broad. This is a very plentiful county, abounding in corn, cattle, and fine meadows, and plentifully supplied with wood ; but it is remarkable principally for a fine breed of horses, and woad for dying, which is gathered here in abundance. The chief towns are, *Juliers*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, (this last is an imperial city) *Duren*, *Munster-Eifel*, *Bedbur*, *Wassenberg*, and *Lasteren*. This country, with the dutchy of *Berg*, was for a long time the subject of contention between the electors of *Brandenburg*, *Saxony*, and *Palatine* ; however, by a private treaty between the present king of *Prussia* and *France*, 'tis agreed, that the present elector *Palatine* shall keep possession of this dutchy as well as of that of *Berg*.

The dutchy
of *Berg*.

The dutchy of *Berg*, so called from *Berg* a mountain, in the *German* tongue, this being a mountainous country, is bounded by the county of *Marck* on the north ; by *Cologne* on the south ; by the dutchy of *Westphalia* on the east ; and by the *Rhine*, which divides it from the dutchy of

of *Juliers*, on the west; extending near fifty miles in length upon the banks of the *Rhine*, and about twenty in breadth, where broadest. The country being for the most part rocky and mountainous, affords very little arable or pasture. The chief towns are, *Dusseldorp*, *Essen*, *Bensburg*, *Solingen*, and *Elberfeld*. This dutchy, together with that of *Juliers*, and the lordship of *Ravensstein*, was settled upon the house of *Neuburg*, in the beginning of the last century to terminate the dispute between the elector of *Brandenburg*, and the duke of *Neuburg*, concerning the succession of *John William* the last duke of *Cleves*, with the counties of *Mark* and *Ravensberg*.

The dutchy of *Cleve* lies on both sides of the *Rhine*, and is bounded by part of the *United Provinces* towards the north; by *Munster* on the east; by the dutchy of *Juliers* on the south; and by *Gelderland* and *Brabant* on the west; extending upwards of forty miles from north to south, and about five and twenty from east to west. The chief rivers are, the *Rhine*, the *Roer*, the *Lippe*, and the *Nierse*. The country is generally mountainous and woody; though it has corn and cattle enough to supply the want of the inhabitants. The chief towns are, *Cleve*, *Emmerick*, *Gennep*, *Wesel*, *Rees*, and *Duisburg*.

The county of *Marck*, is the largest in *Westphalia*, situate between the rivers *Lippe* and *Roer*, extending upwards of forty miles in length, and about the same in breadth. It derives its name from having been formerly the boundary of *Germany*, towards *Gallia Belgica*; and contains fifteen bailiwicks or lordships, which take their names from as many towns. The chief are *Ham*, *Unna*, *Altena*, *Werden*, and *Soest*.

The county of *Ravensberg* is bounded by the bishoprick of *Osnabrug* on the north; by the county

county of *Lippe* on the east and south; and by the bishoprick of *Munster* on the west. It is a rocky mountainous country, as the very name demonstrates, which is taken from a fortress situate on a high hill, the word *berg* in *German* signifying a hill or mountain. The chief towns are *Bielevelt*, *Hervorden*, *Engern*, and *Vlotowe*.

The dutchy
of *Minden*.

The dutchy of *Minden* belongs to the king of *Prussia*, being given with *Halberstat* and some other territories by the treaty of *Munster*, instead of the part of *Pomerania*, then yielded to the *Swedes*. This country lies between the county of *Hoy* on the north, and the county of *Lippe* on the south; extending about twenty-five miles in length, and twenty in breadth. Towards the north it is a mountainous barren country, but on the south it yields plenty of corn, of which they export great quantities. The chief towns are, *Minden* and *Petershagen*.

The Princip-
alities of
Lippe.

The other principalities of *Westphalia* are, 1. The little county of *Lippe*, situated between the dutchy of *Westphalia* and the county of *Ravensberg*; extending upwards of thirty miles in length, and ten in breadth. It is governed by its own counts, who are of a very ancient family. The chief towns are *Diethmold*, *Lippe*, *Lemgow*, *Horn*, and *Ufflen*.

Pyrmont.

2. The county of *Pyrmont* was also annexed to the territories of *Lippe*, upon the death of the last count of *Pyrmont* and *Speigelsburg* without male issue. The chief town is of the same name, and is celebrated for its mineral waters.

Ritberg.

3. The county of *Ritberg* had likewise a count of its own, till the year 1562, when the family became extinct, and it is now subject to the counts of *Lippe*. The chief town is *Ritberg*.

Schawenberg

4. The county of *Schawenberg* is bounded by the dominions of *Brunswick* on the north, east, and south; and by the county of *Lippe*, and
principality

principality of *Minden* on the west. It is subject, part of it, to the counts of *Lippe*, and part to the prince of *Hesse*, extending about thirty miles in length, and sixteen in breadth. The country affords plenty of good corn and pasture, and is well watered with rivers, particularly the *Weser*, the *Hammel*, the *Awe*, the *Caspaw*, and the *Exter*. The chief places are, the old forest of *Schawenberg*, *Buckenburg*, *Stadtahagen*, *Oldendorf*, and *Saxenbagen*.

5. The county of *Hoye*, which is bounded by *Bremen* on the north; by *Lunenburg* on the east; by *Minden* on the south; and by *Diepholt* on the west. The

greatest part of this county is enjoyed by the present king of *Great Britain*, and the remainder by the counts of *Benthem*. The chief towns are *Hoye*, and *Nyenburg*.

6. The little county of *Diepholt* is bounded by *Delmenhorst* on the north; by the county of *Hoye* on the east;

and by *Munster* on the west; extending thirty miles in length, and about fifteen in breadth, subject to his *British* majesty as duke of *Lunenburg*.

7. The county of *Delmenhorst*, is situate on the south-west of *Bremen*, extending about sixteen miles in length, and eight in breadth. It was formerly governed by its own counts, but is now subject to *Denmark*. The chief town is *Delmenhorst*.

8. The county of *Oldenburg* is bounded by the *German Ocean* on the north; by *Osnabrug* on the south; by the dutchy of *Bremen* on the east; and by the county of *East Friseland* on the west; extending about fifty miles in length, and five and twenty in breadth.

It is generally a sandy barren country, consisting chiefly of vast marshes. The inhabitants are a poor wretched people, subject to the crown of *Denmark*. The chief town is *Oldenburg*.

9. The county of *Embden* or *East Friseland*, is

bounded by the *German Ocean* on the north ; by the bishoprick of *Munster* on the south ; by the county of *Oldenburg* on the east ; and by the province of *Groningen* on the west ; extending about fifty miles in length, and fifty in breadth. This country was part of the kingdom of the ancient *Frisons*, and was made a province of *Germany*, by the emperor *Charles the Great*. The soil is generally marshy, and much of the same nature as the adjacent county of *Oldenburg*. It was subject till very lately to its own prince, but the king of *Prussia* took possession of it upon the death of its last sovereign. The chief towns are *Embsen*, *Norden*, *Aurich*, *Jever*, *Efsen*,

Bentheim. *Wittmund*, and *Leer*. 10. The county of *Bentheim*, is bounded by the *United Provinces* on the north and west, and by *Steinfurt* on the south ; extending about forty miles in length, and ten in breadth. The only town of any consequence, is *Bentheim*, the ancient seat of the counts.

Steinfurt. 11. The county of *Steinfurt* lies south of *Bentheim*, and is about twelve miles long and six broad. It had formerly its own prince, but now is subject to the counts of *Bentheim*. Both counties, like the rest of *Westphalia*, are covered with forests, but have very few hills, except near the towns of *Bentheim*, and *Neinbus*. The chief town of the

Tecklenburg. county of *Steinfurt* is *Borchstenfort*. 12. The county of *Tecklenburg* lies on the west of *Osnabrug* ; extending about sixteen miles in length, and eight in breadth ; subject to the counts of *Bentheim*.

Lingen. The chief town is *Tecklenburg*. 13. The county of *Lingen*, has *Osnabrug* on the east, and *Bentheim* on the west ; extending about fifteen miles in length, and ten in breadth. The chief town is *Lingen*, subject to the king of *Prussia*, but the country round about it belongs to the bishop of *Munster*.

Besides

Besides these principalities, there remains the imperial city of *Dortmund*, and the abbey of *Corbey*. This abbey is situated on the river *Wefer*, twenty-five miles to the eastward of *Paderborn*, and has a territory which extends sixteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, subject to the abbot, who is a prince of the empire.

The city of
Dortmund.
Abbey of
Corbey.

X. BOHEMIA, SILESIA, and MORAVIA.

The provinces of *Germany* not included in the circles are the kingdom of *Bohemia*, the duchy of *Silesia*, and the marquisate of *Moravia*. *Bohemia* is said to take its name from the *Bemi*, or *Boiemi*, the ancient inhabitants of that country, who according to *Tacitus*, were descended from the *Boii*, a *Gallic* nation that retired into the *Hercynian Forest*, which runs through this country, rather than submit to the *Roman* yoke. The provinces of *Silesia* and *Moravia* were formerly incorporated into this kingdom, which gave it a very large extent, but *Silesia*, having been lately dismembered from it, and *Moravia* being likewise considered as an independent principality, it is therefore reduced into narrower limits. The modern *Bohemia* is therefore bounded by *Silesia* and *Moravia* towards the east; by the *Upper Palatinate*, the country of *Culembach*, and *Voitgland* on the west; by *Misnia* and *Lusatia* on the north; and by *Austria* and *Bavaria* towards the south; extending in length about 210 miles, and in breadth about 120. This being an inland country, and at a great distance from the sea, the cold is here more severe than in some other parts of the same latitude; and yet the air is not reckoned very healthful, which is said to be owing in part to the great quantity of wood and mountains, which check the winds

Bohemia.

Its name.

Its extent.

Climate.

in their course, and partly to the waters which are of a very indifferent quality. This kingdom is part of the ancient *Hercynian* forest, and is reckoned the highest country in *Europe*, because several rivers take their rise in *Bohemia*, and not one comes into it. The principal rivers are the *Elbe*, the *Mulda*, and the *Eger*.

Rivers.

Soil.

The mountains of this country are rocky and woody, but the valleys and plains produce plenty of wheat, barley, and hops, which enables them to make and export a great deal of strong beer : their soil is also proper for flax, which they transport for the most part unwrought, as well as their wool, into other countries. They have great plenty of saffron, and their forests abound with serviceable timber, as likewise their gardens with fruit-trees, herbs, and roots ; but their principal wealth arises from their mines of silver, copper, lead, tin, and iron. As they have a great deal of good meadow and pasture-ground, they abound in oxen, sheep, and other cattle, especially in horses of a large size. They have also great numbers of deer and game in their forests ; and the many rivers that water the country supply them with fish and wild-fowl. In their linen and woollen manufactures they are arrived at no great perfection, but they make very good glass ; and their manufactures of copper, iron, and tin, are far from being contemptible. Some of these they export, as also their wooll and strong beer, but their foreign trade for want of encouragement from the government is very inconsiderable.

Manufac-
tures.

Ancient
form of go-
vernment.

Bohemia was first divided into several principalities, governed by their respective dukes or leaders, till *Zechus* the brother of *Lechus*, who founded the monarchy of *Poland*, obtained a kind of sovereignty of the whole ; though both he and his

his successors long after continued to have the title of dukes. *Uladislaus IV.* who succeeded his brother Duke *Septigneus II.* in 1061, was by the Emperor *Henry IV.* created king of *Bohemia* at *Mentz*. The kingdom afterwards was for a long time elective, till the princes of the house of *Austria* having been elected to that crown, contrived at length to render it hereditary in their family. Tho' *Bohemia* is considered as a part of *Germany*, and its kings have a voice in the election of the emperor, yet it is excluded from all those privileges which the other circles and electorates enjoy. Besides, neither the acts of the imperial diet, nor the laws of the empire have any force here; nor are the inhabitants obliged to raise troops, or pay taxes for the support and defence of the empire as the other circles. This kingdom is certainly one of the best countries in the queen of *Hungary's* possession, and next to *Hungary* brings her in the most money. The states are summoned here every year to the city of *Prague*, and consist of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and towns. The assembly generally consents to the sovereign's demands, which frequently amount to a great sum; and yet the *Bohemians* would not complain of taxes were their sovereign to reside amongst them. Tho' the *Bohemians* are brave, and good soldiers, yet the nobility and gentry are not fond of the service. The reason is, they are used to be absolute masters upon their own estates, where the peasants are their slaves, and to be respected like petty sovereigns by the burghers at *Prague*; wherefore they do not care to reside at *Vienna*, where they must be obliged, like other subjects, to pay their court to the sovereign. The peasants are all in a state of vassalage to the nobility, and are a brutish, heavy kind of people, pretty much addicted to pilfering and thievings, and the

Present government.

Their genius and temper.

Language.

whole nation is charged with excess and intemperance in eating and drinking. Their language, like that of the *Poles*, is a dialect of the ancient *Slavonian*, and is said to be very sweet and copious. The modern *Bohemians* neglect the cultivating of it, and their nobility especially look upon it as beneath them to speak their native tongue, but chuse rather to use the High Dutch.

Division of
Bohemia,

Bohemia is commonly divided into eighteen circles, the names of which, with their principal towns, are as follows. 1. The circle of *Prague*, chief town, *Prague*. 2. The circle of *Rackonitz*, chief town *Rackonitz*. 3. The circle of *Slany*, chief town, *Slany*. 4. The circle of *Satz*, chief towns, *Satz*, and *Kadan*. 5. The circle of *Leuthmaritz*, chief towns, *Leuthmaritz*, *Teplitz*, and *Auffig*. 6. The circle of *Bunzel*, chief towns, *Bunzel*, *Friedland*, *Tornau*, *Kelchenberg*, *Nimes*. 7. The circle of *Konigsgratz*, chief towns, *Konigsgratz*, *Jaromitz*, *Ghlumnitz*, *Nachod*. 8. The circle of *Beraun*, chief towns, *Beraun* and *Carlstein*. 9. The circle of *Pilsen*, chief town, *Pilsen*. 10. The circle of *Egra*, chief town, *Egra*. 11. The circle of *Elnbogen*, chief towns, *Elnbogen*, *Schlackenwerd*, *Carlsbad*, and *Joachimsthal*. 12. The circle of *Chrudin*, chief towns, *Chrudin*, *Brandiefs*, *Landscron*, *Bohemisch-treiba*, *Leutomysfel*, *Richenburg*, *Poltzka*, *Lamberg*, *Hereltz*, *Meistetz*, and *Pardubitz*. 13. The circle of *Czasslau*, chief towns, *Czasslau*, *Kuttenberg*, *Colim*, *Ronoff*, *Lichtenberg*, *Habern*, *Lipnitz*, and *Jarowitz*. 14. The circle of *Bechin*, chief towns, *Bechin*, *Thabor*, *Sobieflow*, *Neuhaus*, *Pardowitz*, *Rosenberg*, *Budweifs*, *Rudolphstadt*, *Lomnetz*, and *Teyn*. 15. The circle of *Kaurzimer*, chief towns, *Kaurzimer*, *Kofteletz*, *Brandeifs*, *Bohemish-brod*, *S. Procope*, *Sternberg*, *Beneschow*, and *Eyle*. 16. The circle of *Muldaw*, chief towns, *Flofkout*, *Kassau*,

Kassau, Schonburg, Robenitz, and Gifflebing. 17. The circle of *Brachen*, chief towns, *Piseck, Crumlauch, Weldantz, Brachatitz, Husenitz, Wineberg, Horadiowitz, Carlsberg, Rosenthal, Orlitz, and Sedlitz.* 18. The county of *Glatz*, the chief towns, *Glatz, Landeck, Neustadtel, Mitwalde, Hameln, Wunschelburg, and Neurode.* This county belongs now to the king of *Prussia*, having been ceded to him by the treaty of *Breslau*.

The dutchy of *Silesia* was formerly, as we have ^{Dutchy of} already observed, considered as a province of the ^{*Silesia.*} kingdom of *Bohemia*. It is bounded by *Brandenburg* on the north; by *Hungary* and *Moravia* on the south; by *Poland* on the east, and by *Bohemia* and *Lusatia* on the west; extending in length upwards of 200 miles, and 70 in breadth. This is one of the richest and most fruitful provinces of *Germany*, abounding in all necessities and conveniences of life. It is celebrated for its linen manufacture, and for some rich silver mines. Before the death of the emperor *Charles VI.* it belonged to the house of *Austria*, but after the decease of that prince, the present king of *Prussia* thought proper to revive some old family pretensions to part of this dutchy, and marching an army into *Silesia*, after a long struggle, obliged the queen to leave him peaceable possessor of the greatest part of the country. It is commonly divided into *Upper* and *Lower Silesia*. The *Upper* lies towards *Moravia* and *Hungary*, and contains, 1. the principality of *Teschén*, chief towns, *Teschén* and *Jabelunka*. 2. The principality of *Troppau*, chief towns, *Troppau*, and *Jagerndorf*. 3. The principality of *Ratibor*, chief town, *Ratibor*. 4. The principality of *Oppeln*, chief town, *Oppeln*. 5. The principality of *Grotkau*, chief towns, *Neiss*, and *Grotkau*. 6. The principality of *Munsterberg*, chief towns, *Munsterberg, Fran-*
D. 6
kenstein.

kenstein. 7. The barony of *Plesse*, belonging to the counts of *Promnitz*. *Lower Silesia* contains,
 1. The principality of *Breslau*, chief towns, *Breslau*, and *Namslau*. 2. The principality of *Schweidnitz*, chief towns, *Schweidnitz*, *Strigau*, *Griffa*. 3. The principality of *Fauer*, chief towns, *Fauer*, *Lewenberg*, *Hirschberg*, *Liebenthal*, *Schmiedeberg*, *Kupferberg*, *Buntzel*, *Greiffenstein*. 4. The principality of *Lignitz*, chief towns, *Lignitz*, *Goldberg*, and *Wolfsat*. 5. The principality of *Brieg*, chief towns, *Brieg* and *Olaw*. 6. The principality of *Oels*, chief towns, *Oels*, *Bernstat*, and *Juliusburg*. 7. The principality of *Wolau*, chief towns, *Wolau*, *Leibus*, and *Steinau*. 8. The principality of *Glogau*, chief towns, *Great Glogau*, *Sprottau*, *Carlath*, *Beuthen*, *Grunberg*. 9. The principality of *Sagan*, belonging to prince *Lobkowitz*, chief towns, *Sagan* and *Pryhus*. 10. The principality of *Crossen*, chief towns, *Crossen*, *Zullichau*, *Sommerfeld*, and *Schwibuffen*. 11. The lordship of *Wartenberg*, belonging to the counts of *Dobna*, chief towns, *Bralin* and *Beraun*. 12. The lordship of *Militson*, belonging to the counts of *Maltza*, chief towns, *Zulauff* and *Frcyenbayn*. 13. The lordship of *Trachenberg*, belonging to the counts of *Hortzfeld*, chief town *Prausnitz*. The rivers of *Silesia*, are the *Oder*, and the little rivers *Kladnitz*, *Weida*, *Bartsch*, *Neisse*, *Bober*, *Oppa*, and others, which fall into the *Oder*.

Rivers.

The mar-
quisate of
Moravia.

The marquisate of *Moravia* takes its name from the river *Morawa*, vulgarly called *Mahr*, which runs through it. On the north it is bounded by *Silesia*; on the south by *Austria*; on the west by *Bohemia*; and on the east by *Hungary*. This province is said to belong properly to the crown of *Bohemia*, and is surrounded on all sides with mountains, except towards *Austria*,
 where

where it is an open country. It is generally divided into six circles, namely, those of *Iglau*, *Znaim*, *Brin*, *Olmütz*, *Perrau*, and *Hradisch*, in each of which the chief towns go by the same name as the circles.

S E C T. III.

Of the frontier provinces of Germany.

BY frontier provinces we mean here some countries that border immediately upon *Germany*, through which we shall have occasion in the course of this work to conduct our traveller. The provinces here meant are, *Hungary*, *Transylvania*, *Sclavonia*, *Servia*, *Croatia*, and *Switzerland*. Of each of these we shall give here a short description.

Hungary is a kingdom of *Europe*, bounded by *Hungary*, the *Crapack* or *Carpathian* mountains, which divide it from *Poland*, on the north; by *Transylvania* and *Wallachia* towards the east; by the river *Drave*, which separates it from *Sclavonia* towards the south; and by *Stiria*, *Austria*, and *Moravia*, towards the west; extending from forty-five degrees thirty minutes, to the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, and from the sixteenth to the twenty-second degree of longitude. Its length is reckoned about 300 miles, and breadth very near 240. This is generally esteemed one of the most fruitful countries in *Europe*, abounding in corn, fruits of all sorts, and most delicious wine, which it exports to most parts of *Germany*. The air is reckoned very unhealthy, especially to strangers, which is thought to proceed from the sudden alteration of weather; the days being excessive hot, and the nights

Its situation;

Extent,

And climate;

nights intolerably cold in summer. The country is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are, the *Danube*, the *Tibiscus*, the *Drave*, the *Raab*, the *Gran*, and the *Waag*. The country along the *Danube* from *Presburg* to *Belgrade* is almost one continued plain, extending

Character of
the Hunga-
rians.

near 300 miles. The inhabitants are a brave warlike people, but slothful (which is owing to the fruitfulness of their country) and addicted to excess of eating and drinking. They are of a good stature and proportion, and tolerable complexions. They are fonder of a military life than of the commercial arts, and have scarce any other manufactures but those of copper and o-

Their trade.

ther hard wares. Their foreign trade is therefore very inconsiderable; and the exportation of their wines and cattle seem to be the best branch of it. But indeed, they have very little encouragement for trade from the court of *Vienna*, which looks upon *Hungary* only as a province, so that the poor people are racked and impoverished, while the mouths of the *Hungarian* lords are stopp'd with pensions and places. Their language seems to be a dialect of the *Sclavonian*, but most of them, for the sake of conversing with their neighbours, acquire a tolerable knowledge of the *Latin* tongue. There are no considerable schools or universities in the country, the reason of which is said to be, that *Hungary* has been almost al-

And learn-
ing.

ways a perpetual scene of war; insomuch, that those who of late years, have applied themselves to letters, have been obliged to resort to the universities of *Vienna*, *Prague*, or *Breslaw*.

Government

Hungary was formerly governed by its own kings, who were sometimes elective, and sometimes hereditary. At length the hereditary succession was established by the the States in favour
of

of the house of *Austria* in 1687. The authority of the sovereign is unlimited ; for though the States continue to assemble, it is only for form sake, and like the parliaments of *France*, to record the arbitrary edicts of their prince. The revenue of the kingdom is computed at about Revenue. 120,000 pounds, which arise chiefly from the mines and duties laid on cattle. The *Hungarian* horse are called hussars, and the foot heydukes. Their horses are fleet and well managed, but of the smallest sort for troopers. The hussars ride short, and rise in their stirrups, when they make a stroke with their scymitars to give the blow a greater force. The heydukes are far from being good foot, compared with regular troops ; but considered as an undisciplined militia, few nations can excel them.

This kingdom is usually divided into two parts, Division of Hungary.
 1. The *Upper* or *Larger*, which lies north-east of the *Danube* ; and, 2. The *Lower* or *Lesser*, on the south-west side of the *Danube*. *Upper Hungary* is again subdivided into four governments, viz. 1. *Presburg* ; 2. *Bergstat*, or the *Berg* towns ; 3. *New-Hausel* ; and 4. *Caschaw*. *Lower Hungary* is likewise divided into three governments, viz. 1. *Buda* ; 2. *Raab* ; and, 3. *Canisia*. The chief towns in *Upper Hungary* are, *Presburg*, *New-Hausel*, *Leopoldstadt*, *Chremnitz*, *Schemnitz*, *Newsol*, *Hern*, *Grunst*, *Esperies*, *Caschaw*, *Agria*, *Pest*, *Legedin*, *Temeswaar*, *Zolnock*, *Montgatz*, *Unghuar*, *Tockay*. In *Lower Hungary*, the chief towns are, *Buda*, *Gran*, *Komorra*, *Raab*, and *Alba Reglis*.

The established religion in *Hungary*, as in all the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*, is the *Roman Catholic*. There are, however, a vast many Protestants of different denominations in this kingdom, who have long groaned for a free

free exercise of their religion, but hitherto without any prospect of success. The arms of *Hungary* are, barres of eight Gules and Argent.

Transylvania

Transylvania is reckoned part of the ancient *Dacia*, and was so called by the *Romans*, because of its being situate beyond those forests which separate it from *Hungary* and *Walachia*. It is bounded by the *Carpathian* mountains, which divide it from *Poland*, on the north; by *Moldavia* on the east, from which it is also separated by a long ridge of hills; by *Walachia* and part of *Hungary* on the south; and by another part of *Hungary* towards the west; extending about 120 miles in length, and as many in breadth. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of east longitude, and 45 and 48 degrees of north latitude. The soil of this country is very fruitful, affording some of the best fruit in *Europe*, and plenty of good wine. Their meadows and pastures abound with vast herds of large oxen, which they send to *Austria*; and they have a very good breed of horses, much esteemed by foreigners. The country being almost surrounded by woods and mountains, the air is excessive hot in summer, but not so unwholesome as in *Hungary*. Their principal rivers are, the *Alt*, the *Marosch*, and the *Samos*. Their mountains afford very good mines of copper and iron, which they manufacture and export, and have cloth sufficient to answer their own wants.

This country was subdued by *Stephen* the first king of *Hungary*, and reputed afterwards for a long time as a province of that kingdom, being governed by a *Hungarian* vice-roy, stiled in their language a *Waiwod*. In the beginning of the sixteenth century *John Waiwod* of *Transylvania*, assumed the title of prince independent of *Hungary*, which occasioned a long struggle between him

him and his successors on the one side, and the kings of *Hungary* on the other, each claiming and asserting by force of arms (the former assisted by the *Ottoman Porte*) the sovereignty of this province. At length *Michael Abaffi* the last prince of *Transilvania*, resigned this principality, with the consent of the states, to the emperor as king of *Hungary* 1688, and now it is incorporated with the crown of *Hungary*, and was confirmed to the emperor by the *Turks*, at the treaty of *Carlowitz*. The established religion is *Roman Catholic*, but there is a great number of Protestants of various denominations in the country, who have long endeavoured but in vain to obtain a free liberty of conscience. The principal towns of *Transilvania* are, *Hermanstadt*, the capital, *Cronstadt*, *Fogaras*, *Segeswaer*, *Megies*, *Nosenstadt*, *Clausenburg*, *Alba Julia*, and *Deva*.

Sclavonia, including *Ratzia* the south-east part ^{*Sclavonia*}, of the province, is bounded by the rivers *Drave* and *Danube*, which separate it from *Hungary* on the north-east; by the river *Save*, which divides it from the *Turkish* provinces of *Servia* and *Bosnia* on the south-west; and by *Croatia* and the county of *Cilly* on the west, extending about 200 miles in length, and sixty in breadth. This is for the most part a fine level and fruitful country, but having been for many years a frontier province against the *Turks*, it is not much cultivated by the inhabitants. The air in general is good, and the whole province well watered by the *Danube*, the *Drave*, and the *Save*. The natives are of a good stature, and sound constitutions, fit for hard laborious occupations. The whole province is now subject to the house of *Austria*, and the *Roman Catholic* is the established religion. The ancient *Sclavonia* was of very great extent, some say from the *Adriatic* to the

the *Euxine Sea* ; this however is certain, that the *Slavonian* language obtained and is still spoken in many kingdoms of *Europe*. The chief towns of the modern *Slavonia* are, *Posega*, the capital, *Walpo*, *Esseck*, *Walcowar*, *Ilock*, *Salankamen*, *Carlowitz*, *Semlin*, *Alt Sirmium*, *Zagrab*, *Gradiska*.

Servia. *Servia*, the ancient *Mæsia Superior*, is bounded by the *Save* and the *Danube*, which separate it from *Slavonia* and *Walachia* on the north ; by *Bulgaria* or *Mæsia Inferior* on the east ; by *Albania* and *Macedon*, from which it is separated by mount *Rhodope* or *Argentum* on the south ; and by *Bosnia* and *Dalmatia* on the west ; extending upwards of 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air of this country is healthful and temperate, and the soil fruitful, being well watered with rivers, and pleasantly diversified with woods and champain hills and plains. But though it is blessed with these advantages, it has the misfortune, like other frontier provinces, of being uncultivated, the husbandman not caring to improve his lands, where the soldier is likely to reap the fruit of his labors. This province belonged in great part to the house of *Austria*, before the last war between the late emperor *Charles VI.* and the *Turks*, on which unhappy occasion, it was ceded to the latter by the treaty of *Belgrade*. The chief towns are, *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, *Widdin*, *Nissa*, *Scopia*. The inhabitants are most of them Christians of the *Greek* communion.

Croatia. *Croatia* is supposed to be part of the ancient *Illyricum*, and is bounded by the river *Save*, which separates it from *Slavonia*, towards the north ; by *Carniola* on the west ; by *Morlachia* towards the south ; and by *Bosnia* on the east ; extending about eighty miles in length, and as many in breadth.

breadth. The country of *Croatia* is naturally fruitful, abounding in corn and wine, where it is cultivated, but as it is a frontier province against the *Turks*, the inhabitants have scarce any more of either than what answers their necessities. The *Croatians* are good soldiers, and have distinguished themselves for their bravery in the present war. The chief towns are, *Carlsstat*, the capital, *Siseg*, *Castanovitz*, *Dubiez*, and *Whitz*.

Swisserland, by the *Romans* called *Helvetia*, is bounded by that part of *Alsace* stiled the *Sundgow*, the *Black Forest*, and other parts of *Suabia*, on the north; by the lake of *Constance*, *Tyrol*, and *Trent*, on the east; by the dutchies of *Savoy*, *Milan*, and the provinces of *Bergamo* and *Brescia* in *Italy*, towards the south; and by the *French* provinces of *Burgundy* and *Franche Comté* towards the west; extending 260 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. This country lies between the latitude of 45 degrees 45 minutes, and 47 degrees 30 minutes; wherefore it would be natural to suppose that the climate is moderately warm, but as it is situate on the *Alps*, the highest mountain in *Europe*, and great part of the year covered with snow, hence the air is sharper than in much colder latitudes. Though the air is moist (which is owing to the frequent rains arising from the *Alps*) yet it is notwithstanding very healthful, people living here to a very advanced age.

Swisserland is separated from every other country by very high mountains; and in like manner the several cantons or provinces into which it is divided, are separated from one another by a ridge of hills. These hills, though excessive high, and in the winter time covered with snow, are not naked and barren, but in the summer afford good pasture to the very tops. The rest of the country

Description
of *Swisserland*.

Its situation.

Extent.

Climate.

Soil.

try is rather hilly than mountainous, and in some places a traveller may meet with a plain champaign country. Two thirds of the canton of *Bern*, which is the most considerable, is a level fruitful country, abounding with good corn. The cantons of *Zurich*, *Soleure* and *Friburg*, with *Basil* and *Schaffhausen*, are likewise pretty much upon a level, and produce good grain. In plentiful years they lay up their corn in magazines, to supply the necessities of poor people in case of scarcity or famine. What they principally abound in is cattle, with which they carry on a considerable trade with the adjacent countries.

Rivers.

The largest rivers in *Europe* have their source in the mountains of *Switzerland*, particularly the *Rhine*, the *Rhone*, and the *Danube*, with innumerable other lesser streams, for there is scarce a valley but is watered by a rivulet.

Lakes.

They have also several large lakes, particularly those of *Constance* and *Geneva*, which

Mountains.

abound in excellent fish. Their mountains are said to contain some veins of silver, lead, iron, and copper, but it does not appear that they receive any benefit from them. They have some crape and linen manufactures, but scarce any of silk, wool, or hair. Hence most of their cloathing is imported from abroad, as well as their corn and wine, of which they have not enough to supply their necessities. As the balance of trade is therefore against them, they endeavour to suppress all luxury, prohibiting the wearing of gold, silver, silk, thread lace, or jewels.

Trade.

Character of
the *Swiss*.

The *Swiss* are generally strong-bodied men, tall, and well made. Most of them wear their own hair, and in some places long beards are still in fashion. The women are handsome and well-shaped; the men are inured very early to hardships, and taught the use of arms from their infancy.

Infancy. They are most of them of a martial disposition, and remarkable for their fidelity and courage. They are said to be a heavy generation, but this is far from being the case of those who have had the happiness of a good education. But there are not many of them that apply themselves to learning; the poverty of the country, and the narrowness of their fortunes, obliging them to turn their heads to something else.

Swisserland, is usually divided into three parts. Division of

1. *Swisserland Proper*, or the thirteen cantons. *Swisserland*.

2. The subjects of *Swisserland*, or the conquered countries. And, 3. The allies of *Swisserland*,

such as the *Grisons*, the republic of *Geneva*, &c.

The thirteen cantons, according to their precedence are, 1. *Zurich*, 2. *Bern*, 3. *Lucerne*, 4.

Ury, 5. *Switz*, 6. *Underwald*, 7. *Zug*. 8. *Glaris*,

9. *Basil*, 10. *Friburg*, 11. *Soluthurn*, 12.

Schafhausen, and 13. *Appenzel*. Of these some are

Protestants, and some *Roman Catholics*. The

Protestant cantons are *Zurich*, *Bern*, *Basil*, and

Schafhausen, with above two thirds of the can-

ton of *Glaris*, and more than half of *Appenzel*;

the rest are *Roman Catholics*. The Protestants

are much the strongest, and their territories

more fruitful and extensive, but the *Roman*

Catholic cantons are supported by the powers

of their own persuasion, which surround them.

The subjects of *Swisserland* are such countries, Subjects of

towns, and baillages, as belong to them all, or *Swisserland*.

to several in common, having been conquered

by their united arms. The common baillages

are nine, viz. The county of *Baden*, the district

called the free villages, the counties of *Targovy*,

Sargantz, and *Rhintal*, and the four *Italian* bail-

lages of *Lugano*, *Locarno*, *Mendrisio*, and *Val-*

madia, to which we must add the three cities

without territory, viz. *Bremgarten*, *Mellingen*,

and

Allies of
Switzerland.

and *Rappersweil*. The allies of the *Swiss* are, 1. The *Grisons*, 2. The town and country of *Neufchatel*, 3. The abbot and city of *S. Gaul*, 4. The *Valesians*, 5. The republic of *Geneva*, and 6. The towns of *Malhausen* and *Bienne*. The most considerable of whom are the *Grisons*.

Revolutions
of Switzerland.

This country was conquered by *Julius Cæsar*, and annexed to that part of his government called *Gallia Celtica*. In this form it continued till the subversion of the *Roman* empire, when it was comprehended in the new kingdom of *Burgundy*. After a long series of revolutions, it fell in the thirteenth century to the house of *Austria*, in whose possession it continued for some time, till the people oppressed with the vexatious measures of their governors, who endeavoured to establish an arbitrary power in the country, threw off the *Austrian* yoke in 1308, and laid the foundation of the *Swiss* republic. This republic is represented by the general diet held at *Baden* on the feast of St. *John Baptist* annually, but seldom lasts longer than one month. Here the affairs of their common subjects are debated and regulated, but all other matters are treated of at particular diets of their respective religions, that of the *Protestants* being held at *Aaraw*, and that of the *Roman Catholics* at *Lucerne*. Properly speaking, the thirteen cantons do not make one commonwealth, but are so many independent states, engaged in strict alliances with one another, for their mutual defence. For every canton or province has its particular diet or assembly, which enacts laws for the government of the canton, and meets with no opposition from the general diet, unless it be in things relating to their common baillages or their mutual support.

General government of
the Republic

The government in some cantons is aristocratical, in others democratical. The aristocratical cantons are those of *Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Basil, Friburg, Soleure, and Schaffhausen*; the democratical cantons are those of *Uri, Switz, Uunderwald, Zug, Glaris, and Appenzel*. The legislative power in the county of *Bern* is lodged in the great council, consisting of 299 persons, and the executive power in a senate of 27 elected out of the great council. The government in the other aristocratical cantons is much the same as that of *Bern*; but in the democratical cantons, every town and every parish is a distinct state, and the supreme legislative power is lodged in the diffusive body of the people, every male of 16 years of age, and every servant, as well as his master, having an equal share in the government, and giving his assent to the passing of every law.

Particular
government
of the Can-
tons.

There is no standing army kept up in *Switzerland*; but no province in *Europe* can boast of a better disciplined militia. Every male from 16 to 60 is enrolled, and one third of them regimented, who are recruited from time to time, out of the two thirds remaining. Neither horse nor foot receive any pay while they are at home, but as soon as they take the field their pay is settled. In order to assemble their militia with speed in case of any sudden alarm, they have contrived signals in the most conspicuous places by fire in the night time, and by smook in the day, upon which the whole body of their militia runs to arms. But what contributes chiefly to render them better disciplined than the militia of other nations, is the custom of sending their young fellows to serve three or four years in their troops abroad. Thus the greatest part of their militia have been actually in foreign service,

Their forces
and military
discipline.

vice, and may be therefore considered all the same as regular troops. In the last war between the Protestant and *Roman Catholic* cantons, in 1712 the canton of *Bern* had 40,000 men in the field, and the canton of *Zurich* 20,000, but the other cantons are far from being so powerful.

S E C T. IV.

Of the government of the empire of Germany.

Ancient inhabitants of Germany.

GERMANY was originally divided into many nations and principalities, who all spoke the same language, and were subject to their several heads or leaders, by whom they were governed by an unlimited authority. The *Romans*, from whom we have the first knowledge of this people, attempted to subdue them, under *Julius Cæsar* and *Drusus*, but they defended their frontiers so well, that the *Romans* were satisfied to make the *Danube* and the *Rhine* the boundaries of their empire. Accordingly they built fortresses and planted garrisons on the banks of both these rivers to prevent the incursions of those barbarous nations, as they were pleased to call them. Upon the decline of the *Roman* empire, the *Franks*, *Burgundians*, *Almans*, and other *German* nations, broke through these boundaries, passed the *Rhine*, and made themselves masters of all *Gaul*, *Rætia*, and *Noricum*, which they shared amongst them. But the *Franks* prevailing over the rest, established their empire over all modern *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*, under the conduct of *Charles the Great*.

This

This Prince, who was son to *Pepin* king of *France*, laid the foundation of the *German* empire, in the year 800, at which time he was sovereign of *Italy*, a great part of *Spain*, the south of *Germany*, and all *France*. The empire afterwards being divided among the posterity of *Charles the Great*, the title of emperor was limited to the sovereign of *Germany* and *Italy*, the princes of the empire being then his vassals. The imperial crown was hereditary three hundred years after *Charlemain*, when the pope, to lessen the imperial authority, and advance his own, perswaded the *German* princes to alter the constitution, and render the imperial crown elective. During the struggles between the emperor and the pope for superiority, several sovereign states and principalities were erected in *Italy* and *Germany*, which claimed an independency on either. After the hereditary line was broke, the emperors were at first chosen by the body of the people, which occasioning some confusion, the nobility and great officers of state excluded the common people from their share in the election, and chose the emperor themselves. At length the number of electors was reduced to seven, viz. the archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*; the king of *Bohemia*, the duke of *Saxony*, the prince Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the marquis of *Brandenburg*, to whom the dukes of *Hanover* and *Bavaria* have been since added. But though the imperial dignity was elective, the house of *Austria* found means to continue it in their family for near three hundred years, till the death of the emperor *Charles VI*.

Origin of the
German em-
pire.

At what
time, and
how the em-
pire became
elective.

The empire of *Germany* is now composed of five sorts of powers. 1. Of the emperor, who is the head of the *Germanic* body. 2. Of the electors, who are nine in number. 3. Of the

Form of go-
vernment in
Germany.

ecclesiastical princes. 4. Of the secular princes. And, 5. Of the free imperial towns, which are considered as so many republics. If we consider these states separately, we find that the government of the ecclesiastical and secular princes, some of whom are more absolute than others, is monarchical: That of the towns where the nobility preside, is aristocratical: That of the rest, which are subject to the people, is democratical. But if we view the government of the empire in general, we shall find it hard to give it a proper definition. To examine it strictly, we must conclude, that it is a mixt government, being democratical, because the people in the free towns are called to the administration; aristocratical, by reason the princes and electors have the principal authority; and monarchical, because the emperor, clad with the ensigns of royalty, presides over the states of the empire.

Dignity and
power of the
emperor.

The emperor has all the marks of the ancient emperors of the west, taking the titles of *Semper Augustus*, *Cæsar*, and *sacred majesty*. He is the fountain of honour in *Germany*, and disposes of almost all places civil and military, except those that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treasurer, &c. which are rather honourary than lucrative posts. His dignity gives him the first rank among all the christian princes. He has the power of calling and dissolving the diets, of authorizing their resolves and putting them in execution. He can erect new lordships, counties, dukedoms, and even change principalities into kingdoms. 'Tis he only that can give away the great fiefs of the empire, the investiture of which he confers to ecclesiastical princes with the scepter, and to secular princes with the sword. To him likewise the electors and all the princes and members of the empire take the oath of fidelity and

and allegiance. But though he has so great an appearance of majesty, yet his authority is very much cramped in several respects. He cannot introduce foreign troops into the empire, nor alienate the lands and revenues of the crown, without consulting the electors. Without their consent, and that of the other princes, he has not the power of making peace or war, or of levying taxes. Neither can he make laws nor suspend them, against the will of the diet, or the assembly of the states. Besides every emperor is tied down at his coronation to some new articles, which are called terms of capitulation.

The next person to the emperor is the king of the *Romans*, who is chosen by the electors during the emperor's life-time, to have the management of affairs in his imperial majesty's absence, as a kind of vicar-general of the empire. He succeeds to the imperial dignity, without any other election or ceremony. He is treated as royal and august majesty, but the title of *always august*, is reserved for the emperor. In his arms he has a spread eagle with a single head only, whereas the emperor has two. The first occasion of chusing the king of the *Romans* proceeded from a contrivance of some emperors to secure the imperial crown to their families. They made use of their authority while they were in possession of the throne, to influence the electors to chuse a son, a brother, or some other near relation to be king of the *Romans*. This was the artifice used by the house of *Austria*, which kept the imperial crown for so many ages in that family.

The principal members of the empire next to the king of the *Romans*, are the nine electors. The number of the electors till the peace of

Changes in
the manner
of electing the
emperors,

Munster was only seven ; but when, and by whom, the authority of chusing the emperors was limited to so small a number, is not very easy to determine. After *Charles the Great*, the empire was hereditary till the reign of *Henry IV.* This prince being charged with mal-administration, was excommunicated by pope *Gregory VII.* who declaring *Henry* unfit to reign, ordered him to be deposed. This sentence his rebel subjects soon put in execution, and being absolved by the pope from their allegiance, they elected *Rodolph* duke of *Swabia* for their emperor. They declared likewise that the right of succession should be abolished, and the power of chusing emperors lodged in the people. But this manner of electing being attended with a great deal of trouble and confusion, the people were deprived afterwards of their share in chusing their emperor, and the whole power of electing was usurped by some few of the great officers of the imperial court. 'Tis said that after the death of *Lotharius II.* in 1139, the princes and great men, who had excluded the people already from their privilege of electing, assembled at *Coblentz*, intending to chuse a successor to the imperial throne. But in order to avoid the inconveniency arising from the common confusion on those occasions, they proposed seven of their own members, *viz.* Three archbishops for the clergy, and four laymen, *viz.* A king, a duke, a marquis, and a count or earl, for the nobility, and gave them a commission to preside at the deliberations, to collect the suffrages, and to name the properest person among those that stood candidates for the imperial dignity, and if he happened to be agreeable to the assembly, he was forthwith declared emperor. Thus it continued till the death of *Frederic II.* when these princes assumed the title
of

of electors, claiming a kind of right from the length of possession. Thus in 1273, they chose *Rodolph I.* without the participation of the other princes and states of the empire; and at length this possession was made a fundamental law by the golden bull of *Charles IV.*

The nine electors are, three ecclesiastical, *viz.* ^{Power of the electors.} the archbishops of *Mentz*, *Triers*, and *Cologne*; and six secular, namely, The king of *Bohemia*, the duke of *Bavaria*, the duke of *Saxony*, the marquis of *Brandenburg*, the count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the duke of *Brunswic*. Every elector is sovereign in his own dominions. They make laws, establish courts of justice, coin money, levy taxes, and make alliances with other princes of the empire or foreigners, raise fortifications, and make war or peace under some restrictions. But they cannot alter the value of coin, nor lay new tolls or customs in their respective territories, without the consent of the diet; neither can they enter into such confederacies as tend to the prejudice of the empire, or are contrary to the allegiance they have sworn to the emperor.

When the empire becomes vacant by the death, ^{Ceremony of the election.} demission, or deposition of the emperor (where there is no king of the *Romans* already elected) the elector of *Mentz*, as high chancellor of the empire, and dean of the electoral college, gives notice to the other electors, that they appear at *Frankfort* within the space of a month, to elect a new emperor, who is generally agreed on before they come to the place of election. The day being appointed rather to publish than make the election, they come to the town-house in the morning, in their ordinary dress, and without any ceremony. Here they put on their electoral habits, the three ecclesiastical electors wearing scarlet robes, with

capas lined with ermine ; and the secular electors robes of crimson velvet, lined also with ermine. At the town-house they take horse, and march to *St. Bartholomew's* church, but without observing any order, only each of them is attended with his respective hereditary marshal, carrying a sword in a scabbard before them ; an honour that is not paid to the deputies of the absent electors. When the electors come to the church, they alight at the gate, and go to their respective seats in the choir. Divine service beginning, at the singing the hymn of *Veni Creator*, the protestant electors withdraw till mass is over, after which they return, and take the following oath with the rest at the altar, *viz.* That without regard to any solicitations, promises, or rewards, they will elect such a person for emperor, as they believe is fit to govern the world. The qualifications requisite are, that he be a christian prince, of *German* extraction, and capable of sustaining so great a character. The hymn being sung once again, they repair to the place appointed for the election, being a small vaulted gallery that goes out of the choir. Here the emperor is chosen by a majority of voices, of which the person elected may be one. Then they come out, and place the emperor elect upon the altar, if he be present, where the archbishop of *Mentz* recommends to him the interests of the empire, and presents him with the capitulation or conditions on which he is chosen, in order to sign it ; after which the election is published, and the new emperor proclaimed.

Ceremony of
the coronation.

As soon as the day and place of the coronation is settled, the magistrates of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Nuremberg*, upon advice received from the archbishop of *Mentz*, send their deputies with the regalia or coronation ornaments committed to their

their care. *Nuremberg* sends *Charlemain's* crown, which weighs fourteen pounds, the ring, the scepter, the glove, the slippers, and the sword which *Charlemain* is said to have received of an angel. *Aix* sends a case covered with diamonds, in which some of *St. Stephen's* blood is preserved, *Charlemain's* ordinary sword, his belt, and a book of the gospels written in gold. At the coronation the electors or their ambassadors, attend the emperor from his palace to the church in their robes, in the following order : The elector *Palatine* with the crown, the elector of *Bavaria* with the globe, and the elector of *Brandenburg* with the scepter, march first abreast ; The elector of *Saxony* carries the sword, and the elector of *Hanover* the standard. As to the other secular elector, viz. the king of *Bohemia*, he has been the person elected for several generations, being the eldest son of the deceased emperor. At the church door, the emperor is received by the three ecclesiastical electors in their robes, who attend him to the altar. The archbishop who officiates anoints his head, and between his shoulders, neck, breast, and right arm. Then he is brought to another altar and crowned, being clothed with the ancient imperial robes, and afterwards conducted to the throne, where the archbishop bids him receive, and keep the pledges designed for him by providence. Then *Te Deum* is sung, and the trumpets and music proclaim the general joy. This ceremony should be performed at *Aix la Chapelle*, but the electors have lately broke through this custom. But in this case the canons of *Aix* generally obtain a declaration from the emperor and electors, signifying, that the performing this ceremony elsewhere, shall not prejudice the ancient rights and privileges of their city.

General assembly or diet of the empire.

When a general diet, or an assembly of the states of the empire is to be held, the emperor issues out his summons to the several princes and other members of the diet, acquainting them with the time and place of their sitting; and they are bound by their allegiance to appear at the day appointed, either in person or by proxy. *Ratisbon* is now become the usual place for the meeting of the diet, though it has been held at *Mentz*, *Augsburg* and other cities; the only restraint is, that it must not be held without the bounds of the empire. The emperor alone proposes what is to be debated; and has power of adjourning any debate from time to time. The point of precedence is settled among the electors by the golden bull; but as there is no agreement made in this respect, between the other members, this occasions frequently a great many idle disputes. Among the electors, the archbishop of *Mentz* takes the post of honour, sitting in the middle with the other two spiritual electors, *Cologne* and *Treves*, one on each side of him, who take the right hand by turns. Next to them are the dukes of *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, and *Hanover* on the left; and the king of *Bohemia*, the electors *Palatine* and *Brandenburg* on the right. Below these sit the ecclesiastical princes on the left, and after them the deputies of the imperial towns. At present there are four benches of counts who vote in the diet, viz. those of *Swabia*, *Wetterau*, *Franconia*, and *Westphalia*. The deputies of the towns are divided into two benches, the one called the bench of the *Rhine*, and the other the *Swabian* bench. But for the further satisfaction of the curious, I shall give here a list of the several states of the empire according to their rank of precedence.

I. The

I.

The emperor as head of the empire.

List of the
States of the
empire.

II.

The electors, of whom some are spiritual, and others temporal. The spiritual are,

1. The elector and archbishop of *Mentz*, chancellor in *Germany*.
2. The elector and archbishop of *Triers*, chancellor in *Gaul*.
3. The elector and archbishop of *Cologne*, chancellor in *Italy*.

The temporal electors are,

4. The king of *Bohemia*, cup-bearer to the sacred *Roman* empire.
5. The elector of *Bavaria*, grand sewer to the sacred *Roman* empire.
6. The elector of *Saxony*, grand marshal to the sacred *Roman* empire.
7. The elector of *Brandenburg*, grand chancellor of the sacred *Roman* empire.
8. The elector of *Palatine*, arch-steward of the sacred *Roman* empire.
9. The elector of *Hanover*, arch-treasurer of the sacred *Roman* empire.

III.

Twenty-four ecclesiastical princes, whose names and ranks are as follow :

1. The archbishop of *Salzburg*.
2. The grand master of the *Teutonic* order.
3. The bishop of *Bamberg*.
4. The bishop of *Wurtzburg*.
5. The bishop of *Worms*.
6. The

6. The bishop of *Aichstat*.
7. The bishop of *Spire*.
8. The bishop of *Straßburg*.
9. The bishop of *Constance*.
10. The bishop of *Augsburg*.
11. The bishop of *Hildesheim*.
12. The bishop of *Paderborn*.
13. The bishop of *Freyßingen*.
14. The bishop of *Ratisbon*.
15. The bishop of *Passau*.
16. The bishop of *Trent*.
17. The bishop of *Brixen*.
18. The bishop of *Basil*.
19. The bishop of *Liege*.
20. The bishop of *Osnabrug*.
21. The bishop of *Munster*.
22. The bishop of *Lubeck*.
23. The bishop of *Coire*.

To these we must add eleven abbots or prelates, who sit in the same college as princes of the empire.

1. The abbot of *Fulda*.
2. The abbot of *Kempten*.
3. The provost of *Elwangen*.
4. The abbot of *Murbach*.
5. The abbot of *Luderas*.
6. The grand prior of *Malta*.
7. The abbot of *Brechtolsghaden*.
8. The abbot of *Weissenburg*.
9. The abbot of *Prum*.
10. The abbot of *Stablo*.
11. The abbot of *Corbey*.

IV.

Twenty-four principal temporal princes of the empire.

1. The

1. The arch-duke of *Austria*.
2. The duke of *Saxony*.
3. The count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*.
4. The marquis of *Brandenburg*.
5. The duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg*.
6. The duke of *Mecklenburg*.
7. The duke of *Wirtemberg*.
8. The landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*.
9. The marquis of *Baden*.
10. The duke of *Sleswic Holstein*.
11. The prince of *Anhalt*.
12. The duke of *Lorrain*.
13. The duke of *Arenberg*.
14. Prince *Lobkowitz*.
15. The Prince of *Hohenzollern*.
16. The prince of *Salm*.
17. The prince of *Dietrichstein*.
18. The count of *Nassau*.
19. The prince of *Aversberg*.
20. The prince of *East-Friseland*.
21. The prince of *Furstenberg*.
22. The prince of *Schwartzenburg*.
23. The prince of *Oettingen*.
24. The prince of *Schwartzburg*.

V.

Twenty-four prelates, who claim no temporal principality, but are reckoned among the states of the empire, that vote by companies or benches.

1. The abbot of *Reichenau*.
2. The abbot of *Marchthal*.
3. The abbot of *Elchingen*.
4. The abbot of *Salmanfweyler*.
5. The abbot of *Weingarten*.
6. The abbot of *Ochsenhausen*.
7. The abbot of *Irsee*.

8. The abbot of *Petershausen*.
9. The abbot of *Ursperg*.
10. The abbot of *Rod*.
11. The abbot of *Roggenburg*.
12. The abbot of *Weissenau*.
13. The abbot of *Sussenried*.
14. The abbot of *Wettenhausen*.
15. The abbot of *Gengenbach*.
16. The abbot of *Keyfersheim*.
17. The abbot of *Werden* and *Helmstat*.
18. The abbot of *S. Ulrich* and *Afra*.
19. The abbot of *Munster* in *Gregorienthal*.
20. The abbot of *Iffrey*.
21. The abbot of *Cornelii Munster*.
22. The abbot of *S. Emeran*.
23. The abbot of *Zwiefalten*.
24. The abbot of *Ottenbauern*.

VI.

Thirteen abbesses, who have also a right of voting in the benches.

1. The abbess of *Essen*.
2. The abbess of *Buchau* on the *Feder-see*.
3. The abbess of *Quedlinburg*.
4. The abbess of *Lindau*.
5. The abbess of *Hervorden*.
6. The abbess of *Lower Munster*.
7. The abbess of *Upper Munster*, both in *Ratibon*.
8. The abbess of *Burscheid*.
9. The abbess of *Ganderheim*.
10. The abbess of *Rotmunster*.
11. The abbess of *Gutenzell*.
12. The abbess of *Hegenbach*.
13. The abbess of *Baindt*.

VII.

VII.

Fifty-nine counts and free barons of the empire, seventeen of whom belong to the bench of *Wetteraw*, and are,

1. The count of *Bergen-op-Zoom*.
2. The count of *Kriechingen*.
3. The free baron of *Fleckenstein*.
4. The count of *Hanau*.
5. The count of *Hatzfeld*.
6. The count of *Isenburg*.
7. The count of *Leiningen*.
8. The count of *Mansfeld*.
9. The count of *Nassau*.
10. The count of *Ortenburg*.
11. The count of *Wild and Rhein*.
12. The count of *Reuffen*.
13. The count of *Schonburg*.
14. The count of *Solms*.
15. The count of *Stolberg*.
16. The count of *Waldeck*.
17. The count of *Weigenstein*.

Twelve belonging to the bench of *Westphalia*, and are,

1. The count of *Benthem and Tecklenburg*.
2. The count of *Bronchorst and Gronsfeld*.
3. The count of *Lippe*.
4. The count of *Manderscheid*.
5. The count of *Marck*.
6. The count of *Metternich*.
7. The count of *Rantzeu*.
8. The count of *Aspremont and Reckheim*.
9. The count of *Rietberg*.
10. The count of *Salm and Reiferscheid*.

11. The

11. The count of *Vehlen*.
12. The count of *Wied* and *Runkel*.

Twenty-one belonging to the bench of *Swabia*.

1. The count of *Friedberg* at *Justingen*.
2. Count *Fugger*.
3. Count *Furstenberg*.
4. Count *Grafeneck*.
5. The count of *Hohenems*.
6. The count of *Konigseck*.
7. The count of *Machsfelrein*.
8. The count of *Montfort*.
9. The count of *Oetingen*.
10. The count of *Rechberg* and *Pappenheim*.
11. The count of *Schlick*.
12. The count of *Sintzendorf*.
13. The count of *Sultz*.
14. Count *Tilly*.
15. Count *Traun*.
16. The count of *Trautmansdorf*.
17. Count *Truchses*.
18. Count of *Weissenwolf*.
19. Count of *Waldstein*.
20. The count of *Walckenstein* and *Erbsteins*.
21. The count of *Wolfstein*.

Eight counts and free barons belonging to the bench of *Franconia*.

1. The count of *Castel*.
2. The count of *Dernbach*.
3. The count of *Erbach*.
4. The count of *Geyer*.
5. The count of *Hohenloe*.
6. The count of *Lowenstein* and *Wartheim*.
7. The count of *Nostitz* and *Reineck*.
8. The count of *Schonborn*.

VII.

Fifty imperial free cities, which are considered as so many little republics, and divided into two benches, called, the *Rhine*, and *Suabia*. Those belonging to the bench of the *Rhine* are.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>Cologne,</i> | 8. <i>Bremen,</i> |
| 2. <i>Aix la Chapelle,</i> | 9. <i>Mulhausen,</i> |
| 3. <i>Lubeck,</i> | 10. <i>Nordhausen,</i> |
| 4. <i>Worms,</i> | 11. <i>Dortmund,</i> |
| 5. <i>Spire,</i> | 12. <i>Friedberg,</i> |
| 6. <i>Frankfort,</i> | 13. <i>Wetzlar,</i> |
| 7. <i>Goslar,</i> | 14. <i>Gelnhausen.</i> |

The free cities belonging to the bench of *Suabia* are,

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Ratisbon,</i> | 20. <i>Kempten,</i> |
| 2. <i>Augsburg,</i> | 21. <i>Winsheim,</i> |
| 3. <i>Nuremberg,</i> | 22. <i>Kauffbeuern,</i> |
| 4. <i>Ulm,</i> | 23. <i>Weil,</i> |
| 5. <i>Eßlingen,</i> | 24. <i>Wangen,</i> |
| 6. <i>Reutlingen,</i> | 25. <i>Iszny,</i> |
| 7. <i>Nordlingen,</i> | 26. <i>Pfullendorf,</i> |
| 8. <i>Rottenburg on the</i> | 27. <i>Offenburg,</i> |
| <i>Tauber,</i> | 28. <i>Leutkirchen,</i> |
| 9. <i>Schwabischall,</i> | 29. <i>Wimpfen.</i> |
| 10. <i>Rothweil,</i> | 30. <i>Weissenburg in</i> |
| 11. <i>Überlingen,</i> | <i>Nordgau,</i> |
| 12. <i>Heilbron,</i> | 31. <i>Giengen,</i> |
| 13. <i>Schwabisch-Gemund,</i> | 32. <i>Zell,</i> |
| 14. <i>Memmingen,</i> | 33. <i>Buchorn,</i> |
| 15. <i>Biberach,</i> | 34. <i>Aalen,</i> |
| 16. <i>Dunkelsbühl,</i> | 35. <i>Buchau on the Fe-</i> |
| 17. <i>Lindau,</i> | <i>der-see,</i> |
| 18. <i>Ravensburg,</i> | 36. <i>Bopfingen.</i> |
| 19. <i>Schweinfurt,</i> | |

Of

Manner of
voting in the
diet.

Of these states the ecclesiastical and secular princes of the empire, and all prelates who have princely dignities annexed to their functions, with the master of the *Teutonic* order, have each of them single votes. But those who claim no temporal principality, as has been above observed, give their voices by companies or benches. Formerly the counts and barons of the empire had but two voices, and were therefore divided into two benches. But in the last century, several other counts and barons obtained the liberty of voting, which increased the benches to the number of four, namely, those of *Suabia*, *Wetteraw*, *Franconia*, and *Westphalia*. More than half of this great assembly, consists generally of substitutes that have no voices of their own, but come to vote for their masters. Hence the proceedings of the diet are exceeding slow; for the persons deputed not having full instructions, are obliged to send to their masters for new instructions, before they will venture to vote. 'Tis generally observed, that if we divide the time of the sitting of a diet into four parts, one is spent in disputes about precedency; a second, and perhaps more in drinking matches; a third, in disputes about their privileges with the emperor; and scarce a fourth upon the business proposed to them from the throne, which generally relates to peace and war, the making or reviving of laws, the regulating of the coin; raising taxes, &c.

Imperial
courts of ju-
dicature.

There are two great courts of judicature in *Germany*, one established by the emperor *Maximilian I.* at *Worms*, but afterwards removed at different times to *Frankfort*, *Spire*, and *Wetzlar*, in which last city it is now fixed. The assessors appointed as judges of this court, are fifty in number; of whom the supreme judge and

and four of the principal officers, are named by the emperor. Every elector names one assessor, and the rest are appointed by the several circles or benches in the diet. As those who name the assessors, are some of them *Roman Catholics* and others Protestants, this court is composed of both, but the greater number are of the *Roman* communion. From this court there lies no appeal, but the members may be called to an account for unjust proceedings. The other court of justice, is called the *Aulic Council*, of which the emperor himself is the supreme judge, being assisted by certain assessors, some *Roman Catholics* and some Protestants; but the emperor's place is usually supplied by a president. As there is no appeal from these two courts to one another, they seem to be pretty much upon a level. With respect to the inferior and provincial courts, we shall take notice of them, as we travel through the towns where they are held. The civil law is generally observed in all the courts of the empire, in conjunction with some decrees to which they pay an equal regard; such as the Golden Bull, which is a collection of statutes containing all the fundamental laws relating to the election of an emperor; 2. The imperial capitulations which the emperor swears to at his election. 3. The acts of the general diet, which are like our acts of parliament. 4. The Pragmatic Sanction, which principally regards the peace of the empire.

The emperor's revenue is very inconsiderable in proportion to the riches of this great empire. Formerly it was said to amount to sixty tuns of gold, or six millions of florins, but at present the emperor hardly receives eighteen thousand florins, which is not enough to defray the expence of post and couriers. The diminution of the

The emperor's revenue.

the revenues of the empire is said to proceed from the emperor's having mortgaged or alienated them in favour of those whose suffrages they wanted for the election of the successor they designed to the imperial throne. Hence the states of *Germany* have found their interest in making the election fall on the head of a prince, capable of supporting at his own expence the dignity of emperor; which is the principal reason of its having been continued so long in the house of *Austria*. The ordinary revenue of the empire arises from the crown-lands, fines, forfeitures, and confiscations. The emperor is likewise heir general to all the princes and nobility of the empire, that have no heirs male. There is also a tax called *Roman* months, to which all the princes and states contribute a certain proportion for the supply of the government. This tax was called *Roman* months, because the states being formerly obliged to raise 20,000 foot, and 4000 horse, at their own expence, in order to attend the emperor when he went to *Rome*; those who could not raise men, were obliged to give the equivalent in money, which was afterwards regulated by the emperor *Charles V.* All extraordinary taxes are raised, and forces for the defence of the empire maintained, by the several electors, princes, and states at their own expence; or by the general consent of the diet of the empire. The princes of *Germany* are able to raise and pay 500,000 men, and were they unanimous, would be an over-match for *France*. But this very seldom happens, for the *French*, when they enter into war with *Germany*, always find means to corrupt some of the princes of the empire, and bring them over to their party; or they incite the *Turk* or *Swede* to make a diversion in their favour.

The

The present emperor is *Francis Stephen*, grand duke of *Tuscany* and duke of *Lorrain*, son of *Leopold* late duke of *Lorrain*, and born *December* the 8th 1708. He succeeded to the dutchy of *Lorrain* on the death of his father *Leopold*, 27th of *March* 1729; but by a treaty concluded in 1736, between the emperor *Charles VI.* and the said duke on the one part, and *France* and *Spain* on the other, duke *Francis* relinquished his right to *Lorrain*, on condition of having the eventual succession of *Tuscany* secured to him; of which dutchy he took possession, upon the death of *John Gaston de Medicis*, the last duke of *Tuscany*, without issue, *June* 28th, 1737, still retaining the title of duke of *Lorrain* for his life, by the fore-said treaty. He was elected king of the *Romans*, *September* the 13th, and crowned emperor of *Germany*, *October* the 4th, 1745.

The emperor *Charles VI.* bore quarterly for armorial ensigns, 1. For *Hungary*, barwise *Argent*, and *Gules* of eight pieces. 2. For *Bohemia*, *Argent*, a lion *Gules*, the tail noyed, and passed in *Saltier*, crowned, languid, and armed *Or*. 3. For *Austria*, *Gules*, a fesse *Argent*; and for ancient *Burgundy*, party and bend-wise, *Argent* and *Azure*, a border *Gules*. 4. For *Castile*, quarterly, in the last *Gules*, a castle triple towered, *Or*, purpled *sable*; and for *Leon*, in the second and third *Argent*, a lion purple. The shield crested with an imperial crown, closed and raised in the shape of a mitre, having betwixt the two points a diadem, surmounted with a globe and cross *Or*. The diadem represents the empire; and of the two points, one denotes *Denmark* and the other *Bohemia*. This shield, which is environed with a collar of the order of the *Golden Fleece*, is placed on the breast of an imperial eagle displayed *sable* in a field *Or*, diademed, membred, and

The emperor's arms.

and beaked Gules, holding a naked sword in the right talon, and a scepter in the left ; the two heads signify (as some judge) the eastern and western empires. The motto is, *Uno avulso non deficit alter*. But the emperor's peculiar device is, *Pax & salus Europæ*.

S E C T. IV.

Of the persons, manners, customs, language, learning, arts, and religion of the Germans.

Persons, and
virtues of the
Germans.

THE *Germans* are generally a tall, robust, well made people, of fair complexions, and regular features. Their women in particular are reckoned very handsome, and to excel those of several other parts in *Europe*, inasmuch as they use neither paint, nor foreign ornaments to embellish their persons. They are generally represented as a dull heavy nation, but those who characterise them in this manner, have seldom any other knowledge of them than what they borrow from the *French*, who will hardly allow either wit or sense to any other nation but their own. Were we to judge of their intellectuals by their improvements in the polite arts, we should be far from charging a people with heaviness and stupidity, to whom we are indebted for many useful and valuable discoveries. They have not indeed the same vivacity and fire as the *French*, but they surpass them in their unwearied application and solidity of judgment. They are generally allowed to have many commendable virtues, particularly honesty and fairness in their dealings. To be *Dutch-hearted* (that

(that is *German-hearted*) is a phrase with them, which signifies an open-hearted honest man, who scorns flattery and dissimulation. Hospitality is another good quality which particularly distinguishes the *Germans*. This is a virtue derived to them from their ancestors; for *Julius Cæsar* informs us, that in his days, their houses were open to all men; that they thought it an injustice to affront a traveller, and looked upon it as a piece of religion to protect those who came under their roof. A single letter of recommendation is sufficient to procure a person an agreeable reception among the *Germans*, which can hardly be said of the inhabitants of any other country. Their civility extends so far as to introduce a stranger directly into their societies or assemblies, which very few of them that are not of the lower rank, are without once or twice a week. They are remarkable also for their bravery and love of military glory, in which they rival if not surpass most other nations.

These virtues however, are not without a mixture of some vices; but that of drunkenness seems to be the most predominant. Nothing is more common among the *Germans* than to form drinking societies, where they contract an intimacy by being drunk together. Their excess in drinking is accompanied with intemperance in eating; no people indulging their bellies more than the inhabitants of this country. This is the reason, that when they entertain a stranger, they fall into the greatest extravagance and luxury, having no notion of what it is to give one a right friendly repast. Their entertainments are perfect banquets, where they are full of their ceremonies, and so prodigal of their provisions, as to give rather uneasiness than pleasure to their guests. Besides, they have a very ugly custom of obliging
Their vices,
 strangers

strangers to take off a large bowl on their first entrance into their houses, which is called their welcome. And in general it may be said, that they are never satisfied unless they have over-powered their guests, with the same excess of liquor as themselves.

Their food.

The ordinary food in *Germany* is beef, mutton, fowls, &c. as with us, but they have one dish which has been lately introduced into *England*, that is, snails, which from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-Day*, are eaten at the tables of people of quality as a great rarity. Their drink is beer and wine; but both the one and the other they have upon easier terms, for they have not only *Rhenish* and other wines of their own growth, but likewise the advantage of lying contiguous to *Hungary*, *France*, and *Italy*, where the best wines are produced.

Diversions.

Hunting the wild boar or deer, is the sport most generally followed in *Germany*, by people of distinction; but this is a diversion that does not take up a great deal of riding; for the beast being found by the huntsmen some time before, is surrounded by a large company, who with their guns, lances, spears, and dogs, dispatch the creature as soon as they can, without suffering him to run for his life. Another diversion in winter, is the riding through the streets on the snow with sledges, drawn by horses richly accoutered, and adorned with bells and feathers. This diversion is used also by all their northern neighbours. They are very fond of billiards, at which they play in most public coffee-houses all days and hours, not even *Sundays* excepted.

They are
fond of tra-
velling.

There is no nation fonder of travelling than the *Germans*; one meets with them in all parts of *Europe*, and should we admit that their na-

tural parts were not equal to those of their neighbours, the experience they gain abroad, makes an ample amends for what they are supposed to want naturally. But their passion for travelling, frequently ruins their estates, and impoverishes their country; for they are said to carry out more with them annually than their estates produce; a *German* nobleman, not caring to be seen at a foreign court without an equipage suitable to his quality, and perhaps beyond it.

The *German* is a noble and copious language, The *German* language. whose antiquity is easily proved by the many monosyllables it contains, which cannot be supposed to be derived from any other tongue. A certain *Dutch* writer has collected upwards of 2000 monosyllable primitives in the *German*, whereas he could not find more than 163 in the *Latin*, and 265 in the *Greek*. In the *English* tongue a whole speech might be composed of monosyllables, which are all of them originally *German*. The *Germans* have corrupted their language of late, by introducing a great number of *Italian*, *French*, and *Latin* words, to which they have given a *German* termination. But they have erected not long ago an academy at *Leipsick*, to reform their language, by restoring it to its former purity, and ascertaining the right pronunciation. There is a great variety of dialects in so large a country, some of them so different that the natives of one province can scarce understand those of another. In *Bohemia* and *Moravia* they speak *Slavonian*; but *Latin* and *French* are the most useful for those that travel through *Germany*, most people of any common education being acquainted with one of these two languages. For a *German* that understands only his mother-tongue, is looked upon as a person that has not common breeding; neither is it enough for him to understand *Latin*,
the

the knowledge of the *French* is also requisite, if he designs to pass for one that has had a polite education. Hence it comes, that there is no country in the world where there is such a vast number of masters of languages, especially for the *French*, who pick up a very comfortable living. Numbers of them, particularly in the south part of *Germany*, pique themselves also for understanding *Italian*; and even the *English* tongue of late has begun to be cultivated, especially in *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*, with uncommon ardour.

Learning.

There is scarce any country in *Europe*, where the inhabitants applied themselves with so much zeal to the arts and sciences, upon the first restoration of learning, as in *Germany*. The first reformers, as, *Luther*, *Melanchthon*, *Camerarius*, &c. were most of them men of eminent erudition, by whose interest and influence several universities of note were erected in this country. This occasioned an emulation in the *Roman Catholic* party, so that *Justus Lipsius* relates, there were more universities in *Germany* than in all the rest of Christendom. Of these they reckoned above thirty in our days, in the support of whose grandeur the *German* princes are very zealous, being proud of nothing more than of the number of scholars in their dominions. We must acknowledge however, that learning is at present in a state of decline in this country, where there is a greater shew of it than reality, and where the study of languages, especially the *Hebrew*, and metaphysical speculations begin to be substituted in the place of polite and useful learning.

Arts and inventions.

The *Germans* are very industrious in their several professions, few other nations surpassing either their scholars or mechanics in respect to application.

plication. Printing is encouraged here to a fault, no man being allowed to be a graduate in their universities, that has not published at least a dissertation. Hence they are stocked with such numbers of books, that contain very little worth reading. They are particularly curious in respect of public news, insomuch, that few towns are without a *Gazette* of their own. In time of war, every common fellow is able to give you an account of the motion of the armies, and of the sieges and battles of every campaign. They are generally allowed to be excellent mechanics and chymists, being reckoned the inventors of gunpowder, guns, and printing; though with regard to the latter, which is the only useful invention of the three, the *Dutch* seem to have a better pretence to it than the *Germans* *. 'Tis likewise disputed whether they were the inventors of clock-work, but they are allowed to have brought this art to great perfection. Among other instances it is related, that the emperor *Charles V.* had a watch in the jewel of his ring, and king *James I.* of *England*, had another of the same kind, both made in *Germany*. They are also excellent engravers, and very good painters, especially in miniature; but as to clocks and watches, our *English* mechanics are now in the the greatest reputation for this kind of work, since the days of *Tompion*, their work being seen in the palaces of the greatest princes of the known world.

Every body knows that the reformed religion Religion. had its first beginning in this country, in 1517, under the management and direction of *Martin Luther*. The history of this great event is so well known, that there is no occasion for our entering

* See Vol. I. p. 88.

entering into a particular account of it. *Luther's* reformation was succeeded by that of *Calvin*, and both of them meeting with opposition from the emperor *Charles V.* who adhered to the old religion, this occasioned a long and bloody civil war; the issue of which was, that the three religions, *Lutheran*, *Calvinist*, and *Roman Catholic*, were established in the several places where they were already professed, by the authority of the empire. The greatest part however of *Germany*, adheres still to the *Roman Catholic* communion, which has the advantage of having a great number of prelates, who are most of them temporal princes, and have a spiritual and temporal dominion over their subjects. The countries in *Germany* where the *Lutheran* religion chiefly prevails, are those of *Saxony*, *Brandenburg*, *Brunswick*, *Lunenbourg*, *Holstein*, *Mecklenburg*, *Wirtemberg*, *Darmstat*, *Durlach*, *Lawenburg*, *East Friseland*, and several imperial cities, dispersed in divers parts of the empire. The *Calvinistical* persuasion is embraced in the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*, a great part of the *Palatinate*, besides several other places, especially the free cities, where great numbers of them are intermixt with the *Lutherans*. As for the remaining part of *Germany*, it is inhabited chiefly by *Roman Catholics*. There is likewise a vast number of *Jews* scattered up and down all *Germany*, but especially in the imperial cities, where they are allowed the free exercise of their religion.

S E C T.

S E C T. V.

Of the trade of GERMANY.

GERMANY has had its revolutions in trade, as well as in its religious and civil government. In the thirteenth century, it had ingrossed most of the trade in *Europe*, by means of the confederacy of the Hans towns, which had entered into a strict alliance for the advancement of their trade, and mutual defence. These Hanse or Anse towns (for it is written either way) were so called from the *Dutch* word, *Am-see*, which signifies near the sea-shore, as the first Hans towns were, lying along the southern coasts of the *Baltic*, from the gulf of *Finland* to *Lubec*, and from thence to the mouth of the *Rhine*. These cities were about fifty in number, and divided into four circles, distinguished by the names of their principal cities, namely *Lubec*, *Cologne*, *Brunswic*, and *Dantzic*. *Lubec* was the capital of all the Hans towns, which became at length so considerable by their association, as to obtain great privileges from many princes in *Europe*. These merchants not only applied themselves to trade, but interested themselves in the disputes between the northern powers; their fleet, which was superior to that of any other power, giving a great weight to their mediation. Thus they continued to flourish for about 200 years, till the other nations of *Europe* began to apply themselves more to navigation, and to import and export their merchandize in their own bottoms. Upon which this society began to decline, till at length it was quite dissolved; though several of them are still considerable

Ancient
trade of Ger-
many.

for trade, as *Dantzic*, *Lubec*, and *Hamburg*, as we shall further shew in the description of those places.

Restoration
of trade.

The civil commotions of *Germany* in the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, were too violent to permit her to attend to the recovery of her commerce. Torn by intestine divisions, and ravaged by the incursion of foreign armies, the inhabitants had neither time nor opportunity to apply themselves to trade or manufactures. After the public tranquility was restored by the treaty of *Westphalia*, a great many princes of the empire began to think of reviving the commercial arts, that were almost quite lost, when the greatest enemy of their country lent them a helping hand towards forwarding a work, which otherwise they would have found extremely difficult to bring to perfection. This enemy was *Lewis XIV.* who, by the revocation of the edict of *Nantz*, obliged vast numbers of his Protestant subjects to take shelter in *Germany*, where they introduced a taste for trade, erected manufactures, and considerably improved and enriched the country. Those that were most at their ease fled to *England* and *Holland*, but the greatest part of them took shelter in the territories of the Protestant princes of *Germany*.

French Pro-
testants are
serviceable
in *Germany*.

The dominions of the elector of *Brandenburg* reaped the greatest benefit of any other province from the reception given to the *French* Protestants. There was plenty of wool in the states of that prince, and they only wanted people that knew how to work it. This the *French* refugees undertook, and having nothing but their industry to depend upon, they exerted themselves to such a degree in the woolen manufacture, that the city of *Berlin* increased very soon in trade and riches. Fabrics of all kinds of stuffs, cloths, stockings,

stockings, hats, flannels, and even gold and silver lace, steel and iron, were introduced into *Brandenburg*, and the inhabitants were taught to make those commodities, which they were obliged before to purchase of the *French*. 'Tis true, the *Germans* have not as yet attained to any great perfection in their rich silks and brocades, which they continue to buy from *France*; but this is not owing to the badness of their fabrics, but to the passion the *German* ladies (which is the case of those of some other countries) for modes imported from that bewitching country.

Trade in
English ma-
nufactures.

Notwithstanding the improvements made by the *Germans* in their manufactures, yet their cloths and stuffs are vastly inferior in beauty and strength, to those that are fabricated in *England*. Hence there is a very great demand for *English* goods of this sort, except in those provinces, where they are declared counterband, as in the *Prussian* and *Austrian* dominions. 'Tis only the very poorer sort, that wear *German* stuffs; but as to those that live any thing tolerably decent, they will not go without *English* stuffs and callimancoes. This has been the case chiefly since the present war, when our woolen goods have not been sent in such quantities to *Spain*; by which means their price is fallen, so as to sell the readier in the *German* market. But as the price of woolen manufactures is likely to rise, as soon as a peace can be concluded with *Spain*; the demand for *English* goods in *Germany* will consequently fall, and that branch of foreign trade must revert to its former state.

S E C T. VI.

Of the GERMAN Coins.

TIS natural to imagine that in a country divided into so many petty sovereignties, there must be a great variety of money; every prince almost having the right of coinage, within his own territories. This is a most vexatious trouble to foreigners, who are continually puzzled in every principality they go through, with different money. As a knowledge therefore of the coins is extremely necessary for a traveller, we shall give here a short account of the several sorts of species that are current in the principal cities and provinces of *Germany*, as well as in some other parts of the north, according to their alphabetical order.

At *Augsburg*, and in most of the hereditary provinces of the house of *Austria*, as also in most of the southern parts of *Germany*, they keep their accounts in florins, creitzers, and fennins; a florin is about three shillings *sterling*, sixty creitzers make a florin, and eight fennins make a creitzer. The monies current are, I. The *French* lewidores, and *Spanish* pistoles, which go both for seven florins and a half. II. The *Venetian* sequins, which are worth four florins and one fourth. III. Imperial ducats and others, worth four florins. IV. *Bavarian* ducats, worth three florins and a half. V. *Venetian* crowns, worth two florins eighteen creitzers. VI. Specie Rixdollars, worth two florins. VII. Imaginary * Rixdollars of exchange, worth one florin and a

* Imaginary is meant here to express a sum of money, which is not the just value of any real species, as with us a pound, an angel,

half. VIII. Imaginary florins, worth sixty creitzers. IX. Seventeen creitzer pieces. X. Seven creitzer pieces. XI. Creitzers, worth four deniers. XII. Deniers, worth two fennins.

At *Berlin*, and in most of the king of *Prussia's* dominions, the moneys are expressed by crowns or Rixdollars, grosses, and fennins. They have two sorts of Rixdollars, the old and new; the old Rixdollar is worth about three shillings and six-pence *sterling*, and is valued at twenty-four grosses; the new Rixdollar, which is the dollar most generally current in *Germany*, and is worth about four shillings and six-pence, is valued at thirty grosses, and is twenty-five *per cent.* better than the old Rixdollar. The current monies are, I. The old and new Rixdollars. II. Two third pieces of the old ones, valued at sixteen grosses. III. One twelfth pieces, at two grosses. IV. One twenty-fourth pieces, at one gross, or twelve fennins. V. One half gross piece, at six fennins.

At *Bremen*, the moneys current are, I. Rixdollars, valued at one double mark and a half, or three single *Bremen* marks, or twenty-four double shillings, or six copsticks or head-pieces, or seventy-two grosses or groots, or 360 swaar. II. Double mark pieces, valued at forty-eight grosses, or four head-pieces, or 240 swaar. III. Single marks at twenty-four grosses, or two head-pieces, or 120 swaar. IV. Double shillings at three grosses, or fifteen swaar. V. Single shillings at one gross and a half, or seven swaar and a half. VI. A copstick or head-piece, at twelve grosses or sixty swaar. VII. A gross or groot, at five swaar. VIII. A swaar, at two penningens or deniers.

At *Breslaw*, and through all *Silesia*, the current moneys are, I. Rixdollars, valued at thirty imperial or *Bohemian* silver grosses, or forty-five

white groffes, or ninety groffes. II. Imperial or *Bohemian* groffes, at three creitzers, or four groffes, or six dryers, or twelve penningen, or one white grof and a half. III. White groffes, at two creitzers, or three dryers. IV. Creitzers, at four penningen. V. Groffes, at three penningen. VI. Dryers, at two penningen. VII. A two third piece, at twenty imperial groffes. VIII. Imaginary Slifs-dollars, worth twenty-four imperial groffes, or thirty-six white groffes, or seventy-two creitzers.

At *Cologne*, the most remarkable money is the Rixdollar, which they divide into seventy-eight albus's, each albus contains two creitzers, and each creitzer four hillers; or otherwise they divide their albus into twelve deniers.

At *Copenhagen* and thro' all *Denmark*, they keep their accounts in *Danish* crowns, marks and shillings, reckoning four marks to a crown, and sixteen shillings to a mark. The current moneys are, I. Rixdollars, valued at ninety-six *Danish* shillings, or at six *Danish* marks. II. *Danish* crowns, or common dollars, valued at four *Danish* marks. III. Double crowns, valued at eight *Danish* marks. IV. Half crowns, valued at two *Danish* marks. V. Rix-oorts, valued at one fourth Rixdollar of twenty-four *Danish* shillings. VI. The ebrew or Justus-Judex, which formerly went at two marks, and is now valued at twenty-eight *Danish* shillings. VII. The *Danish* Gluckstads and Gottorp dutgen, which goes at six shillings *Danish*. VIII. The foreign dutgen, valued at five shillings, *Danish*. N. B. As to the value of marks and shillings, see the article *Hamburg* hereafter.

At *Dantzic*, some keep their accounts in florins and groffes, but the greatest part in Rixdollars and groffes, reckoning ninety groffes to the

the Rixdollar, and eighteen penningen or deniers to the gros. The current monies are, I. The Rixdollar, valued at three goulds, or five orts, or sixty brummers, or ninety grosses, or 180 polchens, or 270 shillings or solzs. II. The florin or goulden valued at twenty brummers, or thirty grosses, or sixty polchens, or ninety shillings. III. The brummer or abrafs, valued at one gros and a half, or three polchens, or four shillings and a half, or twenty-seven deniers or penningen. IV. The gros or grossen, valued at two polchens, or three shillings, or eighteen penningen. V. The polchen, valued at one shilling and a half, or nine penningen. VI. The shilling or solz, valued at six penningen or deniers. VII. The imaginary mark, worth twenty grosses. VIII. The cross-dollar, worth three florins sixteen grosses. IX. The specie-dollar, worth three florins eighteen grosses. *N.B.* Ducats go for seven florins ten grosses, more or less, *Polish* money.

At *Frankfort*, they keep their accounts either in florins, creitzers, and fennins, or in Rixdollars, creitzers, and fennins. The florin is composed of sixty creitzers, and is worth three shillings *sterling*; the Rixdollar of ninety creitzers, and the creitzer of eight fennins. They likewise reckon sometimes by stivers and deniers, computing the florin at twenty stivers, and the Rixdollar at thirty; the stiver at three creitzers or twelve deniers; and the creitzer at four deniers or eight fennins. *Frankfort* being seated almost in the heart of *Germany*, and surrounded by a great many petty states, is pestered more than any other city of the empire with a variety of species, most of those different sorts of money being current in that city. However, their moneys are of three different sorts, *viz.* The good fine money in specie; the current money of *Frankfort*; and the

the common money of the empire. The real moneys of *Frankfort*, are, I. The *German* ducat of gold, of 180 creitzers common. II. The *Philip* of *Spain*, of 100 creitzers common. III. The Rixdollar of ninety creitzers common. IV. The florin of sixty creitzers common. V. The batz of four creitzers common. VI. The creitzer of four deniers, or eight fennins.

At *Hamburg*, some keep their accounts in Rixdollars, stivers, and deniers, and some in marks, stivers, and deniers. The current moneys are, I. The gold ducat, worth seven marks, some stivers, more or less, current. II. The silver ducat, worth four marks. III. The cross or *Albertus* dollar, worth three marks Lubs (the term Lubs comes from *Lube*, where the stivers Lubs are coined) or forty-eight stivers. IV. The Rixdollar, worth three marks Lubs, or forty-eight stivers. V. The mark Lubs, worth sixteen stivers Lubs, or one shilling and six-pence *sterling*. VI. The skilling, worth twelve groots, or six stivers Lubs. VII. The stiver, worth two groots current, or twelve deniers Lubs. VIII. The groot, worth six deniers or one sexling. They have likewise a great deal of *Danish* money at *Hamburg*, such as the *Danish* crown, worth two marks or sixteen stivers Lubs; but these crowns are counted between three and four *per cent.* worse than the current money of *Hamburg*, and more or less than fourteen or fifteen *per cent.* worse than bank money. Those that exchange ducats for bank money, gain between two and three *per cent.*

At *Hanover*, money is pretty near the same as at *Leipsic*. See *Leipsic*.

At *Königsburg*, money is the same as at *Dantzic*. See *Dantzic*.

At

At *Leipfic*, and throughout all *Saxony*, accounts are kept in Rixdollars, groffes, and fennins, or deniers. A Rixdollar, as we have already observed, is worth four shillings and six-pence *sterling*. The current moneys are, I. The rixdollar, worth twenty-four groffes. II. Pieces of two thirds of the said rixdollars, or sixteen groffes. III. Pieces of one thirds, or eight groffes. IV. Pieces of one sixths, or four groffes. V. Pieces of one twelfth, or two groffes. VI. Pieces of one and a half, and others of one gross, one thirds. VII. The gross, worth twelve fennins. VIII. Pieces of nine, eight, six, four, and three fennins, or deniers.

At *Nuremberg*, the money is the same as at *Frankfort*.

At *Petersburg*, and through all *Russia*, they keep their accounts in rubles or robes, half robes, quarter-robes, greavinors, copecks, and deniskars. The roble is worth about four shillings and six-pence *sterling*, the same as a rixdollar at *Hamburg*. The current moneys are the above-mentioned; *viz.* I. The roble or Rixdollar, worth 100 copecks, or ten greavinors. II. The half roble, worth fifty copecks, or five greavinors. III. The quarter roble, worth twenty-five copecks, or two and a half greavinors. IV. The copeck, worth four poluskis or deniskars.

At *Riga*, and through all *Livonia*, they keep their accounts in Rixdollars, goulds, and groffes. The current moneys are, I. The Rixdollars, valued at fifteen *Riga* marks, or three goulds *Polish*, or sixty vordings, or ninety groffes. II. The *Polish* gould, valued at five *Riga* marks, or twenty vordings, or thirty groffes. III. The *Riga* mark, valued at six groffes, or eighteen white shillings, or thirty-six black ditto. IV. The gross, valued at three white shillings, or six black ditto. V. The white shilling, worth two black shillings.

or solzs. VI. The vording, worth one and a half groffes.

At *Stockholm*, and through all *Sweden*, they keep their accounts in Rixdollars and copper marks. A Rixdollar in *Sweden* is about four shillings and six-pence *sterling*. The current moneys are, I. Rixdollars, valued at two silver dollars, or sixteen copper dollars, or twenty-four copper marks, or eight white marks. II. The silver dollar, valued at one half Rixdollar, or at eight copper dollars, or twelve copper marks, or four white marks, or thirty-two white eers. The double *Caroline*, valued at forty white eers. IV. The single *Caroline*, valued at twenty white eers. V. The half *Caroline*, at ten white eers. VI. The white mark, valued at three copper marks. VII. The copper mark or stiver, at two white eers two thirds. VIII. The white eer, at three copper eers. IX. The schlante, at three copper eers. X. The copper dollar, valued at one half of a white mark, or at one copper mark and a half, or at four white eers, or at twelve copper eers.

At *Vienna*, and through most of the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*, the money is the same as at *Augsburg*.

S E C T. VII.

Manner of travelling in Germany.

Accommodations in the inns.

TRAVELING is cheaper in *Germany* than in most parts of *Europe*. The accommodations in general are very indifferent upon the road, as well in respect to provision as lodging; very few publick houses (except in some provinces) being provided with regular entertainment for passengers. Clean straw is the best bedding

ding one can get in a great many places, especially in *Westphalia*, where people of all ranks, men, women, and children lie promiscuously together. In their houses one seldom sees a fire, except in the kitchen; but their rooms are heated by a stove or oven, to what degree they desire. There is one thing very particular to them, that they do not cover themselves with bed-clothes, but lay one feather-bed over, and another under. This is comfortable enough in winter, but how they can bear their feather-beds over them in summer, as is generally practised, I cannot conceive. I remember to have heard in *Germany*, a story in relation to this subject, that has somewhat in it very entertaining. When the *French* Protestants were obliged, in the last century, to quit their country, the *Swiss* in particular, received those who took shelter among them, with the greatest hospitality. Some poor *French* men being conducted to their bed-chamber, one of them espying a feather-bed over, and another under, imagined that there was a design to make them lie one upon another for want of room. Upon which he addressed himself to the servant, and desired him to chuse one of his lightest companions to put over him, alleging that he was not accustomed to lie in this manner.

There is no country in *Europe*, where the post Regulation is under better regulation than in *Germany*. The common way of travelling is in machines, which they call post-waggon, and very well deserve that denomination. These are little better than common carts, with seats made for the passengers, and without any covering, except in *Hesse Cassel*, and a few other places. They go but a slow pace, not much above three miles an hour, and what is still more inconvenient to passengers, they jog

jog on day and night, winter and summer, rain or snow, till they arrive at the place appointed. In winter when the cold is very severe, the postilion stops pretty often, when he can get to a public house, where it is customary for passengers to light and warm themselves in the stove, and call for a glass of brandy, for there is seldom any thing else, in a great many parts, to be had for love or money. But this is a way of travelling recommendable to those only, who cannot be at the expence of a more commodious manner. As for such as are able to afford the expence, they should buy a chaise or chariot for themselves, and hire post horses, which is travelling, as they call it, by the extraordinary post. This is infinitely the better way, for then a person is at liberty to stop at what station he pleases, and as long as he pleases, a thing he cannot do with the post-waggon, which must advance regularly, and can stop only in the same manner as our stage-coaches.

Provisions.

Travellers should take care to carry some provisions with them from town to town, for they very seldom find any thing tolerable upon the road, especially wine, which is only to be had good in the better sort of towns. The roads in general are very indifferent, which makes it a perfect misery to travel in bad weather. This is not for want of peoples contributing to the repairing of the high-ways (a duty from which the post carriages are exempt) but for not having proper commissioners to see them repaired. Hence the post-waggons themselves, are a whole day, very often, without advancing above eighteen miles. Notwithstanding the post-waggon travels night and day, and sometimes through large forests, when they are loaded with money and things of great value, and the passengers and postilion.

Roads.

postilion are frequently asleep, yet one scarce ever hears of robberies, and much less of murders. There are no post-wagoons in the hereditary provinces of the house of *Austria*; but travellers are obliged either to hire chaises of the post-office or of other people, or to buy chaises of their own. The price of post-horses in *Austria* and *Bohemia* is half a dollar a horse, or forty-five creitzers, for every stage, which is two *German* miles, or about eight *English*, besides twenty creitzers to the postilion. In *Francia*, *Swabia*, and most places towards the *Rhine*, 'tis a florin a horse, that is, sixty creitzers, and twenty creitzers likewise to the postilion. The price of travelling in the ordinary post-wagon is very moderate, being about four grosses every *German* mile, that is somewhat less than two-pence every *English* mile, besides two grosses at each stage to the postilion. In travelling through the *Austrian* dominions, 'tis advisable to have a chaise to one's self, in order to save the trouble of tying and untying the baggage; because when a person hires a chaise of the post-office, he must change it at every stage, which is vastly inconvenient.

C H A P. II.

Journey from Amsterdam to Hamburg.

THIS journey is performed several ways, the principal of which we shall give here in the following order.

I. *Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.*

<i>Amsterdam.</i>	
36. <i>The Lemmer</i>	36
6. <i>Sloten</i>	42
9. <i>Sneek</i>	51
12. <i>Lewarden</i>	63
12. <i>Dockum</i>	75
9. <i>Strobusch</i>	84
12. <i>Groningen</i>	96
20. <i>Winschoten</i>	116
9. <i>Newschans</i>	125
10. <i>Leer</i>	135
10. <i>Grotsander</i>	145
8. <i>Blexhuse</i>	153
12. <i>Oldenburg</i>	165
15. <i>Delmenhorst</i>	180
5. <i>Bremen</i>	185
12. <i>Ottersberg</i>	197
12. <i>Closter Seven</i>	209
16. <i>Buxtehude</i>	225
6. <i>Krantz</i>	231
2. <i>Blanckenese</i>	233
8. <i>Hamburg</i>	241

English miles from one place to another.

English Miles from Amsterdam.

II. *Route*

II. Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.

English miles from one place to another.	<i>Amsterdam.</i>		English miles from Amsterdam.
	13.	<i>Naarden</i>	13
	12.	<i>Amersfort</i>	25
	30.	<i>Zwoll</i>	55
	16.	<i>Wyck</i>	71
	12.	<i>Peypen</i>	83
	12.	<i>Sudlar</i>	95
	12.	<i>Schemte</i>	107
	10.	<i>Neuschanz</i>	117
	10.	<i>Leer</i>	127
	10.	<i>Grotsander</i>	137
	8.	<i>Blexhuse</i>	145
And the rest as above.			

III. Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.

English miles from one place to another.	<i>Amsterdam.</i>		English miles from Amsterdam.
	13.	<i>Nardaen</i>	13
	12.	<i>Amersfort</i>	25
	24.	<i>Deventer</i>	49
	24.	<i>Oldenzell</i>	63
	8.	<i>Bentheim</i>	71
	8.	<i>Rhenen</i>	79
	8.	<i>Iperburen</i>	87
	12.	<i>Osnabrug</i>	99
	24.	<i>Minden</i>	123
	20.	<i>Nienburg</i>	143
	8.	<i>Reten</i>	151
	12.	<i>Fisselhoven</i>	163
	24.	<i>Harburg</i>	187
	4.	<i>Hamburg</i>	191

IV. Rout.

IV. Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg,

English miles from one place to another.	Amsterdam.	
	13. Naarden	13
	12. Amersfort	25
	30. Zwoll	55
	16. Hardenberg	71
	12. Newbus	83
	12. Lingen	95
	8. Vasselohn	103
	8. Leningen	111
	8. Kloppenburg	119
	12. Wilshausen	131
	8. Delmenhorst	139
	5. Bremen	144
	And the rest as in the first route.	
		English miles from Amsterdam.

Remarkable places in the first route.

I. AMSTERDAM.

Amsterdam. *Amsterdam* is the capital city of the province of *Holland* and the *United Netherlands*, in east longitude 4. 30. latitude 52. 20. situated on the river *Amstel*, and an arm of the sea called ther, a little to the eastward of the *Zuyder-sea*, 200 miles and upwards east of *London*, 230 north-east of *Paris*, and upwards of 600 miles west of *Vienna*. Of this great and beautiful city we shall say here no more, having given a full description of it in the preceding volume p. 60. to which we refer the reader.

II. The LEMMER.

Different
roads to
Hamburg.

In the foregoing volume we observed, that there are several ways of going to *Groningen* in the

the road to *Hamburg*; the first by *Harlingen* with the passage-vessel, and from thence to *Franeker* and *Lewarden*; the second with the passage-vessel to *Worcum*, which sets out from *Amsterdam* every night at the shutting of the *Boom*; the third is by *Amersfort* and *Swoll* to *Groningen*, with the post-waggon; the fourth and pleasantest as well as cheapest in summer-time, is with the sailing-boat from *Amsterdam* to the *Lemmer*, and thence with the draw-boat to *Lewarden* and *Groningen*, and so on, as mentioned in the first route of this chapter. The sailing-boat from *Amsterdam* to the *Lemmer* sets out every night at the shutting of the *Boom*, in the same manner as to *Harlingen*, and *Worcum*; and with a fair wind the next morning early you arrive at the *Lemmer*. The passage is only seventeen stivers. The *Lemmer* itself has nothing remarkable in it, being only an open port of the province of *Friseland*, and resorted to chiefly as a thorough-fare to *Lewarden* and *Groningen*. Those who do not chuse to go to *Lewarden*, but to set out directly for *Groningen*, may take the ordinary post-waggon, which sets out from the *Lemmer* to *Groningen* on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, and arrives there in summer in one day, in winter in a day and a half; the freight is two guilders seventeen stivers, besides something extraordinary for baggage according to its weight. But this is much the worst way, the road being very indifferent, and the waggon itself a very disagreeable machine. 'Tis therefore more advisable to go with the draw-boat to *Lewarden*, as being much the pleasantest way.

III. SLOTEN.

Every morning after the *Lemmer* boat is arrived from *Amsterdam*, a draw-boat sets out from the *Lemmer* to *Sneek*, and goes thro' *Sloten*; freight ten stivers.

Sloten.

Sloten.

Sloten is a town of the *United Netherlands* in the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude 5. 30. latitude 53. situated upon a navigable canal, about three miles from the *Zuyder-sea*, nine miles north-east of *Staveren*, and twenty one south of *Lewarden*. It has but one church, and no other building of any note, but the *Stadthouse*. This part of *Friseland* is called *Seven Wolden*, and is a barren soil, poorly inhabited, and all full of morasses.

IV. SNEEK.

Sneek.

Sneek is a town of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude 4. 35. latitude 53. 15. situated twelve miles south of *Lewarden*, and six from *Bolswart*, in a very marshy country, which obliges the inhabitants to defend themselves by dykes on both sides against the inundations. The town is rich and well built, adorned with a handsome church and a good public school. The best inns are the *High-house*, the *crowned white eagle*, the *town weighing-house*.

V. LEWARDEN.

Lewarden.

From *Sneek* to *Lewarden* a draw-boat sets out in the morning at four, nine, and twelve; and in the afternoon at four; but in *May*, *June*, and *July*, in the morning at three. From *Lewarden* to *Sneek* it sets out in the morning at four and nine; in the afternoon at one and four; freight either way eight stivers.

Lewarden is a city of the *United Provinces*, and capital of the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude 5. 35. lat. 53. 20. situated 66 miles north-east of *Amsterdam*. This is a very handsome city, where the *States* of the province assemble, and the prince of *Orange*, kept his ordinary residence, before the late revolution in *Holland*.

There

There are navigable canals from this city to the sea, and to every considerable town in the province, which tends very much to the increase and extent of its commerce. The public inns here are, the *Falcon on the Dyke by the Wirdumer-poort*; and the *Golden-head on the market place*.

VI. DOKKUM.

From *Lewarden* to *Dokkum*, and from *Dokkum* *Dokkum* to *Lewarden*, a draw boat goes every day in the morning at nine and twelve, and in the afternoon at four: Freight either way, eight stivers.

Dokkum is a city of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Friseland*, in east longitude 6. latitude 53. 25, situated ten miles north-east of *Lewarden*. It lies in a fruitful country, is tolerably well built, and was formerly a place of some strength, but its fortifications are now upon the decline. The chief trade of the town is in cheese, for which it is famous, as also for a fine bridge, under which vessels may pass with their masts up. The public inns are the *Groningen draw-boat*, and the *City of Bentheim*.

VII. STROBOS.

From *Dokkum* to *Groningen*, a draw-boat goes *Strobos* in the morning at five and nine, and in the afternoon at one, and passes through *Strobos*. From *Groningen* to *Dokkum* it sets out at four and eight in the morning, and in the afternoon at one; but from the first of *September* to the first of *April*, in the morning at eight or nine, and in the afternoon at one: Freight either way eighteen stivers.

Strobos is a poor open town, remarkable only for separating *Friseland* from the province of *Groningen*,

Groningen, where a toll is paid for passing from one province into another. Along the canal from hence to *Groningen* there is a vast number of bridges and sluices, and the country around is very pleasant and fruitful.

VIII. GRONINGEN.

Groningen. *Groningen* is the capital of the province of *Groningen* in the *United Netherlands*, in east longitude 6. 40. latitude 53. 20. situated thirty miles east of *Lewarden*, and twenty-five south-west of *Emden*. This was formerly one of the *Hans towns*, and is still a place of considerable trade, being situated on the confluence of the two rivers *Aa* and *Hunefus*, and watered with several artificial canals, by which it has a communication with the river *Ems*, the ocean, and the neighbouring countries. They have two or three spacious market-places, and about twenty-seven handsome streets. A great part of the ground within the walls is not built upon, but is laid out in gardens and orchards belonging to the principal citizens, which together with the canals render it a pleasant place in summer. For a more particular description of this city, see *Vol. I. p. 146*. The principal inns are, the *Stadts Herberg*, by the *Dra-poort*; the *Helm on the market-place*; the *Falcon*; and the *Town-house of Emden*.

IX. WINSCHOTEN.

Winschoten. From *Groningen* to *Winschoten*, a draw-boat goes from the first of *April* to the last of *August*, at five, eight, and twelve in the morning, and at four in the afternoon: In *September*, at six, nine, and twelve in the morning, and at three in the afternoon: From the first of *October* to the last of *February*, at seven and twelve in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. From *Winschoten*
to

to *Groningen*, it sets out from the first of *April* to the thirtieth of *September*, at two, six, and ten in the morning, and at two in the afternoon : From the first of *October* to the last of *February*, at six and ten in the morning, and at one in the afternoon. Freight either way eleven stivers.

Winschoten is a town of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Groningen*, in east longitude 6. 50. latitude 53. 15. situated about twenty miles east of *Groningen*, and twelve south of *Dam*. This is a pretty good fortress, lying between the *Dollart Bay* an impassable morass, which commands one of the passes out of *East Friseland* into the *United provinces*.

X. NEWSCHANS.

Every day a draw-boat goes from *Winschoten* *Newschans*, to *Newschans*, and from *Newschans* to *Winschoten* at nine in the morning and two in the afternoon : freight either way, six stivers.

Newschans is a *Dutch* word, signifying a new fortification, being only a fort thrown up just on the very frontier part of the province of *Groningen*, and commanding the passage into *East Friseland*. The fortress is very regular, and contains only one street, consisting chiefly of mean-built houses. There is a good inn without side the town, from whence the post-waggon (for here we have done with draw-boats) sets out for *Leer* in *East Friseland*, in the way to *Oldenburg* and *Bremen*. The days on which the ordinary post-waggons set out, are *Mondays* and *Thursdays* at eight in the morning ; but an extra-post-waggon may be had at any time. The freight of the ordinary post-waggon to *Leer*, is one gilder, ten stivers.

As we quit here the territories of the *States General*, and enter into *Germany* by the county
of

of *East Friseland*, which belongs to the circle of *Westphalia*, it will not be amiss to give our traveller some instructions concerning the accommodations he is to expect in traversing this province.

Accommo-
dations in
Westphalia.

Westphalia in general is a good country, abounding in all necessaries of life; and yet there is no part of *Germany* where the peasants live in a more miserable manner. Their bread is of the very coarsest kind, ill baked, and as black as a coal, for they never sift their flour. The people of the country call it *Pompernickel*, which is only a corruption of a *French* name given it by a gentleman of that nation, who passed through this country. 'Tis reported that when this coarse bread was brought to table, he looked at it and said, *Qu' il etoit bon pour Nickel*, That it was good for *Nickel*, which was the name of his horse. Those however, who are used to it, are strong and robust; and what is very extraordinary, they begin now to use it at princes and noblemens tables, serving it up in small slices with fresh-butter; but there is no disputing of tastes. If our traveller fares ill in the towns with respect to bread, he is still worse off in the public inns along the road, and in small places, where he must expect to be entertained with this miserable *Pompernickel*, with bacon half raw, and wretched beer. In regard to bed, he must tumble pell-mell, in a large kind of barn, where the landlord and landlady, men and maid-servants, and passengers of both sexes, cows, sheep, and horses pig all together on the ground; and happy he that's accommodated with comfortable clean straw. Besides, another inconveniency must be expected, which is, that of being half suffocated by the smoke; which has no out-let but the door, there being no chimneys to their houses. This is contrived on purpose to dry their bacon,

of

of which they have a vast quantity, being the principal commodity of the country. In cities or large towns one is somewhat better entertained; though there is very little occasion to commend their very best accommodations.

XI. L E E R.

The road from *Newschans* to *Leer* is very in-
different in bad weather, being a deep thick clay,
and kept in bad order. Half way to *Leer*,
the waggon stops at the little town of *Wender*
in *East Friseland*, which is said to deal considerable in horses, of which they have an excellent breed.

Leer is a large handsome market-town, of the county of *East Friseland*, situated on the river *Ems*, which is here navigable for large barges, and brings a considerable trade to the place. The houses are not large, or high, but neat, and built pretty much in the *Dutch* manner. The streets are wide and regular, and the situation of the town along-side the river, renders it very pleasant. The inhabitants seem to be attentive to business, and have a good deal of the air of their neighbours the *Dutch*, in their manner of living. There is pretty good accommodation here at the post-house, which goes by the name of the *Prince of Orange*, from whence the ordinary post-waggon for *Bremen* sets out on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, about two in the afternoon. The freight from *Leer* to *Bremen* is five gilders three stivers. The *German* post-waggon travels, as we have already observed, day and night, wherefore a traveller that intends to make use of this machine, should prepare himself for a good deal of fatigue, and provide himself with provisions at *Leer*, for he will get nothing

thing upon the road, till he comes the next day to *Oldenburg*.

XII. GROTSANDER.

Grotsander. The road from *Leer* to *Grotsander*, and from thence as far as *Oldenburg*, is through a sandy barren country, which affords a very disagreeable prospect. *Grotsander* is only a hamlet, consisting of a few huts and the post-house. Here the *Prussian* postilion changes horses, and is relieved by the *Danish* postilion, who sets out with the post-waggon in about an hour after for *Oldenburg*, which belongs, with the whole county, to the king of *Denmark*.

XII. BLEXHUSE.

Blexhuse. This is also a hamlet, but has no post-house, only a miserable dirty inn, where the postilion arrives towards midnight, and refreshes himself and his horses for about three hours, during which time the passengers are allowed to take a little sleep; and the next morning early they arrive at *Oldenburg*.

XIV. OLDENBURG.

Oldenburg. *Oldenburg* is the capital city of the county of that name, in east longitude 7. 32. latitude 53. 35. situated twenty-five miles west of *Bremen*, on the river *Hund*, which falls into the *Wefer* a little below where there is a custom-house, and ships pay toll to the king of *Denmark*. This is a good looking old town which was formerly well fortified, but the works are now fallen to decay. The houses are old fashioned and most of them built with wood, which gives it a very antique aspect. The country round about

about is marshy and barren, which renders the inhabitants industrious, and makes them apply themselves to trade. Here the counts of *Oldenburg* formerly kept their residence, from whom the house of *Denmark* is descended. The principal things worth a traveller's notice are, the count's palace or castle, which is a handsome old building, the town-house, the pleasure-garden, and the king's stables. There was formerly a very good library here with several other curiosities, but they have been all transported to *Copenhagen*. They have a governor appointed by the king of *Denmark*, who is sovereign of this and the adjacent county of *Delmenhorst*.

The principal inns at *Oldenburg*, are the *White-horse*, the *Lion*, the *English arms*.

XV. DELMENHORST.

Delmenhorst is a small town of *Germany* in the *Delmenhorst*, circle of *Westphalia*; in east longitude 8. 12. latitude 53. 25. It is situate on the river *Delm*, about five miles west of the city of *Bremen*. The place itself is very inconsiderable, consisting of little more than one long street, with poor looking houses, and is only remarkable for being the capital of a county, which gives a title to his *Danish* majesty. There was formerly a good castle here, where the Counts held their residence, but it is now fallen intirely to decay.

XVI. BREMEN.

Bremen is the capital of the dutchy of that Situation of name, situated in a great plain on the river *Weser*, *Bremen*. in east longitude 8. 20. latitude 53. 25. seventy miles northwest of *Zell*, and as many southwest of

Hamburg. This was formerly one of the Hans towns, and is thought to be the ancient *Fabir-
num*. It is still a large and flourishing city, di-
vided into two parts, the old and new, by the
river *Wefer*, over which there is a bridge about
168 paces long. It is strong by nature as well
as art, the whole country round it being easily
laid under water, by cutting the banks of the
Wefer, which is said to overflow annually like the
Nile, and enriches the sandy soil about it. The
Town in general is very well built, especially to-
wards the great market-place where there are
some magnificent houses. In the middle of the
market-place there stands an imperial effigy, to
which they give the name of *Rowland*, with a
drawn sword, and some old *German* verses under-
neath, signifying the liberty and privileges they
received from the emperor. The principal cu-
riofities to be seen at *Bremen*, are, 1. The water-
works, confifting of eleven large mills, which
convey the water to all the houses in town.
2. The ftadthoufe, which is a very good old
building. 3. The exchange. 4. The great tower.
5. The vault of the great church, where there
are eight bodies in coffins, which in part remain un-
corrupted. They were opened accidentally about
forty years ago, and found in that manner. The
fkiln seems to be hard, and the flefth underneath
is dried to powder, which is thought to be the
effect of the air of this vault.

Buildings.

Curiofities.

Government

Religion.

Tho' the dutchy of *Bremen* belongs to his present
Majesty king *George* as elector of *Hanover*, yet
the town of *Bremen* is no way dependent on
him, being a free imperial city, governed with a
small territory round it by its own magistrates.
The citizens are generally *Calvinists*, but the
Swedes, who were in poffeffion of this place in
the laft century, referved the cathedral church
for

for the *Lutheran* worship. The town is governed Government by four burgo-masters, and twenty-four ratshern or senators, who are divided into four classes, one burgo-master and six ratshern being appointed to govern each quarter of the city. They have a custom in this, as well as in most cities of *Germany*, of carrying strangers to the wine-cellar in the town-house, where they present them with several glasses of different *Rhenish* wines, some of which are said be fifty, others seventy, and others a hundred years old. A Hospitality. stranger should be upon his guard coming into these cellars, for the *Germans* think they have never performed the duties of hospitality, till they have overpowered their guests with liquor.

They had formerly a good university at *Bre-* University
men, but at present it is very much upon the decline. They have a great number of gardens and pleasure-houses round about the town; and their territory extends about eight or ten miles, abounding with good pastures, and well stocked with cattle, which with their maritime trade, renders the city rich and populous. Their harbour Trade. is not fit to receive large vessels, being clogged with great banks of sand thrown up by the floods; which renders the navigation to *Bremen* very dangerous. For this reason they have a custom-house about four miles below the town, where ships are unloaded, and the goods are brought up in flat-bottomed vessels. The commodities exported from *Bremen* are, corn, timber, wool, leather, linen, and minerals. They have also an excellent way of dressing leather and cloth, which are therefore sent from other countries to be manufactured in this city. They have likewise a considerable trade in exporting fish caught at sea and in the *Weser*, for 'tis said that even within the walls of the town many thousands of

salmon and lampreys are caught, which they pickle and export abroad. Their arms are in a field Gules, a key Argent, to signify that they can open and shut the passage of the *Wefer*.

Inns at Bremen.

The *Swan*, the *King of Prussia*, the *Roman Emperor*.

XVII. OTTERSBERG.

Ottersberg.

The post-waggon from *Bremen* to *Hamburg*, sets out on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* about eleven in the morning; the passage each person two rixdollars.

Ottersberg is a small town in the dutchy of *Bremen*, subject to the king of *Great Britain* as elector of *Hanover*. There is a pretty good inn in this place, where the waggon changes horses. There is an old castle here, formerly the archbishop of *Bremen*'s residence, which was well fortified by the *Swedes*, when they were masters of this dutchy. Its situation in a morass that surrounds it, and near the little river *Wumme* which runs by it, renders it strong by nature, and yet the present government has thought fit to demolish the fortifications.

XVIII. CLOSTER-SEVEN.

Closter-Seven

This is only a little village of the dutchy of *Bremen*, with a post-house, where the postilion changes horses.

XIX. BUXTEHUDE.

Buxtehude.

This is a small town in the dutchy of *Bremen*, situate on the river *Esse*, near the *Elbe*, in one of the most pleasant and fruitful countries in *Germany*, which supplies *Hamburg* with great part of its

its provisions. The town is pretty large, with broad streets, surrounded with a ditch, and defended with old towers, now in a ruinous condition. Here the postilion changes horses. Near this place, there is an ancient monument called *Willenswein*, consisting of a stone eight foot long, three broad and thick, lying about three feet above the ground, on three stones, with several barrows near it.

XX. C R A N T Z E.

This is likewise a small town of the dutchy of *Crantzse*. *Bremen*, where passengers take water to cross the *Elbe*, leaving the post-waggon and horses behind them; another waggon and horses from *Hamburg* being ready to receive them at the other side of the *Elbe*. The river here affords a charming prospect, being inclosed with agreeable hills, and a rich delightful country.

XX. B L A N K E N E S E.

This is only a hamlet in the dutchy of *Hol-Blankenese*. *stein*, on the other side the *Elbe*, where the *Hamburg* post-waggon waits for passengers, that are coming from *Bremen*. The banks of the *Elbe* are very steep at this place, for which reason passengers generally chuse to walk up the hill in order to give the horses ease. The top of the hill affords one of the most charming prospects that human eyes can behold, viz. The city of *Hamburg*, with that of *Altena*, the great river *Elbe*, and the fruitful plains of the dutchies of *Holstein* and *Bremen*. Within four miles of *Hamburg* the post-waggon stops at an inn, called *Dockenboofet*, kept by a *Swiss* woman, who speaks *French* and a little *Englisch*, and whose house is very much resorted to by young gentlemen

tllemen from *Hamburg*, on account of its delightful situation.

XXII. HAMBURG.

Hamburg. *Hamburg* is a great city, and port town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Holstein*; in east longitude 9. 40. Its situation. latitude 54. situated on the river *Elbe*, seventy miles south-east of the *German Ocean*, forty miles south-west of *Lubec*, and seventy north-east of *Bremen*. This is one of the most considerable of the Hans towns, and is built partly on islands and partly on the continent, on the north side of the river *Elbe*. There are various conjectures in relation to the derivation of its name; but the most probable is, that it was so denominated from a forest in the neighbourhood, which the old Saxons called *Ham*, where *Charles the Great* built a castle that went by the name of *Ham-Burg*, or *Ham-Castle*. Pursuant to this opinion, *Andreas Angalus*, in his chronicle of *Holstein*, says,

Name.

Hamburgum sylva cui natura nomen ab Hamo.

Fortifications.

The several islands in the rivers *Elbe* and *Altster* on which this city is built, have a communication with each other by bridges, the tide flowing through the canals which separate the islands; and the town lies so low, that the houses are very liable to be damaged by inundations. This situation gives a natural strength to the place, which the inhabitants have improved by art, by adding good walls and regular fortifications, especially toward the land. An old wall and ditch divides it into two parts, called the old and new town. The buildings are generally of brick and very high; the streets wide, but not strait, or regular

lar. The great trade it carries on through all parts of *Germany* renders it vastly populous, the common people resorting hither from all the adjacent provinces for the sake of employment. They have great plenty of provisions, which are either brought down their rivers from the inland parts of *Germany*, or imported from abroad; and their markets are particularly well stored with fish of all kinds, and garden-stuff. Their gardens, which lie contiguous to the town walls, not only afford plenty of fruit, herbs, and roots, but being regularly planted and extending a great way into the country, furnish the citizens with an agreeable opportunity of diverting themselves in the summer season; most of the merchants having their country-seats in the middle of those gardens.

Hamburg is a free imperial city whose magistrates have the legislative and executive power lodged in their hands. The government consists of four burgomasters, twenty schepins or aldermen, chosen out of the most considerable merchants or tradesmen; twelve common-councilmen or senators, who constantly attend the service of the city, and upon extraordinary occasions assemble sixty more of the principal citizens; and if the case be of the greatest moment, the whole body of the freemen are assembled. The independency of this city has been frequently disputed by the kings of *Denmark* as dukes of *Holstein*, but without any great appearance of justice: For it seems the inhabitants purchased their freedom of *Albert* count of *Holstein*, in 1226, for 1500 marks of silver, and had it confirmed to them by the succeeding counts, as well as by *Christian* I. king of *Denmark*, after the duchy of *Holstein* had devolved to that crown. However the successors of *Christian*

Government

Disputes
with Den-
mark.

ſian revived their claim upon ſeveral occaſions to the ſovereignty of this city, which has obliged the inhabitants to pay very large ſums for the confirmation of their liberties, notwithstanding they were declared a free imperial city by the diet held at *Augsburg*, in 1510, under the emperor *Maximilian*. The continual alarms from the crown of *Denmark* and other neighbouring ſtates, reduce the magiſtrate to the neceſſity of loading the people with heavy taxes and impoſitions, in order to maintain 6 or 7000 men in pay, who are neceſſary likewise upon another account, viz. the intestine broils that frequently happen in the town, where the burgomaſters are often in danger of their lives from the mutinous mob. The ſymbol or motto under their arms is *Da pacem domine in diebus noſtris*, and their ſtandards have theſe letters, S. P. Q. H.

Religion. The eſta bliſhed religion at *Hamburg* is the *Lutheran*, to which they are more particularly bigotted than the inhabitants of any other part of *Germany*, not allowing the religious exerciſe of other perſuaſions of what denomination ſoever, except in the chapels of foreign miniſters, to which the natives of the place are not permitted to reſort.

Churches. They have ſeveral good churches here, all adorned after the *Lutheran* way, that is, with images and other embellishments in the ſame manner as the *Roman Catholics*. This town was formerly an archbiſhopric, and the reſidentaries of the old dome ſtill compoſe a chapter, who have cognizance of eccleſiaſtical cauſes, from whom there lies no appeal, but to the imperial chamber at *Wetzlar*. The principal churches are thoſe of *S. Peter*, *S. Nicholas*, *S. Jacob*, *S. Catharine*, and *S. Michael*. The inferior churches are the *Old Dome*, *S. John*, *S. Mary Magdalen*, and the *Holy Ghoſt*. Moſt of theſe churches have fine ſteeples,

steeple, and are very rich in revenues and ornaments ; several of them contain many curiosities, in epitaphs, monuments, and other things, that are worthy of a traveller's notice. Here likewise are kept the registers of the poor of the respective parishes, who have money weekly distributed amongst them, and a yearly allowance of cloaths and sewel. They are well provided with hospitals and charitable foundations for cripples, aged people, orphans, disabled seamen, and their families, with free schools for the education of the children of the poor citizens, who are furnished with cloaths as well as learning, till they are capable of being put out to trades or sent to the university.

The other public buildings are none of them extraordinary. The town-house is a very ancient building, more commodious than beautiful. The exchange is a low mean structure, and so old as one would be apt to imagine it is in danger of falling. There are four gates to the town, the *Deichgate*, the *Stein gate*, the *Dam gate*, and the gate of *Altena*, which are extremely well built. The fortifications are very beautiful, having the advantage of walks which run round the ramparts, and planted on both sides with trees. There are six market-places, which are very spacious and well supplied with all manner of provisions. The other buildings most worthy of curiosity are the new work-house, which has the following inscription on the door, *Labore nutrior, labore plector* ; the new *Spin house*, the *Arsenal*, the *Dock*, the *Opera-house*, the two public libraries of *S. John*, and the *Dome church*, which are well furnished, especially the first, with printed books and manuscripts. Those that have a mind to have a full prospect of the city, must mount to the top of *S. Nicholas's* steeple ; but to have

only a fine view of the *Elbe* it is enough to behold it from the hill by the new mills.

Diversions.

The inhabitants of *Hamburg* are affable and polite, especially to strangers, a behaviour much owing to their custom of travelling. Their great wealth has infected them with luxury, which is conspicuous in their weddings, funerals, and christenings, but in nothing more than in their public entertainments. The city is frequented by great numbers of the *German* nobility, and even by some princes, invited thither by the public spectacles and other diversions. The walks about town are very pleasant, and much resorted to by the inhabitants, especially on *Sundays*, after service is over; when they all flock to the gardens about *Altera* and other adjacent parts. But it is a great check to the people's diversion to have the gates always shut by sun-set, which forces a great many to break up from company much sooner than they would otherwise chuse. The *Hamburgers* are great lovers of music, insomuch that they are said to have seventy five masters of several sorts of music in one church, besides those of the organ-gallery. Their organs are very large; the great pipes in the organs of *S. Catharine's* and *S. James's* churches, being three feet and three quarters in circumference, and thirty-two feet long; and in each organ there are two pipes five feet and eight inches round.

Trade.

The situation of *Hamburg* renders it a very convenient place for trade, lying so advantageously at some distance from the mouth of the *Elbe*, that ships of good burden can come up to the merchants doors to deliver and take in their lading. Those indeed of the largest size are forced to come to an anchor at *New-mills*, four miles below the town, and unlade their merchandize into smaller vessels. The tide flows sixteen miles

miles higher up the river than *Hamburg*; which is about 90 miles from the ocean, and thought to be a longer course than the tide takes in any other *European* river. Merchants flock hither from all parts of *Europe*, from whence their goods are distributed all over the empire. The town is a general magazine of all the wines and spirituous liquors of *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, from whence they have likewise several other commodities. Besides their foreign trade, they have considerable manufactures of their own, as printed linen, velvet, gold and silver lace, sugar, and several others. But their principal manufacture, if we may give it that name, is their beer, in brewing of which great numbers of people are employed; being transported into all the neighbouring provinces, and valued almost equally with wine. The peasants of *Holstein* are said to have such an opinion of its virtues, as to apprehend it impossible to live without it.

Manufac-
tures.

The bank of *Hamburg*, one of the best and surest in *Europe*, is under the direction and management of four of the most eminent persons of the city, who are all appointed by the whole body of the republic. In case any of the officers, directors, or managers, should by connivance or otherwise, suffer any diminution to be made on the treasury of the bank, the said body of the republic stand engaged for making good the deficiencies. However, to prevent all frauds, the officers are obliged to state and clear all accounts twice a week. They keep their accounts in marks, stivers, and deniers lubs.

The bank.

The wealth and trade of this city increases daily, for they send one year with another 70 ships to *Greenland*, and are supposed to have, great and small, 5000 sail of ships; insomuch that *Hamburg* may be properly stiled the magazine of *Germany*,

many,

many, and of the *Baltic* and *Northern Seas*, being inferior to no place in *Europe* in trade, except *Amsterdam* and *London*. There is a prodigious number of *Jews* in this city, to whom they allow very great privileges, as to all strangers whatever, but especially to the *English* factory. The merchants belonging to this company are allowed a large building, where they have a very handsome chapel, and where the minister and some of the other officers of the company live, to whom they yearly make presents of wine, beer, sheep, salmon, and sturgeon at their proper seasons. They have also a pretty spot of ground for a bowling-green, where they meet and divert themselves two or three times a week. They are exempted from the jurisdiction of the city courts, and all civil and criminal matters relating only to their people are determined by the *English* resident. The territories of the town consist of a small part of *Stormar*, which has several considerable villages, and noblemens fine seats. They have likewise many little islands in the *Elbe*, which were formerly subject to neighbouring princes. They have also the strong castle of *Ritzenbottle*, betwixt the mouths of the *Elbe* and *Wefer*.

*English fac-
tory.*

Altena.

Within half a mile of *Hamburg* stands the city of *Altena*, which is a modern town built by the *Danes* to rival *Hamburg* in her trade. It is situated like *Hamburg* on the river *Elbe*, in the duchy of *Holstein*, and has the same advantage of having ships of burthen that come up to the merchants doors. This town was burnt down by the *Swedes* during their last war with *Denmark*, but has been rebuilt since to a very great advantage. The streets are wide and well paved, the houses built of brick, very regular and uniform. It is now made the mart of the sale of the merchandize, brought from the *Indies* by the *Danish East India*

India company. They have likewise a very good trade in the commission way, great numbers of their merchants being concerned in forwarding goods to the inland parts of *Germany*. The crown of *Denmark* has declared it a free port, which together with the liberty of public worship granted to all persuasions (a liberty denied by the bigotted *Lutherans* of *Hamburg*) draws a great number of strangers, insomuch that it is thought that *Hamburg* will some time or other feel the ill consequence of this dangerous rival.

Inns at Hamburg.

The city of *Lubeck* }
 The king of *Sweden* } In the *Speers-Orte*.
 The city of *Revel* }

The prince of *Prussia*, behind *S. Peters*.

The duke of *Wirtemberg* in *S. John's Street*.

The *black eagle* in the same street.

The *white elephant* in the great market.

The *elephant* in the *Deich-street*.

The *white horse* in the *New-market*.

The great *Keyzerhoff* by the *Town-house*.

This last is only for the accommodation of people of distinction.

XXIII. By-places in this route.

THE by-places in this route belonging to the *States General* have been described in the preceding volume. Those in *Germany* are

1. *Embsen*, the capital of *East Friseland*, situated near the mouth of the river *Ems*, on the *Dollart Bay*, in east longitude 45. latitude 53. 40. 25 miles east of *Groningen*, and 60 west of *Bremen*. It is a large and populous city, which formerly

formerly belonged to the counts of *East Friseland*, but in the year 1595, they revolted from their prince, and putting themselves under the protection of the *Dutch*, set up for a free and independent state. But as the king of *Prussia* has taken possession lately of the county, and has a garrison in the town; it is to be apprehended their independency will not be of a long continuance. They have a very good harbour, which renders it a place of some trade. The houses are high and well built, and the town-hall is a magnificent structure. The *English* had a mart here for cloth, till upon some disgust it was removed to *Hamburg*, since which *Emden* has been upon the decline. In the preceding volume p. 140. we gave the route to this city from *Groningen*, which is by *Appingadam*, and *Delfzyl*, and so over the *Dollart-bay*. From *Emden* there is a post-waggon that sets out twice a week for *Leer*. The principal Inns at *Emden* are the *golden Swan*; the *king of England*, and the *herring*.

Aurich.

2. *Aurich* is another town in *East Friseland*, ten miles north-east of *Emden*, which gives name to the territory called *Auricherland*, considerable for seven great fairs of cattle that are annually kept here, and for a castle, the usual residence of a branch of the house of *Emden*. Here also is held the supreme court of judicature for the county, consisting of a president, who is a nobleman; a stadtholder or chancellor, who is a doctor of law; and nine assessors, three of whom are noblemen, and the other six civilians. In a vacancy of the sessions, the president follows the count's courts, and determines all controversies within the verge of the palace.

Verden.

3. *Verden*, formerly a bishop's see, but secularized by the treaty of *Westphalia*, and made part of the new dutchy of *Bremen*. It stands about

thirty miles to the eastward of *Bremen*, upon the river *Aller*, which falls into the *Weser*. It has had the misfortune to suffer pretty much in the *German* wars, and has nothing in it worthy of a particular description.

4. *Stade*, a town of *Germany*, in the circle of lower *Saxony*, and dutchy of *Bremen* situate in the river *Zwinge*, by the west side of the river *Elbe*, seventeen miles west of *Hamburg*. It was anciently one of the *Hans-towns*, being conveniently situated for trade, at the conjunction of the two rivers *Zwinge* and *Elbe*, which form a good harbour, admitting of larger ships than that of *Hamburg*. They pretend to a right of toll from ships going up to *Hamburg*, which has often occasioned disputes between the two cities. The inhabitants are very courteous to strangers, and have good orchards and gardens without the walls. They have a strong fort at the mouth of the *Zwinge*, and the town itself is pretty well fortified. Their market place, town-house, and churches, are well built, and worth a traveller's notice. This town is subject with the rest of that dutchy to the king of *Great Britain* as *Elect*or of *Hanover*. *Stade.*

Remarkable places in the second route.

I. AMSTERDAM.

THIS city has been described in the preceding volume, p. 60.

II. AMERSFORT.

Amersfort is a town in the province of *Utrecht*, *Amersfort.*
in the *United Netherlands*, pleasantly situated on
the

the river *Ems*, twenty-five miles south east of *Amsterdam*, fourteen north east of *Utrecht*, and seven south of the *Zuyder-sea*. It stands in a fruitful country, abounding in corn and pasture grounds, husbandry being the principal employment of the inhabitants. The town is large and populous, and surrounded by a wall, but the fortifications are inconsiderable. The private buildings are regular and handsome, and their churches and hospitals no mean structures. They have a pretty good trade in tobacco, of which they have a plantation in the neighbourhood. The principal inns are the *white swan*, and the *golden swan*.

Swoll.

Zwoll, or *Swoll*, is a town of the *Austrian Netherlands*, in the province of *Overijssel*, in east longitude 6. latitude 52. 37. situate between the two rivers *Yffel* or *Vecht*, eighteen miles north of *Deventer*. Another little river called the *Aa* runs thro' the town, by which the tide brings up vessels from the *Zuyder-sea*, and renders it a place of tolerable trade. The fortifications which surround it, are well planted with trees, the streets regular, and the buildings not contemptible. It has three large suburbs with three gates towards the land, which are extremely well built. From hence one may go with the post-waggon to *Groningen*, and from thence to *Leer*, as above in the first route, or proceed with the same carriage to *Newschanz*. The principal inns are the *white swan*, the *swans in the market*.

IV. W Y K.

V. P Y L E N.

VI. S U D L A R.

VII. S C H E M T E.

VIII. N E W S C H A N Z.

The

The four first places are villages in the province of *Overijssel*, containing nothing worth remarking. *Newfchanz* is the last post station in the territories of the States General, where the post-waggon sets out for *Leer*, and from thence to *Bremen*. The remaining part of this route is the same as in the first, so that there is no occasion to give any further description of them in this place.

Remarkable places in the third route.

I. AMSTERDAM.

II. NAARDEN.

THOSE that chuse to take this way to *Naarden*. *Hamburg*, which is the surest in winter, must go with the draw-boat, according to the directions given in the first volume, p. 60. from *Amsterdam* to *Naarden*, from whence the post-waggon sets out for *Hamburg* on *Mondays* and *Fridays* exactly at three o'clock, and travelling day and night, arrives at *Hamburg* in five days and four nights. The freight to each passenger is about 24 gilders.

Naarden is a small but strong town in the province of *Holland*, in east longitude 5. latitude, 52. 27. situate in a morass at the south end of the *Zuyder-sea*, thirteen miles east of *Amsterdam*, and fifteen north of *Utrecht*. For a more particular description of it see vol. I. p. 161.

III. AMERSFORT.

This town has been already described in the first volume, p. 162, and in this very chapter, in the preceding page.

IV.

IV. DEVENTER.

Deventer. *Deventer* is a city of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Overyffel*, situate on the east shore of the river *Iffel*, five miles north of *Zutphen*, and thirty to the eastward of *Amersfort*. Of this place we have given a sufficient description in the foregoing volume, p. 170. which makes it unnecessary to say any thing in relation to it here.

OLDENZELL.

Oldenzell. *Oldenzell* is a city of the *United Netherlands*, in the province of *Overyffel*, in east longitude 6. 50. latitude, 52. 30. situated 36 miles north east of *Deventer*. This was a very strong place, before the *Dutch* took it in 1626, and demolished its fortifications. It is the capital of a small country, called *Twente* in *Overyffel*, five leagues from *Coverden*, and has nothing in it worthy of particular notice.

VI. BENTHEIM.

Bentheim. *Bentheim* is the capital of the county of that name, in the circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in east longitude 7. latitude 52. 25. situated 25 miles north of *Munster*, and 70 south of *Emden*, subject with the adjacent territory to the count of *Bentheim*. The town is pleasantly situated on the top of a rock, and has a large castle, in which the counts keep their residence. They have a very famous quarry, and a wood in which there is a spring of mineral water.

VII. OSNABRUG.

Osnabrug. *Osnabrug* is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, in east longitude 7. 40. latitude 52. 31. capital of the bishopric of *Osnabrug*, 75 miles distant

distant from *Hanover*. This city is pleasantly situated on the river *Ose*, which divides it into two parts, called the old and new town, and over which there is a bridge, from whence it takes its name. It stands in a fine plain, and is adorned with several good buildings. They have the best bread and beer that is to be met with in all *Westphalia*, and have a pretty good trade in bacon and linen; as also by brewing a palatable thick sort of beer called *Buse*. This city is noted for a treaty betwixt the emperor and the king of *Sweden* in 1648, wherein the affairs of the Protestants were regulated, which was a branch of the treaty of *Westphalia*. The town with the rest of the principality, is subject to its bishop, who is a count of the empire, and by the treaty of *Westphalia*, must be alternately a Protestant and Papist. The Popish bishop is suffragan to the Archbishop of *Cologne*, but the Protestant bishop is indeed a temporal prince, and always of the house of *Brunswic*, in consideration of the principality of *Halberstat*, which was taken from this house, and conferred upon the elector of *Brandenburg*. The late bishop was *Ernest Augustus* duke of *York*, uncle to his majesty king *George*; the present bishop is the elector of *Cologne*. The cathedral is in the hands of the Roman Catholics, with the church and monastery of the Dominicans in the old city, and the collegiate church of *S. John* in the new. The Protestants are masters of the great parochial church of *S. Mary* in the old city; and both religions have a voice in the election of the magistrates. Of 25 canons belonging to the cathedral, eighteen are Roman Catholics, and the revenues of four more are enjoyed by the Jesuits for the support of their college, so that there are but three Protestant canons who have no voice in the election of the Roman Catholic bishop, when it is his

his turn to succeed. The bishops palace is fortified like a castle; here it was that the late king *George* was born on the 28th of *May* 1660, his father *Ernest Augustus*, being then bishop and prince of the place, and here also he died in the night of the tenth of *June* 1727, and, as some say, in the very room he was born. Not far from this city one may see the ruins of an old church and castle called *Beelem*, which some say was built by king *Witekind* upon his conversion; and about two miles from hence lies the monastery of *Rulle*, on the bank of a lake so deep, that they say it could never yet be fathomed.

Inns at Osnabrug.

The black eagle, the emperor.

VIII. MINDEN.

Minden. *Minden* is the capital of the dutchy of that name, in the circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in east longitude 8. 40. latitude 52. 25. It is situate on the west bank of the *Weser*, 30 miles east of *Osnabrug*, and 40 west of *Hanover*. The town is large, but indifferently built, and was a bishop's see at the reformation. By the treaty of *Munster* it was afterwards secularised, and the revenues of the bishopric assigned to the elector of *Brandenburg*, who still enjoys it under the title of dukedom. The cathedral is stately but dark, and is said to have been formerly king *Witekind's* palace, which upon his conversion he turned into a church.

IX. NIENBURG.

Nienburg. *Nienburg* is a small but fortified town in the county of *Hoye* and circle of *Westphalia*, situate on the east side of the *Weser*, ten miles east of *Hoye*.

Hoye. It is subject, together with the greatest part of the county, to his *Britannic* majesty, as elector of *Hanover*.

X. H A R B U R G.

Harburg is a sea-port town in *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude 9. 30. latitude 53. 57. It is situated on the river *Elbe*, opposite to *Hamburg*, 30 miles north-west of *Lunenburg*. The town is pretty well fortified, and stands as advantageously for foreign trade as *Hamburg*, having the like conveniency of importing and exporting their goods by the *Elbe*, and of distributing their commodities all over the empire, by the means of that river. And yet their trade is not very considerable, and what little they have, is chiefly in commissions to forward goods into the inland parts of *Germany*.

XV. H A M B U R G.

Already described, pages 128, 129.

Remarkable places in the fourth Rout.

I. A M S T E R D A M.

II. A M E R S F O R T.

III. Z W O L.

THESE places have been already described.

IV. H A R D E N B E R G.

Hardenberg is a small town of the united *Hardenberg*, *Netherlands*, about four miles distant from *Co-verden*, and sixteen from *Zwol*, situated on the

the river *Vecht*. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1355, by the bishop *John* of *Arkel*, and thirty years after was embellished with a handsome castle, built by the bishop *F.* of *Wevehichoven*. It has nothing in it remarkable, being only a little town built after the *Dutch* manner.

V. LINGEN.

Lingen.

Lingen is a small town of *Germany* in the circle of *Westphalia*, in east longitude 7. latitude 52. 46. It is the capital of the county of *Lingen*, situate on the river *Ems*, about forty miles north of *Munster*. The town is neatly built, and inhabited chiefly by *Calvinists*. The bishop of *Munster* is sovereign of the country round it, the town itself formerly belonged to the princes of *Orange*, but is now subject to the king of *Prussia*, who took possession of it upon the death of king *William* as heir to that family. It has some old fortifications, and a castle where the counts of *Lingen* formerly resided.

VI. VASSELORN.

Vasselorn is a small town in the bishopric of *Munster*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, situate on the little river *Hase*. It is pretty well fortified, but contains nothing further remarkable.

VII. LENINGEN.

Leningen is likewise a small town in the bishopric of *Munster*, and circle of *Westphalia*.

VIII.

through G E R M A N Y.
VIII. K L O P P E N B U R G.
IX. W I L S H A U S E N.

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These are also some other small towns in the same bishopric and circle, but none of them contain any thing worthy of a traveller's notice.

X. D E L M E N H O R S T.

This town with the remaining part of this fourth route, has been already described, page 123. being the same as those of the first route.

N. B. The best-money a traveller can take with him in this journey is ducats and lewidores; the expence by the way of *East Friseland* comes to nine or ten dollars; by the way of *Narden* and *Osnabrug*, from fourteen to fifteen dollars.

C H A P. III.

*Journey from Hamburg to Copenhagen,
and Gottenburg in Sweden.*

FROM *Hamburg* there is a regular post-waggon, that sets out on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*, at eleven in the morning for *Copenhagen*. The fare to each passenger, in winter fifteen dollars, in summer, thirteen. There is also a post-waggon from *Copenhagen* to *Gottenburg*; the fare is five dollars. The properest money for this journey is ducats, rixdollars, and marks. The *Hamburg* money is current through the whole dutchy of *Holstein*.

<i>English miles from one place to another.</i>	HAMBURG	
	8. <i>Pinneberg</i>	8
	8. <i>Elmshorn</i>	16
	12. <i>Itzehoe</i>	28
	12. <i>Hohenwestede</i>	40
	12. <i>Rendsburg</i>	52
	12. <i>Schubi by Sleswick</i>	64
	16. <i>Flensburg</i>	80
	14. <i>Tollstedt</i>	94
	14. <i>Hadersleben</i>	108
	8. <i>Affens Febré</i>	116
	Here you must cross over the <i>Little Belt</i> to	
	12. <i>Affens.</i>	128
	16. <i>Odensee.</i>	144
	16. <i>Nyburg</i>	160
	Here you go over the <i>Great Belt</i> to	
	16. <i>Corsoir</i>	176
	8. <i>Slangels</i>	184
	16. <i>Ringstad</i>	200
	16. <i>Rotschild.</i>	216
	16. COPENHAGEN	232
	20. <i>Elsinore</i>	252
	Here you cross the <i>Sound</i> to	
	4. <i>Elsinburg</i>	256
	12. <i>Engelholm</i>	268
	12. <i>Labolm</i>	280
	12. <i>Halmstad</i>	292
	8. <i>Falckenberg</i>	300
	8. <i>Warburg</i>	308
	10. <i>Ragelien</i>	318
	6. <i>Rungerbach</i>	324
	6. <i>Gottenburg</i>	330
		<i>English from miles Hamburg.</i>

Remarkable

Remarkable places in this Journey.

I. PINNEBERG.

This is a small but very pleasant village, in the *Pinneberg*. dutchy of *Holstein*, where the count of the *Golden Lion* has built a very pleasant seat.

II. ELSHORN.

This is only a village of *Holstein*, belonging *Elmsborn*, to the count of *Rantzow*.

III. ITZEHOE.

Itzehoe, is a small but handsome town of the *Itzehoe*, dutchy of *Holstein*, situated on the little river *Stoer*. The place is in general well built, and has several pretty good churches, with tombstones and monuments of divers of the nobility. Without the town there is a *Lutheran* monastery of ladies. At a neighbouring village called *Nordlo*, there is a curious pyramid, with *Latin* and *German* inscriptions erected by *Henry* count of *Rantzow*, in 1578.

IV. HOHENWETSTEDE.

This is an obscure village.

*Hohenwet-
stede.*

V. RENDSBURG.

Rendsburg, by others called *Rheinholdsburg*, is *Rendsburg*, a very strong town of *Danish Holstein*, situated on the river *Eyder*. On one of the gates, close to which the *Eyder* flows, the following inscription is ingraved on stone :

Eydera terminus S. R. Imperii.

There is very good entertainment here for travellers at the *Herberg* of *Lubeck*.

VI. S L E S W I C.

Sleswic.

Sleswic, is the capital of the dutchy of that name; in east longitude 9. 45. latitude 54. 45. situated on the little river *Sley*, which falls into the *Baltic* six miles lower, and gives name to this city, which belongs to *Holstein Gottorp*. The town is strong, well built, and populous. There is a very good castle or palace here, called *Gottorf*, which has a good library and a cabinet worthy of the curiosity of a stranger. Behind the castle there is a beautiful garden with curious water-works. The great church is one of the best buildings in the whole country, and is remarkable for the great number of monuments it contains. The town is built in the form of a half moon, and is divided into four parts, called *Fredericksberg*, *Lolfus*, *Sleswic*, and *Holm*, in the last of which there is a *Lutheran* convent of ladies. There are several good inns here, the principal are, the *Hamburger Herberg*, the *White Swan*, the *Hesterberg*, the *Arms of Sleswic*, and the *Three Crowns*.

VII. F L E N S B U R G.

Flensburg.

Flensburg is a port town of *Sleswic*, in east longitude 9. 45. latitude 55. situated on a bay of the *Baltic Sea*, sixteen miles north of *Sleswic*, and subject to the king of *Denmark*. The town is in general well built, but small; and has a good harbour, where the greatest ships may ride safe, and come up to their houses, so that the inhabitants carry on a tolerable trade. The church of *S. John* is a handsome building, and worthy of a traveller's curiosity. On the land side it is surrounded with mountains, that shelter it from the winds, and supply it with water. There is

a

a mountain adjoining to one part of the suburbs, on which there is a castle. The country about *Flensburg* is called the district of *Angelen* or *Engeland*, which was the county of the *English Saxons*, that conquered the south part of *Britain*. Those who like to divert themselves for a day or two, may go and see the castles of *Glucksburg*, *Londerburg*, and *Nordburg*. The principal inns are, the *Prince*, and the *Hamburger Herberg*.

VIII. TOLLSTEDT.

This is only an insignificant village.

Tollstedt.

IX. HADERSLEBEN.

Hadersleben is a sea-port town of *Sleswic* or *Hadersleben*. *S. Jutland*, in east longitude 10. latitude 55. 15. situated near the sea, called the *Little Belt*, thirty-two miles south-east of *Ryphen*, and subject to the king of *Denmark*. The town is but small and indifferently built, but has a convenient harbour.

X. ASSENS FEHERE.

This is a village where you take the ferry-boat, as it is called, to cross over a small arm of the *Baltic*, called the *Little Belt*, into the isle of *Funen*, one of the chief islands of *Denmark*.

XI. ASSENS.

Affens is a small port town, on the other side of the *Little Belt* in the isle of *Funen*, where the ferry-boat lands the passengers in their way to *Copenhagen*.

XII. ODENSEE.

Odensee. *Odensee* is the capital of the island of *Funen*, one of the largest of the *Danish* islands in the *Baltic Sea*; in east longitude 10. 25. latitude 55. 30. situated near seventy-two miles west of *Copenhagen*; it is a large handsome town, adorned with good buildings, and regular streets; has five churches, and a very good college for the instruction of youth. In the church dedicated to *St. Francis*, there are several handsome monuments, and among the rest, the tomb of king *Christian II.* with that of his father *John*, and other kings of *Denmark*. This city was formerly a bishop's see, and had the honour of being the residence of their kings, and the place where the general assembly of the states was held. Their beer is extraordinary good; and their linen not inferior to any in *Holland*. The best entertainment here is at the *Post-house*.

XIII. NYBURG.

Nyburg. *Nyburg*, is a town in *Denmark*, in east longitude 10. latitude 55. 30. situated at the east end of the isle of *Funen*. The place is small, but strongly fortified. It stands in a very fine country, and has a good harbour, which occasions some trade. It was formerly the residence of the *Danish* kings, and is famous for a victory gained by the *Danes* over the *Swedes* in 1659. Here likewise the post-house is mostly frequented for the goodness of its entertainment. There is another ferry or smack here, that carries passengers over the *Great Belt* (which is also an arm of the *Baltic Sea*) into *Zealand*, the principal of the *Danish* islands.

XIV.

XIV. CORSOIR.

Corsoir is a small fortified town, in the island *Corsoir*. of *Zealand*, on the other side of the *Great Belt*. It stands on a neck of land, where the sea forms a gulph, the entrance of which is above a musket-shot over; but the bason is very deep, and capable of receiving ships of great burden. At the entrance of the port there is a square fort with nine demi-bastions, and some iron guns. The foot of the rampart is pallisadoed, and surrounded with a ditch full of water.

XV. SLAGELSE.

This is a small town in the island of *Zealand*, *Slagelse*; that has nothing in it worth notice.

XVI. RINGSTED.

This is also a small town in the island of *Zealand*, *Ringsted*, where the kings of *Denmark* were formerly buried. They had a very good library in this place till the year 1658, when it was destroyed by the *Swedes*. The town decays daily for want of trade. The houses are low, by reason the place is built on a high ground, and the violent winds in winter are very troublesome and dangerous. They have good entertainment here at the house called the *Wine Cellar*.

XVII. ROTSCILD.

Rotschild is a town of *Denmark* in the isle of *Rotschild*. *Zealand*, formerly a bishop's see, and famous for the peace concluded here in 1658, between *Sweden* and *Denmark*. It takes its name from a bishop of this place called *William of Rot-*
H 4
child,

child, who was in great favour with king *Sueno*. This is the burying place of the kings of *Denmark*, whose monuments are worth seeing. The great church is a handsome building, where the said monuments are preserved; among the rest, those of queen *Margaret* in black marble, and of *Harold VI.* king of *Denmark*, *England*, and *Norway*, who built this church. In the choir, one may see fastened to a pillar a whet-stone two yards long, which was sent by *Albert* king of *Sweden*, to queen *Margaret* in 1388. This was said to have been done out of derision to that princess, desiring her to whet her needles and scissars on the stone, since a woman is supposed to be fitter for her needle than for war. But queen *Margaret* soon undeceived him, for in a pitched battle, she gained a complete victory, and made him prisoner, in which situation he continued seven years, when he was released at length upon very hard terms. There is a convent here of *Lutheran* nuns, who are all of good families. They have no distinct habit, are under no vows, but may leave the cloyster and marry, if they please. The situation of this town brings it some small trade.

XVIII. COPENHAGEN.

Copenhagen. *Copenhagen* is the capital of the kingdom of *Denmark*, in east longitude 13. latitude 55. 30. situate on the eastern shore of the island of *Zea-land*, upon a fine bay of the *Baltic Sea*, near the strait called the *Sound*, about 300 miles south-west of *Stockholm*, 500 north-west of *Vienna*, and 500 north-east of *London*. It is a large handsome city, about five miles in circumference, situated in a marshy ground, naturally strong, and fortified after the modern way. The public buildings

buildings are not very magnificent, but the streets are clean and neat. Its *Latin* name is *Hafnia*, and its former *Danish* name was *Kiopmans-Hafen*, or the merchants haven, having been originally, by reason of its good harbour, a place of refuge against pirates to the merchants that traded to the *Baltic* or *East Sea*. The town stands on a flat, encompassed with a delightful country, much resembling *England*. The harbour is reckoned one of the best in *Europe*, furrounded by forts and platforms, and the entrance so narrow, that no more than one vessel can come in at a time, but within-side it holds upwards of 500 vessels. There are no tides here, but always a sufficient depth of water, so that this port may in all respects be reckoned one of the best in the world. The king's men of war lie here conveniently, being orderly ranged betwixt booms, after the manner of *Amsterdam*, and near the admiralty-house, which is a large pile of building, well furnished with stores and magazines, secured by a citadel, that commands not only the city, but likewise the whole haven. This city was besieged by the *Swedes* in the last century, in 1659, who brought their artillery over the ice, but it was so well defended by the inhabitants, that the *Swedes* were obliged to raise the siege. The monuments hereof are still to be seen in the gilt canon bullets, that remain as yet in the walls of some houses, and in the steeple of the great church.

This city was formerly the see of an archbishop, but the *Danes* have reduced their archbishops and bishops to super-intendants, and stript them of their lands and revenues as well as power. The principal churches are those of *Our Lady*, where the kings of *Denmark* are crowned, the *Holy Ghost*, *S. Nicholas*, and *S. Peter*, which are

ornamented after the *Lutheran* way, and have several things worth seeing. There is an university here, erected in 1479, and an academy established for martial exercises and engineering, besides others for the modern languages and the mathematics. The king of *Denmark* keeps his usual residence in this city, where he has a royal palace of modern architecture, inferior to few in *Europe*. The court is very splendid and much frequented by the nobility and gentry. There are commonly about 8000 men in garrison at *Copenhagen*, who are a handsome body of men, well clothed, and their horse in particular are bravely mounted. The trade of this city, and of *Denmark* in general is considerably increased of late years, which is owing to the encouragement given by the king of *Denmark* to strangers of all religions, to live in his dominions, and allowing *French* and *Dutch Calvinists* to have places of public worship. This has induced many trading families to come and settle at *Copenhagen*, and the measures taken for promoting trade by prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactures, and reforming the *East* and *West India* companies, has made a great addition to the wealth of the *Danes*.

This city sustained a considerable loss by a terrible fire, in the year 1728, which consumed sixty-seven streets, six churches, and 1679 houses. But by the king's wise and prudent management it has been since rebuilt, so as to rise more beautiful out of its ashes. The principal things worthy of a traveller's curiosity, besides those already mentioned are, 1. The *Arsenal*, an excellent building, with the following inscription on the door: *Tempore pacis, de bello cogitasse neminem prudentem unquam pœnituit, coacti belli justa causa*. 2. The observatorium, built by *Christian VI.* in
such

such a manner that a coach and horses may ascend to the top; here they keep the public library, and *Tycho Brahe's* mathematical instruments, especially his famous celestial globes, which is three yards thick in diameter. 3. The king's cabinet, full of several great rarities. 4. The king's stables. 5. The famous statue of *Christian V.* in the king's square.

There are several fine palaces belonging to the kings of *Denmark* in the neighbourhood of *Copenhagen*, as *Fagersburg*, *Fagerpreis*, *Hirschholm*, *Sparpfennig*, &c. but the principal is the new palace of *Fredericksburg* on the new *Amack*, which is one of the finest in *Europe*.

Inns at Copenhagen.

The *Orange-tree* — the *Sea-horse* — the *King of England* — the *Golden Crown* — the *City of Bergen*.

XIX. EL SINORE.

Elsinore, or, as some write it, *Helsingor*, is a *Elfinor*. sea-port town of the isle of *Zealand* in the kingdom of *Denmark*, in east longitude 13. latitude 56. situate at the *Sound* or *Strait* at the entrance of the *Baltic-Sea*, about twenty miles distant from *Copenhagen*. The town is small and indifferently built, but remarkable for being the place where the *Danes* take toll of all merchant ships bound to the *Baltic*. The strait called the *Sound* is about two miles broad, and commanded by the strong castle of *Cronenburg* in the neighbourhood of *Elsinore*, which obliges all vessels to come to, as the water is not deep enough for them on the *Swedish* coast. The castle of *Cronenburg* makes a large square court, and was adorned with fine statues. It was built in the year 1582, is all of free-stone, and has four little
H 6 towers:

towers at each corner covered with copper. Here there is a smack to carry passengers over the *Sound* to the opposite coast of *Schonen* in *Sweden*.

XX. ELSIMBURG.

Elfsimburg. *Elfsimburg* or *Helsingburg*, is a sea-port town of *Sweden* in the province of *Gothland* and territory of *Schonen*, in east longitude 13. 6. latitude 56. situate on the opposite side of the *Sound*. The town is indifferently built, but strongly fortified, with a very good castle.

XXI. ENGELHOLM.

Engelholm. This is an open village.

XXII. LAHOLM.

Labolm. *Labolm* is a port town of *Sweden*, in the province of *Gothland*, situate near the entrance of the *Baltic Sea*. The town is small but well fortified, having a strong castle, not far from whence the river *Laga* falls into the *Categate Sea*.

XXIII. HALMSTAD.

Halmstad. *Halmstad* is a sea-port town of *Gothland* in *Sweden*, in east longitude 13. 5. latitude 56. 45. situate on the coast of the province of *Halland*, in the *Categate Sea*.

XXIV. GOTTENBURG.

Gottenburg. From *Halmstad* to *Gottenburg* we meet with nothing remarkable by the way, the other places being only open villages.

Gottenburg is a sea-port town of *Sweden*, in the province of *West Gothland*, in east longitude 11. 30. latitude

latitude 58. situate without the *Sound*, on the coast of the *Schaggerack Sea*, near the entrance of the *Baltic*, 200 miles south-west of *Stockholm*, and 150 north of *Copenhagen*. The town is well built, and the largest in *Sweden*, next to *Stockholm* and *Nordkopping*. It has an excellent harbour, the best situated for foreign trade of any port in *Sweden*. Here the *Swedish East-india* company keep their magazines, and unload their goods. The town is well fortified, and has a very strong castle called *New-Elfsburg*. There are some good churches, and other buildings worth seeing, in particular the *Stadt-House*, the *Post-house*, and the *Arsenal*.

C H A P. IV.

Journey from Hamburg to Stockholm in Sweden.

THOSE that can bear the sea, may travel from *Stockholm* to *Hamburg* at a very cheap rate, by taking ship at *Lubec* or *Wismar*, where there are daily conveniencies of going to *Stockholm*. But gentlemen that don't like the sea, must travel by the following route by land. The post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Stralsund*, costs five dollars; from *Stralsund* to *Isledt*, the passage is upwards of two dollars.

English

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG	
	6.	<i>Wandsbeck</i> 6
	14.	<i>Schoeneberg.</i> 20
	12.	<i>Crummes</i> 32
	4.	LUBEC 36
	8.	<i>Dassow</i> 44
	8.	<i>Gressmuhlen</i> 52
	12.	<i>Wismar</i> 64
	12.	<i>Alt Carin</i> 76
	12.	ROSTOCK 88
	12.	<i>Ribnitz</i> 100
	4.	<i>Damgarten</i> 104
	20.	STRALSUND 124
	Here you take the packet-boat to cross over into Sweden.	
	64.	<i>Ystedt</i> 188
	10.	<i>Tranas</i> 198
	8.	<i>Malhem</i> 206
	8.	<i>Lindsio</i> 214
	12.	<i>Barle</i> 226
	6.	<i>Marcklunda</i> 232
	8.	<i>Elnhuld</i> 240
	4.	<i>Dya</i> 244
	6.	<i>Gothasa</i> 250
	6.	<i>Lija</i> 256
	6.	WEXIO 262
	6.	<i>Oehr</i> 268
	4.	<i>Matkul</i> 272
	4.	<i>Boo</i> 276
	4.	<i>Sterult</i> 280
	6.	<i>Wentrum</i> 286
	6.	<i>Swendrum</i> 292
	6.	<i>Jonkoping</i> 298
	8.	<i>Rooby</i> 306
	7.	<i>Granna</i> 313
	5.	<i>Holkeberg</i> 318
	6.	<i>Offgoo</i> 324

English miles from Hamburg.

English

English miles from one place to another.	7.	Offsadh	331	English miles from Hamburg.
	7.	Meulby	338	
	7.	Bankenberg	345	
	7.	Biursholm or Linkoping	352	
	8.	Kumbla	360	
	7.	Brinck	367	
	7.	NORKOPING	374	
	3.	Aby	377	
	6.	Krockeck	383	
	6.	Wreta	389	
	7.	Jader	396	
	6.	NIECOPING	402	
	8.	Swalbro	410	
	8.	Aby	418	
	6.	Pielkrog	424	
	8.	Tellie	432	
	8.	Fittja	440	
	6.	STOCKHOLM.	446	

Remarkable places in this JOURNEY.

I. L U B E C K.

From *Hamburg* to *Lubeck* a post-waggon sets out every day early in the morning, and reaches *Lubec*, in summer, the same day; in winter, the next morning. The price to each passenger is one dollar, twelve grosses. The road is very sandy between these two towns, and there is nothing worth taking notice of till we come to *Lubec*.

Lubec is a city and port town in Germany, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Holstein*, in east longitude 10. 35. latitude 54. 20. situate on the river *Trave*, ten miles south-west of the *Baltic Sea*, forty north-east of *Hamburg*, and thirty-six west of *Wismar*. This is a large, rich, and populous city, formerly the chief

chief of the Hans towns. It is said to derive its name from its situation on a corner or point of land; *Lubeck*, or rather *Lobeck* bearing this signification in the German tongue. *Lubec* is thought to be the *Treva* of *Ptolemy*, which seems the more probable as the present name of the river on which it stands is *Trave*; the old name of it was *Chalurus*, and it is supposed to be the bounds between the Saxons to the north, and the Angli to the south. There is not a city of the north of Germany, which exceeds *Lubec*, in the beauty and uniformity of the buildings, or the pleasantness of the groves and gardens about it. The streets are broad and strait, and the houses built of brick; from a public reservoir water is laid into every citizen's house, and several of the streets are planted with rows of trees. The churches are generally well built, adorned with high spire steeples, being about twenty in number; in particular the cathedral, dedicated to *S. John*, is esteemed a fine piece of architecture, and valued for a very sumptuous altar. The principal curiosities to be seen in the town are the *Stadt-house*, the *Arsenal*, the *Exchange*, *Dr. Hannekenius's* cabinet of antiquities, and *Mr. James Mellen's* cabinet of rarities and medals.

Lubec was an inconsiderable borrough, till enlarged and beautified by *Adolph*, the second earl of *Holstein* in 1140, from whom it was taken by *Henry* duke of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*. It was taken afterwards by the *Danes*, but the citizens finding themselves unkindly used by them, put themselves under the emperor *Frederic II.* who confirmed and enlarged their ancient privileges and immunities. Since that time it has continued a free imperial city, and was, as we have already observed, the metropolis of the Hans towns. The bishopric of this city has been en-

joyed by protestant princes ever since the year 1561, when they received the *Lutheran* religion, and devolves as an appennage, or inheritance, on the younger sons of the dukes of *Holstein Gottorp*, who take the title of dukes of *Eutin*, from a town where the palace of this prelate stands, about four miles from the city. The present bishop is now presumptive heir to the crown of *Sweden*. The government is aristocratical, being in the hands of twelve burgo-masters, elected out of the nobility and civil lawyers, and the senate or council consists of sixteen members, half noblemen and lawyers, and the other half merchants. Two brothers, or father and son, cannot be admitted at the same time into the senate, nor is any handicraft or mechanic admitted to sit amongst them. Their territories are about sixty miles in circumference, and contain several small towns and villages. The credit of this city was very considerable, when it had the direction of the Hans towns in their most flourishing state, at which time they were able, as it is said, to fit out 200 ships of war; and they have still a very good foreign trade, though ships of burthen go up no higher than the town of *Travemund*, which lies at the mouth of the river *Trave*.

Inns at Lubec.

The *Hamburg Arms*, the *Golden Angel*, the *Imperial Eagle*, the *Red Lion*, the king of *Sweden*.

II. W I S M A R.

From *Lubec*, a post-waggon sets out for *Wis-* Post-waggon
mar and *Pomerania*, in summer on *Wednesdays* to *Wismar*.
and *Saturdays*, at five in the morning; in winter,
on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* towards the evening.

Wismar

Wismar.

Wismar is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude 11. 31. latitude 54. 15. situate on a bay of the *Baltic Sea*, twelve miles north of *Swerin*. It is said to derive its name from the conveniency of its situation; *Wismar* signifying a secure harbour, such as the town of *Wismar* really is. It is said to have been built out of the ruins of the ancient town of *Mecklenburg*, about the year 1250. In the year 1266, it was enlarged and beautified, so as to be reckoned one of the chief *Hans* towns; for here it was that the men of war belonging to that body were laid up. The *Swedes* made themselves masters of this city, during the civil wars of *Germany*, and had it confirmed to them by the treaty of *Munster*. It was retaken from them afterwards several times by the *Danes*, and restored again by treaty in the year 1700, wherein it was stipulated, that the walls and fortifications should be demolished, in which state it remains at present. The principal things worth seeing are the three churches, the town-house, and the palace belonging to the princes of *Mecklenburg*. The king of *Sweden* has a court here for determining disputes arising in the *German* provinces. There is a very good library which belonged formerly to the vice-president *Mevius*, and is well worth seeing. The town is famous for brewing very good mum.

Inns at Wismar.

The *Post-horn*.—The *Herberg* of *Lubec*.

III. R O S T O C K.

Rostock.

Rostock is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude 12. 15. latitude 54. 20. situate on

a bay of the *Baltic Sea*, at the mouth of the river *Werna*. It is an imperial city and one of the Hans towns, under the protection of the dukes of *Mecklenburg*, and supposed to take its name from *Rotstock*, or a red pillar, anciently worshipped here by the inhabitants. It is divided into three parts, *viz.* the old and new, and the middle of city, which when united, form a large handsome town. It is observed, that they have seven large streets, leading to a spacious market-place, seven handsome gates towards the land, seven bridges over the *Werna*, which runs thro' several parts of the town, seven great doors to the cathedral church, and seven towers on the town-hall. They have an university here, founded by *John* and *Albert*, two cotemporary dukes of *Mecklenburg*, and cousins, in the year 1419. which is resorted to by great numbers of students from several parts of *Germany*. The government is in the hands of twenty-four aldermen, elected out of the nobility, scholars, and principal merchants; four of whom are burgo-masters, two chamberlains, two stewards for the river, and two judges of civil and criminal matters. These twenty-four are called the upper-house, and have in a manner the whole executive power lodged in them, with the power of coining money, and electing officers. There is also a common-council of an hundred inferior citizens, who are summoned to give their advice upon extraordinary emergencies relating to the whole community. The principal things worth seeing are the fortifications, the prince's palace, the stadthouse, the arsenal, and the public library. The town is famous for good beer.

Inns at Rostock.

The *Swan*, the *Hamburger Herbert*, the city
of *Wesel*. IV.

IV. STRALSUND.

Stralsund. *Stralsund* is a strong city and port of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony* and dutchy of *Pomerania*, in east longitude 13. 22. latitude 54. 23. situate on the *Baltic Sea*, over against the isle of *Rugen*, from which it is about a mile distant. The town was almost intirely demolished in the year 1715, but it has been since rebuilt to a great advantage. It was several times taken and retaken in the last century, and in the last siege already mentioned, it was taken by the northern allies, but yielded again to the *Swedes* by a treaty of peace in the year 1720, who are now in possession of it. The streets of this city are broad and uniform, and the houses generally built of stone. Its situation renders it naturally strong, being encompassed almost by the sea, and impassable morasses. It has the advantage likewise of being regularly fortified after the modern way. The harbour is large but not very deep, being fit only for ships of 150 or 200 tuns; however, they have a good trade in corn, which they export to foreign countries. The chief things worth a traveller's notice are the fortifications, the old and new magazines, the arsenal, the stadt-house, the wine-cellar belonging to the town, with the water-works without side the *Kitter Gate*.

Inns at Stralsund.

The *Raths-Apotheck*, the *Griefswaldischen Herberg*, the *Horse*.

Swedish
packet-boat
from *Stralsund*.

As soon as the post-waggon is arrived from *Hamburg*, which is on *Mondays* and *Fridays* early in the morning, the packet-boat sets out for *Sweden*, which is a passage of about seventy-four miles, but in winter time when those seas are frozen,

frozen, or the packet happens to be detained by contrary winds, you must cross over the ferry into the isle of *Rugen*, where there are always horses and waggons ready to carry you to *Dwarfsdorf*, a small village opposite to the post-house in *Sweden*, and sixteen miles distant from thence. A waggon for four passengers comes to three dollars, but in spring only two and a half. From *Dwarfsdorf* there is always a vessel to carry passengers over to the post-house in *Sweden*. At the post-house there is a vessel that sets out regularly every evening, and next morning arrives at

V. Y S T E D T.

Ystedt is a city of the province of *Schonen* in *Ystedt*, the kingdom of *Sweden*, on the opposite coast to *Pomerania*, about seventy-four miles distance from *Stralsund*, situate on the sea-shore, but without a haven, which makes it inconvenient, and sometimes dangerous for vessels, especially by night or in bad weather, it being difficult then to land. They have a tower here with a light to give notice by night to vessels coming from the *Sound* not to approach too near the coast. It is a neat well built place, and has some handsome buildings, particularly the great church covered with lead, and that of *S. Peters*. They have a court here which has a jurisdiction over the adjacent territory, and consists of a burgo-master, and senate. There is also a public school, under the inspection of the senate. Not far from *Ystedt* they have very fine allum mines, reckoned among the best in *Europe*. About two miles off stands the famous castle of *Marswinsholm* belonging to the *Konigsmark* family. The principal inn is the *Dutch Herberg*.

In

Manner of
travelling in
Sweden.

In travelling through *Sweden* there is no post-waggon as in *Germany*, but every one is obliged to hire post-horses and waggons, or chaises of their own, which are let out very reasonable. With regard to horses on the road, this article is extremely well regulated through *Sweden*, where post horses are always ready day and night at a moment's warning. There is also another good regulation in respect to the inn-keepers, who have it not in their power to impose in this point upon travellers; for in every inn upon the road, a table hangs up, which contains the name of the next inn, and the master of the house, how many miles it is off, and how much is to be paid for each horse. From *Ystede* to *Stockholm*, you pay for a single horse, every *Swedish* mile, six white kundstucks, twenty of which make a *Caroline*, so that the charges for a single horse from *Ystede* to *Stockholm* amount to seven dollars eighteen groffes, *German* money.

Setting out from *Ystede*, there is nothing remarkable till you come near the village of *Eldery*, which lies a little towards the left hand out of the road, and is famous for the forementioned allum mines, where there are 300 persons constantly at work. From hence you come again to the high road, through a frightful rocky way to the village of *Malheim* mentioned in the route, but containing nothing worth notice. Hard by the village of *Wa*, about two miles out of the road, lies the town of *Christianstadt* in east longitude 14. 40. latitude 56. 30. situated on the river *Helles*, in the territory of *Bleking*, in the province of *South Gothland*, forty-five miles west of *Carelsroon*. The situation of this place is very agreeable, and the town is well built, and worthy of a traveller's curiosity, because of its churches, magazines, and arsenal. From hence
you

you come again to the high-road through frightful rocks as before, and meet with nothing till you arrive at

VI. WEXIO.

Wexio or *Wexico* is a town of *Swedeland*, in *Wexio*. the province of *Gothland*, and territory of *Sma-land*, in east longitude 14. 40. latitude 57. It is a small town, but an episcopal see, and has a chapter of canons and a public college. It was burnt down not many years ago, and has been since rebuilt to an advantage.

VII. JONKOPPING.

Jonkopping is a small town of the province of *Jonkopping*. *Gothland*, in the kingdom of *Sweden*, situated on the sea-coast, remarkable only for being the place where the court of jurisdiction for this province is kept.

VIII. BIURSHOLM or LINCOPING.

Linkoping, is a town of *Sweden*, in east longi- *Linkoping*. tude 15. latitude 58. 36. situate in the province of *East Gothland*, ninety-three miles north-east of *Stockholm*. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral with some very good marble monuments, and curious epitaphs. The town itself is but indifferently built, but is famous for having given birth to *Olaus Magnus*.

IX. NORKOPING.

Norkoping is a town of *Sweden*, in the province *Norkoping*. of *East Gothland*, in east longitude 15. 30. latitude 58. 20. situate on the river *Metala*. This is the largest and most populous town in *Sweden*,
next

next to *Stockholm*, conveniently situated near the sea, on a navigable river, which brings large vessels up to the middle of the town. There are some handsome streets, and the houses in general are neatly built. Some of the churches are worth seeing, but the greatest curiosity are the famous copper mines, where there are upwards of 100 people constantly at work. In this article the town carries on a very good trade, as also in several other manufactures, as, leather, steel, and guns, which they make the best in *Sweden*.

Calmader.

Three miles from hence begins the high mountain called *Calmader*; those who choose to avoid it, should go on strait forward till they come to *Oby*, and then turn off the right hand till they come to a small river called *Brawichen*, where they will find a boat that will carry them to *Guar-sebo*. From thence they must proceed to *Jader*, and so to *Niekoping*. This is much the convenientest way in summer time, when there is not so much danger from stormy weather.

X. NIEKOPING.

Niekoping.

Niekoping is a town of *Sweden*, in the province of *Sundermanland*, in east longitude 16. 30. latitude 58. 50. This is a handsome well built place, remarkable for the purity of the *Swedish* language which is spoke here to perfection. It was burnt down by accident in 1665, together with its fine castle, but has risen more beautiful out of its ashes. It has several handsome churches, which together with the Stadthouse are well worth seeing. At the Stadthouse there is good accommodation for travellers.

At *Aby* you must cross over some very high mountains and rocks till you come to

XI.

XI. TELLIE.

Tellie is a small but handsome town in the kingdom of *Sweden*, which was burnt by the *Russians*, but has been since rebuilt to an advantage. There is one handsome church, and hardly any thing else worthy of notice. In the market-place there is an inn where travellers are accommodated very agreeably.

The road from hence to *Stockholm* is excessive bad, as in most parts of *Sweden*, over high mountains and rocks, insomuch that it is more advisable to go from hence by water to

XII. STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm is the capital of the kingdom of *Sweden*, in east longitude 18. latitude 59. 30. situate upon six small islands, joined together by bridges, in the *Meller Lake*, 300 miles north east of *Copenhagen*, 900 north-east of *London*, and about 400 west of *Petersburg*. It is a large handsome city, elegantly built, but neither walled nor fortified, nature having sufficiently secured it with little rocks and islands, which surround it on all sides. It is said to take its name from a stock or log of wood, which three brothers threw into the water, five miles above the city, making a vow, that wherever the stock stopped, they would build a castle. The stock stopped at the *Holm* or rock, where the king's palace now stands, and the brothers, to perform their vow, built a castle there, which induced others to imitate their example. Thus in process of time the other rocks or *Holms*, were covered with buildings, which at length swelled so as to become the capital of the kingdom. That part of *Stock-*

holm which is properly the city, stands upon a little island only a mile and a half in circumference ; but the suburbs in the adjacent islands are much larger. The streets in general are wide and spacious, which adds very much to the beauty of the city.

Stockholm has a great number of very good buildings. Among their churches the principal are, *S. Nicholas*, *S. Mary's*, *S. Catharine*, *S. Clare*, *S. John*, and *S. Olaus*, where *Cartesius* the philosopher lies buried. The court chapel is well worth seeing, on account of its architecture, pictures, and statues, and among the rest a silver statue of our Saviour on the cross, at full length ; though the fire that broke out in 1697, much impaired its beauty. The king's palace is a large square of stone building, in some places very high, but an old irregular fabric, without a sufficient space of ground about it for walks and gardens. There is a citadel and two forts which guard the canal as you come into the town from the insults of the enemy ; the citadel is commanded by a neighbouring hill, and the king's palace lies within it. The castle or palace serves for an arsenal ; and likewise for most of the public offices. In this palace there are very large apartments, but the king and the royal family are three pair of stairs high, the rooms in the first and second floor being destined for the senate chamber and other courts of judicature. The king's library is four pair of stairs high, being an apartment about forty-six feet square, with a closet adjoining to it not half the dimensions. Several of the nobility have very handsome palaces in the town, but the finest building of all is the senate-house, where the diet assembles. In the great hall of this palace one may see the
titles

titles and arms of all the counts and barons of the kingdom.

The other things most worthy of a traveller's curiosity are, the bridge of boats 100 yards long, the arsenal, the king's stables, the mint, the manage or riding-house, the glass-house, the great hospital, built by the late queen; the king's library, where there is a *Latin* bible, called *Luther's* hand-bible, containing several marginal notes written with his own hand; the library, and cabinet of Mr. *Ackerstirn*, the libraries likewise of chancellor *Palmfchiold*, chancellor *Snolisky*, with the cabinets of messieurs *Nemians*, *Brenners*, and *Carlsteins*. To have a fine prospect of *Stockholm*, one must go up to the *Brunkenberg* on the *Nordermalm*, which commands the whole city. The royal seats near *Stockholm* are, *Carlberg* two miles off, *Jacobsdahl* four miles, besides some others of inferior note.

The trade of *Stockholm* is very considerable, having a spacious harbour, in which 400 vessels of the greatest burthen are able to lye safely without anchor, being secured from storms by the neighbouring mountains. There is only one inconveniency, which is the difficulty the ships meet with in getting out and in; for the harbour is locked up with ice four months in the year, and at other times it requires several different winds to get clear of the islands, a difficulty which is still increased by their not having any tides to help them. For these reasons, the grand fleet of *Sweden* is stationed at *Carlskroon*, where it is easier for them to put out to sea. Their trade consists chiefly in exporting copper, iron, and naval stores, in which the balance is in their favour, most nations, especially the *English*, paying ready money for their commodities.

The Sea in the *Westerlands-street*.

The Crown in *King's-street*.

The Stadt-house in the *Suder-malm*.

Bacchus's Cellar by the *Bridge of Boats*.

The *Blue Horse*.

The *King of Sweden*.

The *City of Amsterdam*.

XIII. By-places in this journey.

Twelve miles to the left of *Lubec* stands the town of *Eutin* in *Holslein*, where the bishop of *Lubec* keeps his usual residence, but remarkable upon no other account.

Ratzeburg.

At the same distance on the right of *Lubec*, stands the city of *Ratzeburg*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony* and dutchy of *Lawenburg*, in east longitude 11. latitude 54. 5. It is situated on a lake of the same name in a delightful country, and is subject to his majesty king *George* as elector of *Hanover*.

Swerin.

Twenty miles to the right of *Wismar* stands the city of *Swerin*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude 11. 30. latitude 54. It is situated on the *Great Lake* galled the *Swerin Sea*, to which it communicates its name. Formerly it was a bishop's see, but by an article in the treaty of *Munster* it was converted into a temporal principality, and conferred on *Adolph Frederic* duke of *Mecklenburg*, whose successors have made it their usual place of residence.

Gustrow.

Twenty miles also to the right of *Rostock* stands the city of *Gustrow*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, in east longitude 12. 15. latitude 54. It is a well fortified town, formerly the seat of the duke of *Mecklenburg*

burg *Gustrow*, whose line became extinct in 1688.

Opposite to *Stralsund* stands the isle of *Rugen*, *Rugen*. in the *Baltic Sea* on the coast of *Germany*, this is reckoned one of the largest islands in the *Baltic*, and in great fame in former times for the valour of its inhabitants, and its impregnable fortresses. It makes a part of *Swedish Pomerania*, and is separated from the continent by a narrow channel about two miles over. The island is thirty miles long, and near as many broad; abounding in corn and cattle, and plenty of all necessaries of life. The chief town of the isle of *Rugen* is *Bergen*, which has no wall, no more than the other towns, and consists of about 400 houses.

To the right of *Stralsund*, and about sixteen *Gripfswald*. miles from thence, stands the city of *Gripfswald*, in east longitude 13. 40. latitude 54. 15. in the circle of *Upper Saxony* and province of *Swedish Pomerania*. The town is situated on a bay in the sea, which forms a harbour for small ships. It is pretty well fortified, and has the advantage of an university, which was erected in 1456. About three miles to the south of *Gripfswald*, at a place called *Levenhagen*, they discovered some time ago, in ploughing the land, several urns of different sizes, made like earthen jars, full of burnt bones. They found in them likewise swords bent in such a manner as to be put into the urns, with heads of pikes, whet-stones for their arms, and round stones, supposed to be used for slinging. There were no letters written upon any thing, nor were they found in a vault, but in the earth close to one another. Near three hundred of them were dug up by order of *Monf. Westphal*, librarian and professor in this university, who shewed them to *Dr. Pocock* when he travelled that way. There was a large monument

ment of stones very near, where they dug and found but one urn; and Mons. *Westphal* was of opinion, they were the tombs of the *Vandals*.

Wolgast.

Twelve miles from *Gripswald* stands the city of *Wolgast*, in east longitude 14. 5. latitude 54. 12. a port town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and dutchy of *Pomerania*; it is situated on that branch of the river *Oder* called the *Pfin*, about five miles from the *Baltic Sea*. It is the best harbour in the country except *Stralsund*, and was formerly the capital of a dutchy, till it came under the dominion of the *Swedes*, who are its present masters. In an island of the *Oder* opposite to *Wolgast*, one may see the remains of a most magnificent old castle, where formerly the dukes of *Wolgast* resided. They talk here of a statue being found in a vault, of a young woman with scythes instead of arms, with which criminals, who were let down, were cut in two.

CHAP. V.

Journey from Hamburg to Dantzic, Königsberg, and Riga.

FROM *Hamburg* to *Wisnar*, in the way to *Dantzic*, a traveller may take the same route as in the preceding chapter, where we directed him by the way of *Lubec*. But as the road to *Lubec* is very indifferent, it may not be amiss to conduct him now another way to *Wisnar*, wherein we shall also have the advantage of amusing him by diversifying the scene, and shewing him a different part of the country. In summer one may make this journey come cheap by going to

to *Lubec*, and from thence by sea to *Dantzic*, to which place there are vessels bound every week. The post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Wismar* and *Rostock* sets out from the king of *Sweden's* post-house, in the *Green-street*, on *Tuesday* and *Friday* evening at six in summer, and at the shutting of the gates in winter. The fare of the post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Dantzic* is settled thus: From *Hamburg* to *Wismar* two dollars twelve grosches; from *Wismar* to *Rostock*, one dollar six grosches; from *Rostock* to *Demmin* one dollar twelve grosches; from *Demmin* to *Stettin* two dollars; from *Stettin* to *Dantzic* nine dollars eight grosches. The whole sixteen dollars fourteen grosches.

HAMBURG		
English miles from one place to another.	14. <i>Trittau</i>	14
	14. <i>Smilau</i> or <i>Ratzeburg</i>	28
	16. <i>Gadebusch</i> by <i>Peterau</i>	44
	16. <i>Wismar</i>	60
	14. <i>Alten Carin</i>	74
	14. <i>Rostock</i>	88
	12. <i>Deschen</i>	100
	8. <i>Gnogen</i>	108
	12. <i>Demmin</i>	120
	20. <i>Ank'lam</i>	140
	12. <i>Ukermunde</i>	152
	16. <i>Falckenheide</i>	168
	12. <i>STETTIN</i>	180
	20. <i>Stargard</i>	00
	16. <i>Neugarten</i>	216
	8. <i>Plate</i>	224
	8. <i>Piennau</i>	232
	16. <i>Corlin</i>	248
	12. <i>Cossin</i>	260
	20. <i>Slage</i>	280
	12. <i>Stolpe</i>	292
I 4		
English miles from Hamburg.		
English		

English miles from one place to another.	12. <i>Lupow</i>	304	English miles from Hamburg.
	8. <i>Mutzkow</i>	312	
	16. <i>Dummers</i>	328	
	16. <i>DANTZIC</i>	344	
	20. <i>Groß Lichtenou</i>	364	
	4. <i>Marienburg</i>	368	
	12. <i>Elbingen</i>	380	
	14. <i>Braunsberg</i>	394	
	4. <i>HeiBeyl</i>	398	
	20. <i>Brandenburg</i>	418	
	10. <i>KONIGSBERG.</i>	428	
	24. <i>Ladiau</i>	452	
	48. <i>Memel</i>	500	
	96. <i>Frauenburg</i>	596	
	28. <i>Doblin</i>	624	
	12. <i>MITTAU</i>	636	
	28. <i>RIGA.</i>	664	

Remarkable places in this journey.

I. RATZEBURG.

Ratzeburg

Of this city we have given a description already in the preceding chapter, p. 172.

II. GADEBUSCH.

Gadebusch.

Gadebusch is a very ancient city of the dutchy of *Mecklenburg* in the circle of *Lower Saxony*. In the church there are some old portraits of the kings of *Sweden*, and a piece of the crown of *Radegastus*. In 1712, a battle was fought here between the *Swedes* and *Danes*.

III. WISMAR.

Wismar.

This city has been already described, p. 161. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* the post-waggon comes from *Hamburg* in the afternoon about one, two, or three, according to the goodness of the road and

and weather, and sets out again at seven in the evening for *Rostock*.

IV. ROSTOCK.

Of this city likewise we made mention in the *Rostock* foregoing chapter.

V. DEMMIN.

Demmin is a small but strong town in *Swedish Demmin Pomerania*, situated in a morass on the river *Peene*, which is swelled here with the waters of the rivers *Tollenzee*, and *Trebel*. It has nothing in it very remarkable, and is known by foreigners only by the defence it made during several sieges in the late wars.

VI. ANKLAM.

Anklam is likewise a small town in *Swedish Pomerania*, situated on the formentioned river in the form of a semi-circle. It is very strong by nature, being encompassed with a morass, and by art it is also very strong, having the advantage of regular fortifications. There are two good houses of entertainment, the *Golden Lion* and the *Three Crowns*.

VII. STETTIN.

Stettin is a city and port town of *Germany*, *Stettin* in east longitude 14. 50. latitude 53. 30. in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and capital of the dutchy of *Pomerania*. It is situate on the western bank of the river *Oder*, over which it has six bridges, thirty-five miles south of the *Baltic Sea*, and sixty-six north of *Berlin*. It was formerly one of the *Hans towns*, and is still a large and populous city. The castle, formerly the palace of the dukes of *Pomerania*, is a noble piece of architecture. The town is regularly fortified, and held out a siege of

near six months, against the elector of *Brandenburg*, in 1677, who made himself master of it at length, but was obliged to restore it to the *Swedes* by the subsequent treaty of peace at *S. Germain*s. In the year 1713, the king of *Prussia* persuaded the citizens to admit his forces into the town under the pretence of securing it against the *Muscovite*, and promised to hold it by way of sequestration till the conclusion of a peace. At the following treaty between *Sweden* and *Brandenburg*, the latter procured a cession from the former, of this city and the territory thereto belonging. This has been of vast advantage to the king of *Prussia*, for it has given him a communication with the *Baltic*, a thing he very much wanted. It will likewise render the town in all probability as considerable for trade as ever, the river being navigable for small vessels many miles above the city, as it is for larger below it. Travellers generally take care to visit the forementioned castle, which is admired for the regularity and beauty of its apartments. The stadt-house is also worthy of their curiosity, being a fine building, with a large monument or pillar of metal before it, in memory of the bravery of the inhabitants. The churches were most of them destroyed by the siege in 1677, and have been since rebuilt much better than before. The mint is worth seeing, as also the arsenal, which is very well furnished with all implements of war. The chapel belonging to the castle is a beautiful building, remarkable for the monuments it contains of the ancient dukes of *Pomerania*. The library of the royal college is well furnished with books of all kinds; and the cabinet in the castle contains several valuable curiosities. They have a great bell, which they say requires twenty-four men to ring it.

Inns

Inns at Stettin.

The *Prince of Holstein*, the *Golden Lion*, the *White Swan*, the *Red Eagle*.

VIII. STARGARD.

Stargard is a town of *Germany*, in the cir- *Stargard*.
cle of *Upper Saxony*, and dutchy of *Pomerania*,
in east longitude 15. 30. latitude 53. 28. This
is a small but handsome town, tolerably well for-
tified, and situated on the river *Iffna*, by which
it carries on a pretty good trade. The inhabitants
are partly *Lutherans*, and partly *Calvinists*, and
subject to the king of *Prussia*. There is a re-
gency here for the whole district of *Prussian*
Pomerania, composed of three chancellors, a
protonotary, and a secretary.

IX. CORLIN.

Corlin is a small town of *Prussian Pomerania*, *Corlin*.
remarkable for nothing but some old episcopal mo-
numents in a few of the churches.

X. COSLIN.

Coslin is a town of *Prussian Pomerania*, in east *Coslin*.
longitude 16. 20. latitude 54. 10. It is situated
about four miles from the *Baltic Sea*, and has a
castle surrounded with morasses, where the bishop
of *Camin* formerly resided.

XI. STOLPE.

Stolpe is a town of *Prussian Pomerania*, in *Stolpe*.
east longitude 17. latitude 54. 36. situated on
the river *Stolpe*, ten miles east of the *Baltic*
Sea. Here is an old palace, which belonged to
the dukes of *Pomerania*; and in the church there
is a fine monument, erected by the dutchess
dowager of *Croy*, the last of the princely house
of *Pomerania*.

XII. LUPOW.

Lupow. *Lupow* is a handsome village in *Prussian Pomerania*. It belongs to General *Krumkow*, and is famous for the great quantity of trouts that are caught in this neighbourhood.

XIII. DANTZIC.

Dantzic. *Dantzic* is the capital of regal *Prussia* in the kingdom of *Poland*, in east longitude 19, latitude 54. situated on the western shore of the river *Wesel* or *Vistula*, which a little below falls into the *Baltic Sea*, about 140 miles north of *Warsaw*, and 70 south-west of *Konigsberg*. It is a large handsome town, encompassed with a good wall, and fortifications of a great extent. It is said to have been built by a *Danish* nobleman of a very weakly constitution, for the goodness of the air, from whence they pretend it derives its name, *Dantzic* signifying in their language a sick man. The knights of the *Teutonic* order made themselves masters of it in 1305, and surrounded it with walls; but *Casimir III.* king of *Poland*, took it from them again in 1454, and granted them very considerable privileges, since which time it has been constantly increasing in grandeur and riches. It is now a very handsome town, encompassed with good walls and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high, and the streets are pretty large. At the end of every street there are wells for the use of the inhabitants. The public buildings are in general very elegant, and suitable to the dignity of this great city.

Origin. The three religions, *Roman Catholic*, *Lutheran*, and *Calvinist*, are tolerated by law, but the majority of the inhabitants are of the *Lutheran* persuasion.

Religion.

There

There are twenty churches in *Dantzic*, among Churches. which the great church is remarkable for its fine organ, pulpit, and font. There is likewise a great number of convents, a fine academy, and an excellent library. The *Grey Friars* church is taken notice of on account of the fine monument of the famous *Keckerman*. Public build-
ings. The *stadt-house* is a handsome building, with a very high tower and an excellent clock. The exchange and the arsenal are also worth seeing; the former has a noble hall adorned with some very good pictures. In the arsenal, there is a prodigious quantity of all manner of military implements, and a statue of king *Sigismund* stretched dead on his tomb, and hard by the effigy of count *Egmont* in full armour on horseback. The fortifications are also worth admiring, consisting Fortifica-
tions. of very broad walls, deep ditches, and twenty bastions. The gates are elegantly built, each of them with three draw-bridges. At the mouth of the *Vistula*, there are two strong forts, with a high tower and lanthorn to direct the ships coming into the harbour. The suburbs are very Suburbs; large, and the neighbourhood round about exceeding pleasant, being strewed with villages, and public houses, whither the inhabitants repair on *Sundays* and festivals to divert themselves. Not far from the mouth of the *Vistula* stands the famous abby of *Oliva* of the *Cistercian* order, famous for the peace concluded here between the kings of *Poland* and *Sweden* in 1660.

The inhabitants of this city are supposed to be Government about 200,000 souls, who are subject to a mixt kind of government. Their magistracy consists of thirty senators, who continue for life; four of whom are burgo-masters. There are besides thirteen consuls, who elect the said burgo-masters out of their own body, and nominate the judges, and

and all other officers of the city. From these an appeal lies to the thirteen consuls and four burgo-masters, and from them to the republic of *Poland*. The king annually nominates a burgo-master out of the consuls, to represent his person in the senate, by whom all sentences of death must be signed in the king's name. One hundred burgesses are elected to represent the people's grievances, defend their privileges, and inspect the measures of the government; and these with the concurrence of the senate, have a power to present the clergy to vacant benefices. The jurisdiction of the town extends forty miles round the city, the garrison of which is maintained at their own expence. They have a power of coining money with the image of the king one side, and the city arms on the reverse. They are said to be under the protection of *Poland*, but if they had not been protected by other powers, their state must have been long since subverted.

Trade.

About 200 years ago *Dantzic* was a very inconsiderable place, but by the application of the inhabitants to trade and commerce, it has risen to its present grandeur. Its situation within four miles of the mouth of the *Vistula*, which receives here two other small rivers, the *Moldau*, and the *Rodaune*, contributes vastly to the convenience and increase of its commerce. The principal branch of its foreign trade is in corn, in which respect it may be properly called the granary of *Europe*. The corn is brought, some from *Pomerania*, but the most part from the inland parts of *Poland*, which being a plain and fruitful country, abounds more than any other part of *Europe* with grain. The magazines where the corn is kept are very numerous, and separated from the town by a canal formed by the

the river. It is not allowed to make a fire, or to smoak in this place, for fear of any accident. These magazines of corn, as well as those for naval stores, whereof they export a vast quantity, are seven or eight stories high, to which the shipping lie close and take in their lading. The *Dutch* and other nations import annually from hence a great many thousand tuns of corn, timber, and naval stores; but the *Dutch* have the greatest share of this trade, paying for their merchandize with pickled herrings, *India* spices, sugars, brandy, and such product of more southern countries, whereas the *English* and other nations are forced to purchase these things chiefly with treasure. Besides their corn trade, they have considerable dealings in all the other commodities that are the growth of *Poland*, such as wax, honey, hair, thread, salt, furs, raw silk, and wool, of which they have a great quantity, and of a very good sort. These commodities are exchanged for wines, spirituous liquors, or other merchandize brought to them by the *French*, *Dutch*, and *English*, or imported in their own bottoms. They consume a vast deal of grain themselves, in distilling a kind of spirituous liquor, which is very much esteemed in the north. They have a fair in this city, called by the name of *S. Dominic*, which is much resorted to by *Germans* and *Poles*.

Inns at Dantzick.

The *Konigsberger Herberge*, the *Kayserlick Herberge*, the *Three Blackmores*, the *White Lion* in the *Houtstrat*, the *Golden Crown*, the *Three Crowns*.

Tuesdays and *Fridays* about noon the post-waggon sets out from *Dantzic* to *Konigsberg*. In summer one may go by water with a smack to *Elbingen*,

and from thence over the *Haff*, which is four miles across, to *Konigsberg*. But those that chuse to go by land must follow the route we have marked out in the beginning of this chapter.

XIV. MARIENBURG.

Marienburg. *Marienburg* is a town of *Polish Prussia*, in east longitude 19. latitude 54. situate on the river *Vistula* or *Weisel*, about 24 miles south-east of *Dantzic*. This is a small but very ancient town, which formerly belonged to the knights of the *Teutonic* order, whose grand master had here his usual residence. It is situated on the little river *Nogar*, and has an old but very strong castle. The established religion is *Roman Catholic*; tho' a good number of the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, who have a church allowed them for public worship.

XV. ELBING.

Elbing. *Elbing* is a city of *Royal or Polish Prussia* in the palatinate of *Marienburg*, in east longitude 20. latitude 54. 15. situate on a bay of the *Baltic Sea*, called the *Frischaff* near the mouth of the *Vistula*. The town is large, populous, and very well built. It is divided into two parts, called the old and new town, which are both of them very well fortified. The old town has a handsome tower, with a good college. The stadt-house and the academy are good buildings, with pleasant gardens, which are worth seeing. The place has a considerable trade, especially in cheese, butter, and corn. The inhabitants are some *Lutherans*, and others *Roman Catholics*. The principal inns are, the *Eagle*, and the *King of Poland*.

XVI.

XVI. BRAUNSBURG.

Braunsburg is a town of *Brandenburg Prussia*, *Braunsburg*, in east longitude 20. latitude 54. 15. situate near the *Baltic Sea*, on the river *Passerge*, which divides it into two towns the old and new. The jesuits have a handsome college in this place, which is the residence of the bishop of *Werme-land*. The established religion is *Roman Catholic*, but there is a mixture of *Lutherans* and *Calvinists*, with a considerable number of *Jews*. In the neighbourhood there is a vast quantity of ^{Fishing of} amber found in that spot of ground which forms ^{amber.} the *Haff*. The fishing of this amber is appropriated to the king of *Prussia*, and the general magazine is kept at *Konigsberg*. After a very great storm the peasants advance as far as they can into the sea, and draw towards them with rakes the sand and weeds cast up by the waves, among which they find bits of amber of different size, some as big as one's fist, and others as one's head. The nature of this amber is variously explained by several, but the account given by the inhabitants is this: On the coasts of *Sweden*, opposite to the place where they fish the amber, there is a chain of very steep rocks, and not far from thence a thick forest, where there is a vast number of bees, whose honey-combs it is impossible to reach. In process of time these honey-combs fall upon the rocks, and from thence into the sea, by which they are hardened. The gravel, the insects, splinters and leaves that are found in them, seem to prove this opinion. Besides, 'tis observed, that when the wind blows from the opposite coast, there is then the greatest plenty of amber.

XVII.

XVII. BRANDENBURG.

Brandenburg *Brandenburg* is a small city of *Ducal Prussia*, situate in the bay called *Haff*. It has a new castle tolerably well built, and a good harbour, formed by the river *Pregel*, which runs here into the sea. We must take care not to confound this town with another of the same name in *Germany*, and subject to the same sovereign, viz. the king of *Prussia*.

XVIII. KONIGSBERG.

Konigsberg. *Konigsberg* is the capital of *Ducal Prussia*, and of the king of *Prussia's* *Polish* dominions, in east longitude 21. latitude 54. 40. situate on the river *Pregel*, near a bay of the *Baltic Sea*. This a large and populous city, formerly one of the *Hans-towns*, and now divided into three parts, the *Old Town*, the *Kniephof*, and *Lobenick*. The *Kniephof* stands in an island formed by the river *Pregel*, and is much the handsomest quarter of the town. There are eighteen churches, one for *Roman Catholics*, three for the *Calvinists*, and fourteen for the *Lutherans*. The great church is a handsome building, where there are several fine monuments, among the rest that of the grand master and marquiss of *Brandenburg*, and some other princes. Belonging to this church there is an excellent library, called the *Wallenrodisch*, which is opened twice a week. In the old city there is a very fine castle upon an eminence, which was built in 1584 to 1594, by the margrave *George Frederic*. Here there is an armory, a public library, and a cabinet of curiosities. Above the church there is a large hall, called by the name of *Muscovite*, 166 steps long, and thirty broad, in which there is an eight-cornered table, said to be worth 40,000 dollars. There

There was a very good academy erected here in 1544, in which there are nineteen professors of different arts and sciences.

This city is famous for the ceremony performed here in 1701, by *Frederick III.* elector of *Brandenburg*, when he assumed the title of king of *Prussia*. The exchange is a pretty good building; but the fortifications have nothing extraordinary. In the king's gardens there is a famous lime-tree, said to be thirty paces in circumference.

The trade of *Konigsberg* is very considerable, having the same convenience as *Dantzic*, by means of the bay of *Haff* and the river *Pregel*, which brings vessels of burthen up to the merchants houses. The commodities they deal in are the same as at *Dantzic*. They have two fairs every year, which are much frequented by foreign merchants; but its commerce has been pretty much diminished by the bad policy of the court, whereby all foreign woollen manufactures are prohibited, in order to promote the sale of those of the country. This prohibition was in some sense prudent, but it should not have been made at the expence of the trade of this city. For the *Poles*, *Courlanders*, and *Livonians*, finding they could not get a proper assortment of woollen goods here, quitted this town for *Dantzic*, where they find a variety of all sorts. They might have prohibited the wear of foreign stuffs and cloths all over the country; but this being a sea-port town, they ought to have granted it a liberty of importing and exporting those goods, in order to promote its commerce. A prince should never prohibit any kind of traffic, without previously consulting the chief mercantile people, who are generally better acquainted with these affairs than the ministers of state.

The

The inhabitants are a mixture of *Lutherans*, *Calvinists*, and *Roman Catholics*. The government consists of a president, who is a kind of Stadt-holder, four senators, two upper secretaries, and twelve counsellors.

Inns at Königsberg.

The *Polish Pitcher*, in the *Old Town*.

The *Palm Tree*, in *Lobenicht*.

The *White Horse*,

The *Pope*,

The *Grey-hound*,

The *Black Raven*.

} in *Kniephoff*.

XIX. MEMEL.

Memel.

Memel is a sea-port of *Poland*, in the province of *Samogitia*, in east longitude 21. 30. latitude 56. situate on the *Baltic Sea*. The town is small but well fortified, with a wall, deep ditches, and a strong castle; being a frontier place on the confines of *Courland*. The river *Ganga* falls not far from hence into the *Baltic*.

Frauenberg.

XX. FRAUENBERG.

XXI. DOBLIN.

Doblin. These are small towns in *Courland*, that contain nothing remarkable, except a ducal palace at *Frauenberg*.

XXII. MITTAU.

Mittau.

Mittau is the capital of the duchy of *Courland* in the kingdom of *Poland*, in east longitude 24. latitude 56. 40. It is situated on the river *Mussa*, which receives here three other small rivers. The town is tolerably well built, and is the usual residence of the dukes of *Courland*. This duchy is commonly reckoned a province of *Poland*; but the *Courlanders* elect their own princes, and are governed by

by their own laws. They are influenced however, either by the *Poles* or the *Russians*, but the influence of the latter seems to prevail most at present, being the most powerful nation.

XXIII. RIGA.

Riga is a city and port town of *Livonia*, in the *Riga*. division of *Lettenland*, in east longitude 24. latitude 57. This is a large handsome city, situate near the mouth of the river *Dwina*, and a bay of the *Baltic Sea*. It is exceedingly well fortified, so as to be judged by several almost impregnable. In the year 1622, it sustained a siege of six weeks against *Gustavus Adolphus* king of *Sweden*, to which crown it belonged till 1711, when it was taken by *Peter the Great*, and now, with the rest of *Livonia*, of which it is the capital, it is subject to the *Russian* empire. There are some good churches here, with handsome monuments, and a public academy. The public places worth seeing, are the castle where the governor resides, the arsenal, and the magazines. This city carries on a very considerable trade, being one of the best harbours and trading towns in the *Baltic*. The principal branch of their commerce is corn, but they deal considerably besides in *Russia*-leather, flax, linen, naval stores, &c. which they export to *England*, *Holland*, *Germany*, and *France*; and in return they receive the commodities of those countries, which they afterwards sell to the *Russians*, *Poles*, and *Courlanders*. The principal inns are *Beverman's* and *Dopaker's*, where there is very good entertainment.

XXIV. By-places in this journey.

Twelve miles to the left of *Wismar* stands the town of *Swirin* already described, page 172. *Swerin.*

Sixteen

Gustrow. Sixteen miles to the right of *Rostoc*, stands the town of *Gustrow*, likewise described already, page 172.

Wolgast. Sixteen miles to the left of *Anklam*, lies the town of *Wolgast*, of which we have given a description page 174.

Colberg. Twelve miles to the left of *Corlin*, stands the town of *Colberg*, a port town in *Prussian Pomerania*, in east longitude 16. latitude 54. 15. situate on the *Baltic Sea*, about fifty miles north-east of *Stettin*. It is situate at the mouth of the river *Perfant*, and is remarkable for the salt pits in the neighbourhood, which yield the king of *Prussia* a good revenue.

Pilau. Twenty-four miles on the left of *Konigsberg*, stands the fortress of *Pilau*, belonging to the king of *Prussia*. This fortress commands the entrance of the *Haff* harbour, and is always provided with a numerous garrison.

CHAP. VI.

Journey from Hamburg to Vienna, by the way of Berlin and Breslaw.

Carriages
upon this
road.

THE post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Berlin* sets out every day, the fare is six dollars nine groffes. The post-waggon from *Berlin* to *Breslaw* sets out on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, fare eight dollars and a half. From *Breslaw* to *Vienna* there is no post-waggon, nor in any of the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*, but travellers (as we have already observed, p. 111) must either buy a chaise or waggon of their own, or hire one at the post-houses, and take post-horses, the expence of which *per* mile, we have already taken notice of in the same place.

English

English miles from one place to another.

HAMBURG		
12.	<i>Escheburg</i>	12
12.	LAWENBURG.	24
4.	<i>Boitzenburg</i>	28
16.	<i>Leptin</i>	44
12.	<i>Lentzen</i>	56
12.	<i>Perleberg</i>	68
20.	<i>Kyritz</i>	88
16.	<i>Fehrbellin</i>	104
16.	<i>Butzau</i>	120
12.	BERLIN	132
12.	<i>Fasdorf</i>	144
12.	<i>Eggersdorf</i>	156
16.	FRANKFORT on the	
	<i>Oder</i>	172
12.	<i>Ziebingen</i>	184
12.	<i>Crossen</i>	196
16.	<i>Greenberg</i>	212
16.	<i>Neustadel</i>	228
16.	<i>Polcowitz</i>	244
8.	<i>Luben</i>	252
12.	<i>Parchwitz</i>	264
12.	<i>Newmarck</i>	276
16.	BRESLAW	292
16.	<i>Olau</i>	308
16.	<i>Grotkau</i>	324
12.	<i>Neus</i>	336
8.	<i>Ziegenbals</i>	344
8.	<i>Hermenstadt</i>	352
4.	<i>Wurbenthal</i>	356
4.	<i>Engelsburg</i>	360
4.	<i>Freudenthal</i>	364
4.	<i>Teutschausen.</i>	368
6.	<i>Sternberg</i>	374
8.	OLMUTZ	382
8.	<i>Kralisdorf</i>	390
4.	<i>Podelitz</i>	394
4.	<i>Wiskow</i>	398

English miles from Hamburg.

English

English miles from one place to another.	{	4. <i>Rausoritz</i>	402	} English miles from Hamburg.
		8. <i>BRINN</i>	410	
		6. <i>Roya</i>	416	
		8. <i>Bouchleman</i>	424	
		6. <i>Wuchternitz</i>	430	
		6. <i>Niclasburg</i>	436	
		6. <i>Dresenhof</i>	442	
		4. <i>Wolfersdorff</i>	446	
		4. <i>Gauersdorff</i>	450	
		8. <i>Wolckersdorff</i>	458	
		8. <i>Edelsdorff</i>	466	
		4. <i>VIENNA.</i>	470	

Remarkable places in this JOURNEY.

I. LAWENBURG.

Lawenburg. *Lawenburg* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and capital of the dutchy of *Lawenburg*, in east longitude 10. 37. latitude 53. 45: It is a small but populous town, situate at the confines of the *Elbe* and the little river *Stegnitz*, just under the brow of a very high hill, from whence there is a delightful prospect of all the adjacent country. The conveniency of the *Elbe* and the vicinity of *Hamburg*, brings a pretty good trade to the town. It is subject, with the rest of the dukedom, to his majesty king *George* as elector of *Hanover*. The principal inns are the *Golden Eagle*, and the *Post-House* on the top of the hill.

II. BOITZENBURG.

Boitzenburg. *Boitzenburg* is a small but handsome town in the dutchy of *Mecklenburg*, and circle of *Lower Saxony*. It is situated in a very pleasant country, and surrounded with agreeable avenues. In the year 1709 it was burnt down to the ground, but was rebuilt again in a much better manner.

III.

III. PERLEBERG.

Perleberg is a small town in the marquisate of *Perleberg*. *Brandenburg*, and capital of the territory of *Priegnitz*. It is situated on the little river *Strepenitz*, in a very sandy barren soil. In the church there is a monument erected to the famous *Godfrey Arnold*. The people both in town and country seem to be very poor and miserable.

IV. KYRITZ.

Kyritz, is a small town of *Brandenburg*, remarkable only for its strong beer, to which they give the name of *Mord* and *Todschlag*, that is murder and death. It was formerly a very strong place, but the fortifications are now quite gone to ruin.

V. FEHRBELLIN.

Fehrbellin is a small town in the marquisate of *Fehrbellin*. *Brandenburg*, surrounded with very old walls, and indifferently built. It is remarkable for the battle fought in this neighbourhood in 1675, between the Elector of *Brandenburg* and the *Swedes*, in which the former gained a complete victory.

VI. BERLIN.

Berlin is the capital of the king of *Prussia's* *German* dominions, and the usual residence of that prince, situated on the river *Spree* in the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, in east longitude 14. latitude 52. 30. This is justly esteemed one of the most beautiful cities in *Germany*, and is seated in a fruitful country with vineyards on one side (which do not come to any great maturity) marshes on the other, and woods full of game on the third. It is divided into five parts, namely *Berlin* proper, *Coln* on the *Spree*, *Frederichs* *Vol. II.* *K* *Werder,*

Werder, *Dorotheen Stadt*, *Frederichs Stadt*, and without side the gates *Königstat*. Of these some are well inhabited, as *Berlin Proper* and *Coln*, and others but very poorly; in *Fredericstadt* in particular, notwithstanding it is extremely well built, and full of noblemen's houses, yet the grass grows in the streets. The town is generally well built, the streets wide, and the squares and public places spacious; the whole surrounded with a wall and fortifications after the modern way. The royal palace stands in the part which goes by the name of *Coln*. This is a magnificent structure built of free-stone, in which the armory, the chamber of curiosities, the paintings, the library, the gardens, water-works, and stables, are all worthy of a traveller's curiosity. In this palace there are ten great apartments for the royal family, with a great number of chambers for the courtiers, all magnificently furnished. In the king's apartment there is an extraordinary rich service of massy plate, besides a most valuable collection of pictures, rare and valuable medals, and abundance of other curiosities. The Queen's apartment contains a vast number of pictures of the best masters, particularly that of the holy supper, the unnailling our Saviour from the cross, the worshipping of the wise men, and a picture of the royal family of *England*. In the part called *Frederick's Werder*, stands the arsenal, which is reckoned one of the finest and best furnished buildings of that kind in *Europe*. The *Dorotheen-stadt* is remarkable for the palace of margrave *Philip*, and the observatory. There are several private palaces in the town that are quite magnificent. Some of the churches are handsome buildings, the principal of which are the *Dome*, *S. Nicholas*, *S. Martin*, and the church belonging to the garrison.

The

The court of *Berlin* is one of the most magnificent in *Europe*. The great resort of the nobility, and the officers of the army give it an air of splendor, that is not to be found in many parts of *Germany*. The present king, who is as magnificent as he is brave, has endeavoured by shews and spectacles to captivate the affections and applause of his subjects. He has built a fine opera-house, over which there is the following inscription, *Fredericus rex Apollini & Musis*. There is also a company of *French* comedians, who are kept as likewise the *Italian* singers, at the king's expence, and the inhabitants are admitted *gratis* to these amusements. One of the pleasantest sights at *Berlin*, is the exercising of the soldiers every morning on the parade, where the Tactic art appears its full perfection.

There is a vast number of *French* refugees at *Berlin*, infomuch that the *French* language is almost as commonly spoken and understood as *German*. The partiality shewn by the present king to the *French* nation, has induced great numbers of the inhabitants of that country to flock hither every day, for which reason it is called by a great many the *Paris* of *Germany*. 'Tis true it has some resemblance of that great city in other respects, as in its equestrian statue of *Frederic the Great* on the new-bridge, not inferior to that of *Henry IV*, in its pedestrian statue of *Frederic I.* king of *Prussia* in the *Molckemark*, in the royal academy of *Sciences*, the observatory, the cabinet of rarities and medals, and the chemical laboratory.

Berlin is indebted to the *French* for its present trade and manufactures. Before the revocation of the edict of *Nantz*, they had scarce any knowledge of trade or fabrics in this country, and since that memorable event, they have erected manufactures,

factures, which they have brought to a very great degree of perfection. These manufactures are of all sorts, the most flourishing are their woollen stuffs, gold and silver-lace, looking-glasses, and tapestry. For the convenience of trade, they have cut canals from the *Spree* to the *Oder* on the east, and from thence to the *Elbe* on the west, by which means the town has a communication with the *Baltic Sea*, and the *German Ocean*.

*Charlotten-
burg.*

About four miles from *Berlin* stands the delightful palace of *Charlottenburg*, remarkable for its pictures, water-works, and fine gardens.

Inns at Berlin.

The *Orange-tree*.—*King William of England*.
—The *City of Breslaw*, in the *Bruder Straafs*.

VII. FRANKFORT *on the ODER*.

*Frankfort on
the Oder.*

Frankfort on the Oder, is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and marquisate of *Brandenburg*, in east longitude 15. latitude 52. 22. This city is usually so called to distinguish it from *Frankfort on the Maine*, and was formerly one of the hans-towns and an imperial city, but is now subject to the king of *Prussia* as marquis of *Brandenburg*. The town is divided into two parts by the river *Oder*, and joined together by a wooden bridge. The streets are spacious, and the houses tolerably well built. They have a pretty good trade in woollen and linnen goods, and have two fairs a year, which draw a vast number of merchants, but especially the *Jews* from *Poland*. For the convenience of trade, they have a communication with the *Baltic*, by the river *Oder*, and with the *Spree* and *Havel*, by canals. There is an university here, erected in 1506, by *Joachim I.* marquis of *Brandenburg*.

denburg. The principal things worth seeing are the bridge over the *Oder*, which is 290 paces long; the fortifications; the armory; the *stadt-house*; the two handsome colleges; the public library, and the churches of *St. Nicholas* and *St. John*. They have a handsome market-place, surrounded with very good houses. Without-side the town, there is a hill planted with vineyards, near which there is a fountain, called the *Poet's Fountain*, which is said to change wood into stone.

Inns at Frankfort on the Oder.

The *Black Eagle*.—The *Golden Sun*.—The *Golden Star*.

VIII. CROSSEN.

Crossen is a town of *Silesia*, in east longitude *Crossen*. 15. 30. latitude 52. 5. situated on the river *Oder*, on the confines of *Brandenburg*, and subject, with the rest of *Lower Silesia*, to the king of *Prussia*. It is the capital of a district or principality of that name. It has a good handsome castle, a *stadt-house*, and some tolerable churches. In 1708 it was burnt down to the ground, but has been since rebuilt much better than it was before. In 1712 they discovered not far from hence a spring of mineral water. The principal house of entertainment is the *Post-house*.

IX. GREENBERG.

Greenberg is a small town in *Upper Silesia*, in *Greenberg*. the principality of *Glogau*, situated about twenty-eight miles from great *Glogau*. Here they have a very good linen manufactory.

X. PARCHWITZ.

Parchwitz. *Parchwitz* is a small town of *Lower Silesia*, in the principality of *Lignitz*, situate on the river *Ratzbach*, and has nothing remarkable but an old castle.

XI. BRESLAW.

Breslaw. *Breslaw* is the capital of the dutchy of *Breslaw*, and of all *Silesia*, in east longitude 16. 50. latitude 51. 15. situate on the river *Oder*. This is a handsome large city, a bishop's see, and governed by its own magistrates. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholics*, but the civil government is in the hands of the former. There was an university erected here in 1702, by the emperor *Leopold*, of which the *Jesuits* have the sole direction. The bishop is subject immediately to the see of *Rome*. The town was formerly very strong, but the fortifications are old at present, and seem to be out of repair. The cathedral of *St. John* is a very good building, ornamented with two high towers, and a library. The *Jesuits* college is a fine structure, but not yet finished. The *Lutheran* church of *S. Elizabeth* is worth seeing, being remarkable for the college belonging to it, the great clock, and the library. This latter is not very large, but contains a choice collection of manuscripts. Among the rest they shew several letters, written by *Luther* himself to some of his friends. Here they preserve also a beautiful manuscript of *Froffard's* history, which contains several pages and passages in favour of the *English* nation, that have been interpolated and expunged in the *French* editions. There are several other churches and convents worth seeing. The other places deserving of notice are the stadthouse,

house, the arsenal, the magazines, the water-works, and the gardens without-side the town. They have a pretty good trade, by means of the two fairs, established by the present king, at which time they sell a vast quantity goods to the *Poles* and *Hungarians*. In carrying on their trade they have the advantage of having a communication by water with *Hamburg*, by a canal cut into the river *Oder*. Their principal branch of commerce is the linen manufacture, of which they export a vast deal both in cloth and thread to *England* and *Holland*. This city is famous for the treaty concluded here in 1742, by which the queen of *Hungary* ceded *Silesia* to the king of *Prussia*.

Inns at Breslaw.

The *Golden Tree*. — The *Blue Hart*. — The *Goose*.

XII. GROTKAW.

Grotkaw is a small town of *Lower Silesia*, si- *Grotkaw*,
tuate on the river *Neisse*, in a very plentiful coun-
try. The town has some good houses, a stad-
house built of stone, and a handsome market-
place.

XIII. ZIEGENHALS.

Ziegenhals is a small but strong town of *Si-* *Ziegenhals*,
lesia, remarkable for its great number of ham-
mer-smiths, and a manufacture of glass.

XIV. OLMUTZ.

Olmütz is the capital city of the marquise of *Olmütz*,
Moravia, in east longitude 16. 45. latitude 49.
50. It is a strong well built town, though not
very large, situate on the river *Morava*, and sub-
ject to the house of *Austria*. There is a confi-
derable

derable academy here, and the town is the seat of a bishop. The principal things worth seeing are the great church, the Jesuits college, the bishop's castle or palace, the market-place and the stadt-house. The inhabitants have a pretty good trade with their neighbours the *Bohemians*, *Poles*, and *Hungarians*.

XV. BRINN.

Brinn. *Brinn* is a city of *Moravia*, in east longitude 16. 20. latitude 49. 14. This is reckoned a very strong place, and the principal town of *Moravia* next to *Olmütz*. It has a strong castle called *Spielberg*, and several other buildings worthy of notice; the principal of which are, the Jesuits college, the parish church of *S. James*, the convent of *S. Thomas*, the bishop of *Olmütz's* palace, with several others. There is a conflux here of the small rivers *Schwarte* and *Schwitte*.

XVI. NICLASBURG.

Niclasburg. *Niclasburg* is a small but handsome town of *Moravia*, remarkable only for its castle, which, together with the town, belongs to the prince of *Dietrichstein*.

XVII. VIENNA.

Vienna. *Vienna* is the capital of the circle of *Austria*, and of the *German* empire, in east longitude 16. 20. latitude 48. 20. an hundred and thirty miles east of *Munich*, seven hundred south-east of *London*, five hundred and fifty east of *Paris*, and seven hundred north-west of *Constantinople*. It is a large populous city, situate on the south side of the *Danube*, on a branch of that river, which here divides itself into many streams, forming several small islands. The little river *Wien*, which gives its name to the place, flows on the east
part

part of the city, and falls a little below it into the *Danube*. 'Tis uncertain at what time this city was founded, we know however, that the *Romans* had a fortress here, or very near the place where the city now stands, called *Vindomina*, or *Vindobona*; and the many *Roman* antiquities found in this neighbourhood induce people to think that *Vienna* stands upon the same spot of ground. The city made no figure till about the year 1192, when it was enlarged and surrounded with a wall by the marquis of *Austria*. Within the walls it is not three miles in circumference, but the suburbs like those of *London*, and other great towns, are much larger than the city. It is fortified after the modern way, being divided by twelve bastions, ten of which are towards the land, and two on the north side towards the river. By its fortifications it has been enabled to maintain two vigorous sieges against the *Turks*, the last was in the year 1683, when the town being almost reduced to extremity, was luckily relieved by *John Sobiesky* king of *Poland*. Though others ascribe the defence it has made more to the goodness of the troops in the garrison, and the bravery and skill of their commanders, than to the strength of the fortifications. In fact, I have heard at *Vienna*, from very good judges, that were the town to be besieged by an army of 100000 men supplied with ingeniers and proper necessaries for a vigorous siege, it would not hold out above a fortnight or three weeks.

The streets of *Vienna* are rather narrow than wide; the houses are built of stone, generally five or six stories high, and flat roofed, and they have three or four cellars one under another. The second floor of every house belongs to the sovereign, who assigns them to the several officers or dependants.

dependants on the court, or to whosoever they they think proper. This is the reason, that there is no part of *Germany*, where lodging is so dear as at *Vienna*. They have an odd custom of putting iron bars to all their windows up to the very top of the house, which gives them the air of prisons.

The public buildings are most of them very magnificent. The cathedral of *S. Stephen* (for *Vienna* is a bishopric) is a magnificent old building, but dark and gloomy, occasioned by the painted glass in the windows; which some people have a notion is more proper to inspire devotion. The spire of this church is counted the largest of any in *Germany*. The church of *S. Peter* is much esteemed by reason of its antiquity, but the *Jesuits church* surpasses all the rest in beauty. The churches and convents of the several religious orders, especially of the *Carmelites*, *Franciscans*, *Benedictines*, and *Austrian* friars, are much admired, the model of the last church being taken from that of the holy house at *Loretto*. The *Jesuits colleges* are magnificent buildings, and before one of them stands a column of copper upon a pedestal of white stone, with the blessed Virgin on the top. There is also a magnificent monument, erected by the emperor *Leopold*, in one of the squares of the town, in honour of the Holy Trinity, which is very much admired for the beauty of its figures and other ornaments.

Palaces. There is no city in *Germany*, and but few in *Europe*, that have so great a number of fine palaces as *Vienna*. The imperial family have two large palaces here, in which there are several grand apartments, but the buildings are neither uniform nor elegant, nor the furniture so rich as might be expected in the palaces of the first prince of *Europe*. They talk however of building a new one, which they say, will be as magnificent as any in *Europe*; the

the proper sums for the expence being already assigned by the court ; but to make amends for the badness of the imperial palaces, the houses of the nobility and great officers of state, are magnificent structures. The palace of the late prince *Eugene* in particular, is deservedly admired by travellers, as well because of the grandeur of the building and conveniency of the apartments, as for the richness of the furniture. The other places most deserving of notice, are count *Manfeld's* palace, the arsenal, the manage, the imperial cabinet, the mint, the imperial burying-place in the church of the Capuchins, but especially the imperial library, which is justly esteemed one of the best in *Europe*. This library contains upwards of fourscore thousand volumes, and among the rest, the choicest collection extant of *Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Turkish, Armenian, Coptic, and Chinese* manuscripts ; particularly there is a fair manuscript of the New Testament, written fifteen hundred years ago, in gold letters upon purple. Here are also many thousand *Greek, Roman, and Gothic* coins and medals, besides a very large collection of curiosities, both natural and artificial, the catalogue of all which takes up a large volume, published by the learned *Lambeccius*. There is an university here, which was founded 400 years ago, by *Albertus III.* and is in very great esteem for its antiquity, the number of students, their accommodations and privileges. There is generally a great concourse of foreigners at this university, and among the inhabitants of the town, 'tis common to see *Greeks, Transylvanians, Sclavonians, Turks, Tartars, Hungarians, Croats, Germans, Poles, Spaniards, French and Italians*, in their respective habits.

Every body knows that *Vienna*, for many ages, has been the seat of the *German* emperors. One would

would naturally imagine, that the figure made by this prince, the chief of the crowned heads of *Europe*, must be very magnificent, and yet there are few princes who make so plain and simple an appearance. We have observed already, that his palaces are very meanly built, and his guard consists of plain burgers. 'Tis very odd to see the emperor, on public occasions, attended with these guards, dressed in so many different colours, one in blue, another yellow, another grey, &c. The livery of the emperor's servants is yellow laced with black, which makes a very dismal figure. The reason they alledge for this mean appearance, is, that the emperor has no occasion for shew and pageantry, being sufficiently distinguished by his dignity and personal qualities. The nobility on the contrary that wait on the court, endeavour to outvie one another in the splendor and magnificence of their equipage. But especially on court days, which here are called days of *gala*, one sees the greatest profusion and extravagance in this kind of pageantry, the servants being ready to sink under the weight of their liveries, bedawbed all over with gold and silver.

Manner of
living.

There is no place in the world where people live more luxuriously than at *Vienna*. Their chief diversion is feasting and carousing, on which occasions they are extremely well served with wine and eatables. People of fortune will have eighteen or twenty different sorts of wine at their tables, and a note is laid on every plate mentioning every sort of wine that may be called for. In the winter when the several branches of the *Danube* are frozen over, and the ground covered with snow, the ladies take their recreation in sledges of different shapes, such as, griffins, tygers, swans, scollop-shells, &c. Here the ladies sit dressed in velvet

velvet lined with rich furs, and adorned with laces and jewels, with a velvet cap on their heads. The sledge is drawn by a single horse, set off with plumes of feathers, ribbons and bells, and as the diversion is taken chiefly in the night time, footmen ride before the sledge with torches, and a gentleman sitting on the sledge behind, has the direction of the horse. The suburbs of *Vienna* Suburbs. are well built, and extremely pleasant in summer, but in winter the dirt renders them very disagreeable for want of being regularly paved. The *Prat* in *Vienna* is frequented by people of quality, as the *Mall* is at *London*. It is a wood in an island, formed by the branches of the *Danube*, which renders it exceeding pleasant. The principal suburb is *Leopoldstadt*, divided from the town by a little plain (as all the other suburbs are since the last siege) and the river *Danube*, and is ornamented with the houses of the principal people of quality.

The country about *Vienna* is very fruitful; and Diet. the city is also well supplied by the *Danube*. Their beer is indifferent, but they have great plenty of wine of their own growth (though it is not reckoned very good) and have likewise a matter of thirty sorts imported from *Hungary* and *Italy*. Their sheep and oxen come from *Hungary*; and the frontiers of *Turkey*; for *Austria* itself is not well supplied with cattle. They have not only salt enough for their own use, but the emperor draws a good revenue from the salt works of *Halstadt* in *Austria*. The flesh of wild boars is esteemed here a delicious dish, their fat being equal to that of our venison, and the hunting of this animal is one of their chief recreations. They have likewise hares, partridges, pheasants, and other game in their fields and forests, some of which we are unacquainted with. As to fish,
the

the *Danube* furnishes them in great plenty with the best, such as carp, tench, trouts, jacks, eels, lampreys, and crevisses ; besides they have a fish here called *scheiden*, which is preferred to salmon. Their larger fish are called *hawsons*, being about twenty feet long, and not unlike a sturgeon in the taste, supposed to come up from the *Black Sea*. From *Venice* they are furnished with oysters, with salted and pickled fish, and trouts, as well as with oranges, lemons and other fruits.

Trade.

Though *Vienna* be so far within land, yet it has in some measure the air of a sea-port ; for they have magazines here of naval stores, and ships of war fitted out, which serve upon the *Danube* against the *Turks*. As for the trade of this city it is very inconsiderable, though they have a fair twice a year. This is owing to the imprudence of the government in laying such heavy duties upon the entrance of goods. When duties of this kind are laid upon foreign goods, in order to prevent their sale, and to promote that of our own manufactures, the thing is right ; otherwise the duty becomes onerous to the public, and unserviceable to the sovereign. Certain it is, that when the duty exceeds four or five *per cent.* more than the real value, the consequence will be, to smuggle, and the princes revenue will be defrauded. When a merchant can gain five *per cent.* he will use all his endeavours to compass it ; by a much stronger reason he will use the same endeavours, when there is a prospect of gaining twenty *per cent.* The manufactures of this city and country are but in a very indifferent condition, and yet there is no toleration of woollen commodities from *England*. 'Tis true there were some hopes given to our merchants by the court of *Vienna*, that the prohibition of *English* goods would be taken off, in gratitude to the great services

vices done to them by this nation. With this view Mr. *James Porter*, now our ambassador at *Constantinople*, was nominated some time ago, the king's commissary, for settling a treaty of commerce with the *Austrian* hereditary dominions, but new obstructions being industriously thrown in the way, the negotiation proved ineffectual.

Inns at Vienna.

The *Court of Bavaria*.—The *Golden Hart*.—The *Golden Crown*.—The *Black Eagle*.—The *Wild Man*.—The *Black Elephant*.—The *White Swan*.

N. B. The inns at *Vienna* are very dear; wherefore those that have occasion to be careful in their expences, should strive to board in private houses, if they propose making any stay in this city.

XVIII. *By-places in this journey.*

Twelve miles from *Berlin* stands the town of *Bernau*. *Bernau*, a small but handsome place, situated on the river *Pancke*, and famous for good beer.

Twelve miles also from *Berlin* stand the town *Potsdam*. of *Potsdam*, of which we shall make further mention in another place.

Sixteen miles from *Berlin* stands the royal palace of *Oranienburg*. *Oranienburg*, famous for its fine gardens, and the valuable collection of rarities, as also for a very curious chamber of *China* ware.

Twelve miles from *Frankfort* on the *Oder* *Custrin*, stands the city of *Custrin*, situate on the river *Oder*, near the mouth of the *Warta*, in east longitude 15. latitude 52. 40. about forty-five miles east of *Berlin*. This is a handsome town, and so well fortified, that *Gustavus Adolphus* having sat down before it, was obliged to raise the siege. There is a good arsenal here; a strong castle, and

and a bridge over the *Oder*, covered by a strong fort.

Lignitz. Eight miles from *Luben* stands the town of *Lignitz*, in east longitude 16. 18. latitude 51. 16. It is a large handsome town of the dutchy of *Silesia*, and province of that name, situate twenty-eight miles north-west of *Breslaw*. It was first surrounded with a wall in 1530, but has no fortifications of any great consequence. The castle has a very handsome armory, and pleasant gardens. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Lutheran* and *Roman Catholics*, but the former seem to be the most numerous. The Jesuits have a fine college here, with a handsome church. The emperor *Joseph* established an academy for young gentlemen of both religions, which was very much frequented before the late revolution of that country. Mr. *Dewerdeck*, who favoured the public with his *Silesia Numismatica*, belonged to this academy.

Brieg. Twenty-four miles from *Breslaw*, stands the town of *Brieg*, in east longitude 17. 20. latitude 56. 50. This is a good handsome town, and the capital of the principality of *Brieg* in *Lower Silesia*, situated on the river *Oder*, where it receives the river *Ratte*, in a very agreeable and fruitful neighbourhood. The principal places worth notice are, the prince's palace, the gardens, the stadt house, the armory, the church of *S. Nicholas*, and the great church, where there is a fine pulpit carved out of one stone.

Thirty six miles from *Breslaw* stands the town of *Oppelen*, in east longitude 17. 23. latitude 50. 45. This is a small town of the dutchy of *Silesia*, situated on the river *Oder*, and subject to the king of *Prussia*. There is a collegiate church in this town, and an old castle, but nothing else worth remarking.

Twenty

Twenty-four miles from *Breslaw* stands the town of *Ratibor*, in east longitude 17. 40. latitude 50. 12. This is likewise a small town of the dutchy of *Silesia*, situated on the river *Oder*, sixteen miles north-east of *Troppaw*. There is an old castle here likewise, and a collegiate church. The inhabitants begin here to use the *Polish* language.

C H A P. VII.

Journey from Hamburg to Vienna by the way of Leipfick and Prague.

TH E R E are four different roads to go from *Hamburg* to *Leipfic*, all which roads meet at *Magdeburg*. The 1st is called the post-road; the 2d, the land-coach-road, which is a clumsy tedious machine, generally loaded with heavy goods; the 3d the merchant's-road, which is the only one used during the time of the fair of *Leipfic*; and the fourth is for travellers that have a mind to see the courts of *Hanover* and *Brunswic*, in their way to *Leipfic*. There are also two different roads from *Leipfic* to *Prague*; the 1st by *Chemnitz*, which is the shortest, though not the best; the 2d by *Dresden*, which is much the agreeablest. There is likewise another way of going to *Vienna* from *Leipfic*, without touching at *Prague*, viz. by *Eger* and *Ratisbon*. From *Prague* to *Vienna*, there are also two different roads, the 1st by land to *Lintz*, and from thence by water upon the *Danube* to *Vienna*, which is the pleasantest in summer time; the 2d all by land, by the way of *Budwies*. With regard to the travelling charges, the post-waggon to *Leipfic*

sic comes to nine dollars; the land-coach to *Leipsic* five dollars; by the merchant's road the journey comes to between eight and nine dollars. From *Leipsic* to *Prague* by the way of *Chemnitz*, the journey costs five dollars; by the way of *Dresden* seven dollars. From *Prague* to *Vienna* by the way of *Lintz* it costs you seven imperial florins, and by the way of *Budweis*, through *Moravia*, it comes to eight dollars, or twelve florins. The post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Leipsic* sets out on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* at nine in the morning. We shall give here the different routes of those places in the following order.

I. *The post-route from Hamburg to Leipsic.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG			English miles from Hamburg.
	12.	<i>Eschburg</i>	12.	
	12.	LAWENBURG	24	
	4.	<i>Boitzenburg</i>	28	
	16.	<i>Tribkow</i>	44	
	12.	<i>Lentzen</i>	56	
	12.	<i>Arendsee</i>	68	
	8.	<i>Osterburg</i>	76	
	8.	<i>Stendal</i>	84	
	12.	<i>Borgstall</i>	96	
	16.	MAGDEBURG	112	
	8.	<i>Saltze</i>	120	
	8.	<i>Calbe</i>	128	
	12.	<i>Cothen</i>	140	
	8.	<i>Zorbig</i>	148	
	8.	<i>Landsberg</i>	156	
	12.	LEIPSIC	168	

II. *The*

II. *The Merchants route from Hamburg to Leipzig.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG	
	8. <i>Bergedorf</i>	8
	6. <i>Zollenspicker</i>	14
	6. <i>Winsen</i>	20
	12. LUNEBURG	32
	20. <i>Burg.</i>	52
	8. <i>Bergen</i>	60
	12. <i>Soldwedel</i>	72
	8. <i>Zeitlingen</i>	} 80
	<i>Wustreue</i>	
	12. <i>Sardeleben</i>	92
	4. <i>Wannefeld</i>	96
	12. <i>Samswegen</i>	108
	8. MAGDEBURG	116
The rest as in the first route.		
		English miles from Hamburg.

III. *The land-coach route from Hamburg to Leipzig.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG	
	14. <i>Hope</i>	14
	2. <i>Wisen</i>	16
	12. LUNEBURG	28
	8. <i>Binebuttel</i>	36
	12. <i>Oldestat</i>	48
	12. <i>Gietern</i>	60
	20. <i>Bucksfere</i>	80
	20. <i>Samswegen</i>	100
	8. MAGDEBURG.	108
The rest as in the first route.		
		English miles from Hamburg.

Those

Those that have a mind to see the city and university of *Halle*, in their way to *Leipfic* from *Magdeburg*, must take an extra-post from *Cothen* to *Wisecke*, which is about sixteen miles, and another from *Wisecke* to *Halle*, which is about twelve miles.

IV. *The Hanover and Brunswick route from Hamburg to Leipfic.*

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG		English from miles Hamburg.
	4. HARBURG	4	
	16. Zarendorff	20	
	16. Witzendorff	36	
	16. ZELLE	54	
	10. Engsen	64	
	10. HANOVER	74	
	16. Peina	90	
	12. BRUNSWIC	102	
	4. WOLFENBUTTE	106	
	8. Hefsem	114	
	16. HALBERSTADT	130	
	8. Quedlinburg	138	
	8. Ascherleben	146	
	12. Konnern	158	
	12. HALLE	170	
	20. LEIPSICK	190	

The first route from Leipfic to Prague by the way of Chemnitz.

English miles from one place to another	LEIPSICK		English miles from Leipfic.
	12. Borne	12	
	12. Penick	24	
	8. Chemnitz	32	
	4. Tzschoppa	36	
	8. Marienburg	44	

English

English miles from one place to another.	6. Reizenhain	50	English miles from Leipzig.
	6. Pasberg	56	
	8. Commothau	64	
	8. Postelberg	72	
	8. Temitz	80	
	8. Slany	88	
	16. PRAGUE	104	

Those that have a mind to travel from *Leipfic* to *Carlsbad* in *Bohemia*, must go from *Chemnitz* to *Thum*, eight miles; from *Thum* to *Annaberg*, four miles; from *Annaberg*, to *Joachimsthal* twelve miles; from thence to *Schlackenwerda*, four miles; from thence to *Carlsbad*, four miles.

The second route from *Leipfic* to *Prague* by the way of *Dresden*.

English miles from one place to another.	LEIPSIC		English miles from Leipzig.
	12. Wurtzen	12	
	14. Oschatz	26	
	14. MEISSEN	40	
	12. DRESDEN	52	
	8. Pirna	60	
	4. Gishubel	64	
	12. Peterswald	76	
	8. Auffig	84	
	8. Lobeschutz	92	
	6. LEUTMERITZ	98	
	8. Budin	106	
	4. Welbern	110	
	4. Mincowita]	114	
	4. PRAGUE	118	

Route

*Route from Leipzig to Vienna by the way of
Eger and Ratisbon.*

English miles from one place to another.	LEIPSIK	
	8.	Rothau 78
	4.	Borna 12
	8.	Altenburg 20
	4.	Jesnitz 24
	4.	Mehrana 28
	8.	Zwickau 36
	8.	Reichenbach 44
	8.	Plauen 52
	4.	Oelznitz 56
	4.	Adorf 60
	4.	Asch 64
	12.	EGER 76
	12.	Turschenreuth 88
	16.	Weyden 104
	8.	Wernberg 112
	8.	Schwartzenfeld 120
	12.	Mittenau 132
	4.	Kum 136
	4.	RATISBON 140
		English miles from Leipzig.

This post-waggon sets out from *Leipzig* on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the evening, and gets to *Ratisbon* the fourth day. From *Leipzig* to *Nurenburg* the waggon costs seven dollars, and from *Nurenburg* to *Ratisbon*, it costs four florins. From *Ratisbon*, there are market-boats that set out regularly twice a week for *Vienna*, and go through *Passaw*, *Lintz*, *Ens*, *Welcke*, and to *Vienna*. The land route from *Ratisbon* to *Vienna* shall be given in the next chapter.

First

First route from Prague to Vienna by the way of Lintz.

English miles from one place to another.	PRAGUE			English miles from Prague
	20.	<i>Beneschow</i>	20	
	8.	<i>Wotitz</i>	28	
	4.	<i>Milzin</i>	32	
	8.	<i>TABOR</i>	40	
	8.	<i>Sobieflau</i>	48	
	4.	<i>Wesely</i>	52	
	6.	<i>Tscheberin</i>	58	
	6.	<i>Schmiden</i>	64	
	4.	<i>BUDWEISS</i>	68	
	4.	<i>Stainenkirch</i>	72	
	4.	<i>Welschin</i>	76	
	4.	<i>Koplitiz</i>	80	
	4.	<i>Unterheid</i>	84	
	8.	<i>Freystad</i>	92	
	10.	<i>Gall Neukirchen</i>	102	
	6.	<i>LINTZ</i>	108	

From *Lintz* you may go by water with the market-boat, that sets out twice a week for *Vienna*.

Second route from Prague to Vienna through Moravia.

English miles from one place to another.	PRAGUE			English miles from Prague.
	16.	<i>Bomischbrod</i>	16	
	12.	<i>Colin</i>	28	
	8.	<i>Guttenburg</i>	36	
	8.	<i>Czaflaw</i>	44	
	8.	<i>Habern</i>	52	
	8.	<i>Teutschenbrod</i>	60	
	4.	<i>Polna</i>	64	
	6.	<i>Stecken</i>	70	
				English

English miles from one place to another.	12. Trebitz	82	English miles from Prague.
	12. BUDWEISS	94	
	12. ZNAIM	106	
	12. Gundershoff	118	
	4. Holbrun	122	
	4. Steltzendorff	126	
	8. Grafendorff	134	
	6. Enzerdorf	140	
	6. VIENNA	146	

*Remarkable places in the post-route from
Hamburg to Leipfic.*

I. LAWENBURG.

Lawenburg. This city has been described already, page 192.

II. BOITZENBURG.

Boitzenburg. This place has been also described, chap. vi.
p. 192.

III. STENDAL.

Stendal is a town of Germany, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and marquisate of *Brandenburg*, in east longitude 12. 10. latitude 52. 45. It is a good looking town, of a moderate bigness, situated on the river *Ucht*, about four miles from the *Elbe*. It stands in a pleasant plain, and was formerly one of the *Hans-towns*. Its ancient splendor is much diminished; though it is still a place of some trade in corn and linen.

IV. MAGDEBURG.

Magdeburg. *Magdeburg* is the capital of the dutchy of that name, in east longitude 12. latitude 52. 15. This is a large handsome city, situated on the river *Elbe*, in a pleasant fruitful country. It was

was anciently called *Parthenopolis*, but was not very considerable till *Edgitha*, daughter of *Edmund*, an *English Saxon* king, and consort to the emperor *Otho the Great*, enlarged and beautified it. The same princess prevailed with the pope to make it an archbishopric, independent of any other ecclesiastic jurisdiction but the see of *Rome*; and the archbishop was stiled primate of *Germany*. The city embracing *Luther's* doctrine about the year 1566, *Joachim Frederic* son of the elector of *Brandenburg*, was chosen administrator of the revenues of the archbishopric. By the treaty of *Westphalia*, it was stipulated, that the archbishopric of *Magdeburg* should be for ever annexed to the electorate of *Brandenburg*, and converted into a dutchy.

The ancient city was of a very large circumference, but now it is scarce half built, having been destroyed in 1631, after a very brave defence, by count *Tilly*, the imperial general. The town was pillaged on that occasion, and most of the inhabitants put to the sword. Great part of the city has been rebuilt since that time, the *Lutherans* in particular have erected some handsome churches. There is still a good number of *Roman Catholics* in the town, and a college of *Jesuits*, with a church of very elegant structure. The cathedral is a magnificent building; the high altar of which is a table of jasper stone, eighteen feet long, and about eight broad, and two in thickness, valued at two tuns of gold. They shew here several relics, which were respected here in former times, but are very little regarded by the present inhabitants. *Luther* the reformer had his education in this city, and they still shew the remains of his chamber among the ruins of the cloyster of the *Austin* friars, with his bedstead and table. Another thing that rendered

Circumference.

Buildings.

this city famous, were the tilts and tournaments which were first instituted here in the tenth century by the emperor *Henry* surnamed *The Fowler*. After these exercises had continued some ages, they were suppressed by reason of their destructive consequences, seventeen gentlemen of *Franconia* and nine of *Hesse* having been killed at one tournament in 1473.

Fortifications.

Magdeburg is reckoned one of the strongest places in *Germany*, being surrounded with very good walls, strong bastions, deep ditches, and covered by an excellent citadel situated in an island in the *Elbe*. The king's palace is a handsome building, and worthy of a traveller's curiosity, as likewise the arsenal, which is always well provided with military implements. The garrison is generally very numerous, being considered as a place of the utmost importance. Its situation on the *Elbe* is of great advantage to it in point of trade, which is pretty considerable. The persecution of the *French* Protestants brought numbers of them to this city, where they were very well received, and established several fabrics. The regency was formerly at *Halle*, but has been transferred since to this city, which has contributed to render it more populous and flourishing.

Inns at Magdeburg.

The *Golden Arm*.—The *White Swan*.—The *White Angel*.—The *Three Cranes*. The *Sun*.

V. COTHEN.

Cöthen.

Cöthen is a small, but handsome town, where the prince of *Anhalt Cöthen* keeps his usual residence. The castle and gardens, are worthy of a traveller's curiosity. There is a good inn here, called the *Black Bear*.

VI.

VI. ZORBIG.

Zorbig is a small town of *Saxony*, formerly the *Zorbig*. residence of the duke *Augustus* of the house of *Saxe Merseburg*, and in no other respect remarkable.

VII. LEIPSIK.

Leipsic is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Leipsic*. *Upper Saxony*, and province of *Mefnia*, in east longitude 12. 40. latitude 51. 20. This is one of the most populous and handsomest cities in *Germany*, situated in a pleasant fruitful plain, at the meeting of three small rivers, viz. the *Elster*, the *Pleiffa*, and the *Parda*, about forty miles north-west of *Dresden*. The town is of so small a circumference, that one may easily walk round it in the compass of an hour; but to remedy this inconveniency, they build their houses very lofty of stone or brick, six or seven stories high. These houses are generally let out in tenements, from the garret to the cellar; and there are some that have two or three cellars one over another, which are generally let to *Italians*, who deal in wines, fruit, and other *Italian* commodities. The streets are large and kept neat and clean, and the houses are inhabited chiefly by merchants.

The suburbs of the town are very pleasant, and daily increasing, which is owing to the augmentation of commerce, and the growth of luxury among the inhabitants. This appears in the great number of pleasure gardens round the town, most merchants having a house and garden in the neighbourhood, where they entertain their friends, and regale themselves most luxuriously in summer time. These gardens are very agreeable places, and open to all strangers, who have

liberty to sup and spend their evenings there, only giving a small gratification to the gardner. The principle places of this kind are those of *Bose* and *Apel*, though there are several others that are not much inferior to them in beauty. They have an old castle which is of no strength, no more than the town itself, having surrendered twice without making any defence in this very century. There are several churches here, but none of them very extraordinary, except that of *S. Nicholas*, which is looked upon as the finest *Lutheran* church in *Germany*. The other places most worthy of notice are, the great market-place, adorned with merchants houses, which look more like princely palaces, and make the the handsomest figure of any buildings of that kind in *Europe*; the exchange; the stadt-house; the town-library; the fine houses of *Apels* and *Homan*; *Richter's* cabinet, with several others too tedious to mention.

University. There is a famous university in this city, founded in 1409, and very much frequented by foreigners. They have but four colleges, but most of the students lodge in the town, and are not obliged to reside within the walls of the college. The university-library, the college of *S. Paul*, and the anatomical theatre are worth seeing. They have several very learned professors, among the rest *Dr. Mascow*, who is looked upon as the most learned civilian in *Germany*, and has generally a great number of the first young noblemen of the empire for his auditors. The students are at great expence in this town, lodging and provisions being very dear, but then they have the advantage of mixing with the best of company, and acquiring a greater politeness of behaviour than in any other *German* university. There is a great number of very learned men in the
 I town,

town, who are as remarkable for their courteous behaviour to strangers, as for their great erudition. 'Tis observed that the *German* language is spoken here in great perfection, for which purpose they have erected an academy in order to ascertain the purity of the language.

Leipsic is remarkable for its great trade, which Trade. is carried on chiefly in fair-time. 'Tis surprising how it ever attained to be so trading a town, considering it is not situated on any navigable river; and yet it has been preferred in a most unaccountable manner, to so many other places that are most conveniently situated on the *Elbe*. They have three great fairs here every year; the first, which is that of the new year, begins on the first day of the new year, except when new-year's day falls on a *Sunday*, then the fair begins on the *Monday* following. The second fair, which they call *Easter-fair*, begins the third *Monday* after *Easter*. The third fair of *Michaelmas*, begins the first *Sunday* after *S. Michael's* day, and if that falls on a *Sunday*, it begins that day seven-night. These fairs last fifteen days each; but the greatest sales are the week before the fair, and the second week is applied intirely to payments. By means of these famous fairs, *Leipsic* is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of *Europe* and the *Indies*, and the general rendezvous of merchants, of all nations. These fairs were formerly exempt from duty, but in process of time, the elector of *Saxony* laid a tax of three quarters *per cent.* on the importing, and one half *per cent.* on the exporting of goods; to which the magistrates have added two thirds *per cent.* on the importing. This seems a very trifling thing, and yet it brings in a vast deal of money to the government. The king of *Poland* comes generally

Cause of its
increase of
trade.

to the fair, which draws a vast concourse of the nobility.

The trade of *Leipsic* has increased within a century at the expence of that of *Frankfort*. This was owing to the war that followed the league of *Augsburg*, when the emperor, who has a great influence over the imperial cities, thought proper to forbid them to carry on any trade with *France*. The magistrates of *Frankfort* put the emperor's orders in execution, but those of *Leipsic* being more prudent, winked at the thing, and encouraged secretly the importing of *French* goods. This brought a vast concourse of merchants to *Leipsic*, from *Poland*, *Bohemia*, and all parts of *Germany*, who before used to resort to the fairs of *Frankfort*. Besides the merchants of *Frankfort* were to blame, for changing the time of their fair, from the middle of *Lent* to *Easter*; which is the reason that a vast number of foreign merchants cannot stay there till the fair is over, lest they should neglect their affairs at *Leipsic*, where the fair begins immediately after *Easter*. Another thing that has contributed to the increase of trade in this city is the liberty of conscience granted to persons of different religion, a liberty refused through bigotry at *Frankfort*.

Manufac-
tures.

Besides the great commerce in foreign commodities, *Leipsic* has considerable manufactures of its own, as in stuffs, gold and silver lace, and in several other articles too tedious to mention. They deal considerably in wool, of which they have such plenty, as is sufficient not only for their own fabrics, but likewise for exportation into other parts, even as far as *Switzerland*. Their apples called *Berstoffel* are very much esteemed for their delicious taste, and are sent as far as *Copenhagen* and *Stockholm*. But the most surprizing thing

thing to foreigners, is, the immense quantity of larks that are sold in *Michaelmas*-fair. These larks are vastly fat, and admirably well tasted. They are sent far and near, even as far as *Denmark* and *Sweden*; and the consumption of them is so great at *Leipsic*, that the king's revenue only for importing them, amounts to 12000 crowns, and yet they are sold so cheap as sixty for two-pence.

The inhabitants of *Leipsic* are generally very rich, as may be well expected from so great a trade; and live in a splendid manner. The women dress vastly gay, and are very sumptuous in respect to gold and silver lace, with which they adorn their caps and gowns. There is a great number of chariots in town, which belong to physicians, professors, or merchants; for the nobility are not allowed to have houses of their own in this city. They are expensive in their gardens, and especially in their orangeries, their orange-trees being sent them from *Tunis*, by the way of *Hamburg*. All round about the town there are neighbouring villages, where the inhabitants unbend themselves with drinking and dancing, on *Sundays* and festivals; and most of the public houses are provided with good agreeable wenches for the conveniency of the students, whose flames, 'tis thought, would be more pernicious in town, were they not quenched in this manner. In one of the suburbs there is a large church-yard, where every burger can raise what monument or tomb-stone he please, and some of them are remarkable for the odd epitaphs upon them. The following is a specimen of one of those epitaphs on a merchant's tomb-stone. On one side, there was an account drawn up in the mercantile way thus :

Character of
the inhabi-
tants.

T. A. Blechschmidt	<i>Creditor for the merit of</i>
<i>debtor for sins com-</i>	<i>the blood of Jesus Christ</i>
<i>mitted 1000000.</i>	<i>1000000.</i>

On the other side of the stone there was a bill of exchange, drawn by *Jesus Christ* on God the Father, in the following terms :

1669, the 7th of *April* at the hour of death.

To T. A. Blechschmidt Stimper at the day of his death, I *Jesus Christ* promise to pay by this my letter of exchange, eternal life, which I have acquired and merited for him, being satisfied with his faith and good life.

JESUS CHRIST.

Inns at Leipzig.

Mr. Hem in the *Jochims Thal-Simmerman* in the *Peter Straffe*. — The *Gray Wolf*. — The *Pear-tree*. — *Artope* in the *Schelhauserschen-house*. — And *Marcus's*, which is reckoned the best inn in town.

*Remarkable places in the merchant's route from
Hamburg to Leipzig.*

I. LUNEBURG.

Lunenburg. *Lunenburg* is the capital of the dutchy of *Lunenburg*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude 10. 20. latitude 53. 35. It is situated on the river *Ilmenow* forty-five miles north of *Zell*, and thirty south-east of *Hamburg*. The name of this town is said to be derived from *Luna*, the moon, because of that planet's being adored by the ancient Pagan inhabitants. But others derive it with greater probability from the little river *Lube*, which receives the water of the

the *Ilmenow*, about two miles from the town, and opens a communication with *Hamburg*. The town is of an oblong figure, the streets broad and tolerably well built, and the circumference about two miles. The principal places worth seeing are, the duke's place, the town-house, the manage, the library, some churches, especially *S. Michael's*, and the bridge over the river, which is a very fine one. Near the town they have a very good chalk hill, and not far from thence are the famous salt springs, where they make large quantities of salt, which bring a great trade to the town and a considerable revenue to the sovereign his present majesty king *George*, as duke of *Brunswic* and *Luneburg*. In the same neighbourhood stands the *Lutheran* convent of ladies, called *Lubne*, which is worth seeing, and the little town of *Bardewick*, formerly a considerable place, but now remarkable only for its church, which contains several curious antiquities.

Inns at Luneburg.

The *Golden Lion*.—The *Golden Rose*.—The *Star*.

II. SOLDWEDEL.

Soldwedel or *Saltzwedel*, is a small but handsome town, belonging to the king of *Prussia*, situate on the river *Jetze* in the electorate of *Brandenburg*, in the mid-way between *Luneburg* and *Stendal*. They have a pretty good trade in beer, which they export to *Luneburg*, and other neighbouring provinces. There is a post-house here, where travellers are well accommodated.

III. GARDELEBEN.

Gardeleben is a town of Germany in the margravate of *Brandenburg*, in east longitude 11. 45.

L 5

latitude

altitude 52. 40. It is said to have taken its name from the many pleasant gardens about it. The beer they brew here is very much esteemed in those parts, as likewise their hops, which are brought up by the *Danes* and other foreigners.

N. B. In the land coach route there is nothing worth particular notice except what has been here mentioned in the merchants route.

Remarkable places in the Hanover and Brunswic route from Hamburg to Leipzig.

I. HARBURG.

Harburg. This town has been described already, page 143.

II. ZELL.

Zell. Zell is a city of Germany in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude 10. latitude 52. 52. This is the capital of the dutchies of Zell and Lüneburg, situate at the confluence of the rivers *Aller* and *Fuhse*, about forty miles south of *Lüneburg*, and thirty north of *Hanover*. The duke's palace is a square building, moated round and encompassed with pleasant gardens; but the architecture is nothing extraordinary. There is a handsome stud here for the king's saddle-horses, which are looked upon as the finest breed in *Europe*. The great church was the burying-place of the old dukes of Zell, where several of their monuments are shewn to travellers. This city was the residence of the late dukes of Zell, and Lüneburg, till these dutchies devolved on the late elector of *Hanover* George I. king of *England*, by his marrying the heiress of the late duke, mother of his present *British* majesty. The courts of justice for the dutchy of Lüneburg are held in this city.

III. HANOVER.

Hanover is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Hanover*. *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Brunswic*, in east longitude 9. 45. latitude 52. 32. This is the capital of the dukedom of *Calenburg*, and of the king of *Great Britain's* German dominions, situate on the river *Leina*, in a very pleasant fruitful plain. The ancient name was *Lawenroda*; and about *Henry the Lion's* time, it was called *Hanover*, being at that time a ferry over the *Leina*, the word signifying *have over*. It is surrounded by a wall and other works of no great strength. The town is divided by the above-mentioned river, into two parts, the old and new; the old is but indifferently built, but the new is handsome enough, being adorned with some good structures. The principal churches of the city are those dedicated to *S. James* and the *Holy Cross*, which are built of stone, and remarkable for some good paintings. The elector's palace is the castle, which stands on one side of the town near the walls, being a large building of free-stone, containing several square courts. Both the castle and palace have nothing extraordinary, being rather commodious than magnificent. The *Roman Catholics* are tolerated in this city and have a very handsome church of modern architecture. The town being the residence of the electoral family, is pretty populous, especially as there is a court kept in the king's absence, and the same number of gentlemen, pages, domestics, and guards, as if he were present. A comedy is acted here three times a week, to which every body is admitted *gratis*, and there are frequent concerts, balls, and assemblies. The situation of *Hanover* is very agreeable, and there are several pleasant seats in the neighbourhood. This

was formerly a free imperial city, and one of the Hans towns, at which time their trade was in a most flourishing condition, but the only merchandize they export at present, is a kind of sweet muddy beer, which goes by the name of *Brubane*, and is taken off their hands by the neighbouring villages.

Not far from *Hanover* stands the village of *Herrenhausen*, famous for the elector's country seat. The building itself is nothing extraordinary, but the gardens are laid out in a most elegant taste, and very much admired for their curious water-works, one of which spouts up the water seventy feet high, and is played off every day.

Inns at Hanover.

The Imperial Crown. — *The Electoral Prince* and the *Three Crowns.* — *The Post-house.* — *The Swan.*

IV. BRUNSWIC.

Brunswic. *Brunswic* is the capital of the dutchy of that name, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, in east longitude 10. 30. latitude 52. 30. This city is so called from its founder *Bruno*, one of the sons of *Ludolph* duke of *Saxony*, and was formerly one of the Hans towns and a free imperial city, but after many struggles, it was obliged to surrender its liberties to the dukes of *Brunswic*. The town is situate in a plain on the river *Ocker*, about thirty-five miles east of *Hanover*, and thirty south-east of *Zell*. It is of a square form, and about two miles in circumference, divided in the middle by the river *Ocker*. The private houses are tolerably well built, and the town-house and prince's palace are handsome structures. The fortifications are not very extraordinary, though they have been enlarged of late, and furnished with a numerous garrison. The great church is a handsome building, and worth seeing, as also the arsenal,
the

the stadt-house, and some other places. In the square before the great church there is a brazen lion, erected as a monument to *Henry the Lion*. The other things worth seeing are, the great cannon on the wall, which is said to be the largest in *Europe*; the opera-house, and some other places. This town is famous for a kind of beer called *mum*, of which they make two sorts, the one thin and weak, which is the ordinary drink of the inhabitants; and the other called *ship-mum*, such as is imported into *England*, and other parts of *Europe*. There are several great princes of the *Brunswic* family buried in the cathedral. They have here the largest bronze mortar in *Europe*, which weighs eighteen thousand pound, is ten feet six inches long, two feet seven inches in the bore, and five inches thick, that is, three feet five inches in diameter; it throws a ball of seven hundred and thirty pound and a half, and carries three thousand three hundred paces. The duke of *Brunswic* keeps a very splendid court, and entertains a company of comedians, and another of singers at his own expence, for the entertainment of his subjects.

Inns at Brunswic.

The *Saltzdahlen*. — The *Prince of Orange*. — The *Black Eagle*. — The *Brown Hart*.

V. WOLFEMBUTELE.

Wolfembutte is a city of *Germany* in the circle *Wolfembutte* of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Brunswic* in east longitude 10. 32. latitude 52. 20. This was the seat of the ancient dukes of *Brunswic*, and was very strong both by art and nature, consisting of two parts, the one called *Arx Guelphica*, where the palace stands, having obtained its name from the founder, who was one of the *Guelphian* family; the other called *Henricstat*, from duke *Henry*

Henry the younger, who laid the foundation of it. The public buildings most worthy of notice, are the new church an elegant building, where a great many dukes and duchesses of *Brunswic* lie interred; the palace, the library belonging to the castle, which is a fine oval room, with galleries round it one over another, said to contain an hundred and twenty four thousand volumes, and reckoned one of the best collection of printed books in *Germany*; the duke's cabinet, where there is a small but choice collection of rarities; and finally the arsenal, which is well furnished with military implements. Two miles from hence stands the duke's pleasure-house, called *Saltzdahlen*, which is a very handsome building, adorned with pictures by good hands, and a most delightful garden.

Inns at Wolfembuttel.

The *Brown Hart*.—The *Eagle*.—The *Ham-burger Herberge*.

VI. HALBERSTADT.

Halberstadt. *Halberstadt* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and capital of the dutchy of *Halberstadt*. It is situated in east longitude 11. 6. latitude 51. 55. thirty-five miles south-west of *Magdeburg*, and forty south-east of *Brunswic*. The little river *Hotheim* runs by the town, which in general is a neat uniform place, and has some good churches and other handsome buildings; in particular, the cathedral is well worth seeing. There is an inn in this place, which is looked upon as the largest, and to have the best accommodations of any in *Europe*. It was formerly a bishop's see, but received the *Lutheran* religion in 1591. Their last bishop, *Leopold William* of *Austria*, restored the *Roman Catholic* worship, till

till the *Swedes*, upon taking the town, restored *Lutheranism* again. By the treaty of *Westphalia*, it was made a secular principality, and conferred on the elector of *Brandenburg* to whom it still belongs.

VII. QUEDLINBURG.

Quedlinburg is a town in *Germany*, in the circle *Quedlinburg*, of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Bunswic*, in east longitude 11. 15. latitude 51. 50. This city is but small, and was formerly a Hans town, but the citizens rebelling against their abbess in 1475, they were made subject to the elector of *Saxony*. It had formerly a castle on the top of a neighbouring hill, which is now demolished. At present it is remarkable only for a nunnery, whose abbess is a *Lutheran*, and sovereign of the place, though under the protection of the elector of *Saxony*. She is always a princess of the house of *Saxony*, and admits no nuns into the convent but of noble extraction for eight descents. The abbey was founded in the tenth century, by the emperor *Henry the Fowler*, and his daughter *Maud* was the first abbess. The countess of *Stolberg* brought in *Lutheranism* in 1539. It depends immediately upon the empire, and the abbess has her deputy in the diet among the prelates of the *Rhine*.

VIII. HALLE.

Halle is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Up-Halle*, per *Saxony*, in east longitude 12. 5. latitude 51. 35. It is situated on the river *Sala*, forty miles south-west of *Wittenburg*, depends on the dutchy of *Magdeburg*, and is subject to the king of *Prussia*. Some derive its name from the Greek word *ἅλς*, *salt*, because of the many salt-pits in this place. It is called *Halla Saxonum* to distinguish

guish it from others of that name elsewhere. It was built by the emperor *Otho II.* in 981, and made an imperial town, and so it continued till 1308, when it was united to *Misnia*, and gave title of *Saxe-Halle* to a branch of the *Saxon* family. The town is neatly built on the side of a pleasant hill covered with vines; and the inhabitants are a very affable complaisant people, famous for speaking the *High Dutch* in its greatest purity. They have here some of the saltest springs in *Germany*, of the water of which they make a great quantity of salt. These salt-pits bring in a considerable revenue to the king of *Prussia*, in so much that some say they pay a weekly toll of five or six hundred crowns to the administrator of *Magdeburg*. It has also a very good university which was founded by *Frederic* king of *Prussia* in 1695, who invited a great many able professors in all faculties to settle in this place. This brought a great concourse of students to the university, which still maintains its reputation. The *French* refugees have erected several woollen and silk manufactures in this city, which have met with pretty good success. But the most famous thing in *Halle* is the Orphanotroph or hospital for orphans, which was begun by professor *Franks*, a native of *Lubec*, in 1693, without any fund for supporting it, and has hitherto been maintained and made very considerable both for the buildings, and number of scholars, mechanics, and poor, by a wonderful chain of providential charities. The original establishment of this place has been improved to a very great degree, and it is now reckoned one of the best societies for education in *Europe*. In this place, and in the university, they compute 2000 students. The other places worth seeing at *Halle* are, the town-house, the college, the great church,

church, the church of *S. Mary*, the red-tower, the water-works, the magazines for corn, the old place of the former dukes, the prince's gardens, and the ruins by the *Montzburg*. Not far from this town lies the old fortrefs of *Giebichenstein*, where they shew the chamber out of which *Lewis II.* margrave of *Thuringia* flung himself into the *Saale*. Since the year 1693 they have found in their neighbouring mountains several good coal mines. The principal inns in this town are, the *Golden Ring*, and the *King of Prussia*.

Remarkable places in the first route from Leipzig to Prague by Chemnitz.

There is no post-waggon from *Leipzig* to *Prague*, but a sort of heavy coach by the way of *Chemnitz*, which sets out on *Wednesday* towards eleven in the morning, and comes back on *Sunday* noon.

I. CHEMNITZ.

Chemnitz is a town of *Upper Saxony*, in the *Chemnitz* province of *Misnia*, situated thirty *English* miles south-west of *Dresden*. It stands on a small river of that name, and is the capital of the circle of the mountains or *Ertzgebersche Greyse*. There is a good castle here that defends it, and is called *Augustburg*. It was an imperial town till 1308, that *Frederic* marquiss of *Misnia* united it to his dominions. The neighbourhood of this place is famous for good mines of lead and tin.

II.

II. MARIENBERG.

Marienberg. *Marienberg* is a small town of *Saxony* on the frontiers of *Bohemia*, built by duke *Henry* of *Saxony*, in 1518, for working on the silver mines which were at that time discovered in this neighbourhood, and are said to bring in a great revenue to the elector. There is one handsome church in this place, but nothing else worth remarking.

III. SLANY.

Slany. *Slany* is a city of *Bohemia*, situated in east longitude 13. 45. latitude 58. 6. It is the capital of a circle of that name, but indifferently built, and contains nothing particularly worthy of notice.

IV. PRAGUE.

Prague. *Prague* is the capital of the kingdom of *Bohemia*, in east longitude 14. 20. latitude 50. situated on the river *Mulda*, an hundred and forty miles north-west of *Vienna*, an hundred north-east of *Ratisbon*, and seventy south of *Dresden*. This is one of the largest and handsomest cities in *Europe*, pleasantly situated on the great river *Mulda*, in a fruitful country, encompassed with stately courts and pleasant palaces, as if it were in the middle of an amphitheatre, which renders its situation one of the finest in the world. The name of it, before the *Bohemians* settled here, is not certainly known; though it is thought to be the ancient *Mabroddum*. The modern name it has had from the *Slavonians*. The fortifications consist of a wall, bastions, and other works, which render it as strong as a place of that extent can be, but it is commanded by several hills. 'Tis divided into three parts, called the old, new, and little city.

Its situation.

Fortifications.

city. The old town on the east of the *Mulda*, Old town. is very populous, and full of fair but old-fashioned houses. Here stands the university, which University. consists, as they say, of about six thousand students, but not comparable to what it was in former times, when they were said to have had no less than thirty thousand, that is, in 1409, when *John Hufs* was rector. Here are also several colleges and monasteries, and one belonging to the Jesuits, which is a most magnificent building. This is the only university in *Bohemia*, and still one of the most famous in *Europe*.

Before the late war in *Germany*, there was a *Jews*. vast number of *Jews* who inhabited this part of the city, and gave it the name of the *Jews-Town*, but they have been lately expelled this city, as well as most parts of the kingdom, for being supposed to have carried on an illicit correspondence with the present king of *Prussia*, during the late troubles of *Bohemia*. In the town-house, which stands in this part of *Prague*, there is a famous clock with several motions, like that of *S. Jehn* at *Lyons*; and in the market-place there is a great stone column, with a statue of the Virgin on the top of gilt brass, and four angels at the corners, holding four devils in chains. Near it there is a great fountain with twelve fronts, but ruinous, the bason is of red marble, which resembles porphyry at a distance. The twelve signs of the Zodiac are engraved round it, and in the middle there is a figure on a pedestal. The ancient town was probably where the old city is, and perhaps was first of all on the height at *Vissehrad*, where the first dukes of *Bohemia* had their castle, on which a church was built in 1088 by king *Wratislaus*.

The

New town.

The new town was formerly separated from the old by a wall, but now only by a ditch, into which they can let the water at pleasure. Here are the ruins of the ancient palace of the kings, the walls of which are so cemented, that they can be scarce demolished by any engine. The Jesuits have built a college here, which is esteemed an excellent structure. Over the gate there are thirteen statues of men, as large as the life, of a stone which resembles brass. The *Irish Franciscans* have a very handsome convent here, and a good library; the community consists of about seventy members. The castle of the *Vissehrad* is pretty well fortified, so as to be able to make a tolerable defence. This part of the town was considerably damaged, when besieged in 1744 by the king of *Prussia*, a vast many houses towards the gates of the town having been demolished by the bombardments.

The lesser town.

The bridge.

The lesser town lies on the west of the *Mulda*, and much exceeds the old in pleasantness and buildings. It is joined to the old town by a bridge, which is reckoned one of the finest in *Europe*. This bridge was begun by the emperor *Charles IV.* 1357, and was not finished till 1502. It is one thousand five hundred and eighty feet long, and thirty feet four inches broad; has seventeen arches, and the whole is built of hewn stone. Over every pier they have put the statue of a saint on each side. The bridge has two high gates under two large towers at each end. Part of this town is built on a rising ground, at the top of which stands *Upper Prague*, where the empress queen has a summer-house, and a fine old palace, where she keeps her court when she comes to *Prague*. In the court of the royal palace, there is an excellent equestrian Statue of *S. George* in bronze, which was made in 1333.

The royal palace.

The

The mathematical house in the garden is looked upon as a very fine piece of architecture, though not exempt from faults ; it was either built for *Tycho Brahe*, or applied to his use. Within the enclosure of the palace, stands the cathedral, dedicated to *S. Vitus*, which is famous, not only for being the burying-place of the kings of *Bohemia*, but of the two patrons of the country, *S. Wenceslaus* and *S. John Nepomucenus*. The chapel of the former is lined within with all sorts of *Bohemian* jaspers of fine colours, in many of which there is a mixture of amethysts and agates, but they are put together in a very irregular manner. The shrine of *S. John Nepomucenus* is very much adorned with statues and other decorations of silver. The kings of *Bohemia* are crowned in this church by the archbishop, and the Queens by the abbess of *S. George*. *John of Huss* was the parish priest of the church of *S. Gallus*, where they shew his chalices and pulpit, and have several manuscripts of his people, and those of *Wicklif*. The famous *Tycho Brahe*, is buried in the church of *Teyna* ; he attended the court of *Rodolph* the second, and was a great favourite of that emperor. On a stone against a pillar of that church there is a relief of him in a coat of mail, his left hand on his sword, and his right on a globe ; there is a chain about his neck, with a medal on it, and round the stone is this inscription :

Anno Domini 1603, die 24 Octobris obiit illustris & generosus Tycho Brahe Dominus in Kundstrup sacre Cæsareæ majestatis consiliarius cujus ossa hic requiescunt.

Over this there is another monument of marble, with a long epitaph upon it. The lesser town is likewise adorned with most of the houses
of

Palaces.

of the nobility. The architecture of that of prince *Lobcowitz* is very good, as likewise of the counts of *Webna* and *Calowrat*, the archbishop's, and the *Norbertin* monks, but most of the others are in a bad taste. The palace of *Colorado* and its gardens are admired for neatness, but are not very large. The counts *Galas* and *Straka* have very grand palaces, but that which exceeds them all as to its magnificence, is the palace of prince *Tschernin*; the stair-case, and a suit of rooms in it are very grand; one bed-chamber is intirely hung and furnished with cloth of gold, adorned with silk *Indian* work.

Dress.

The women of quality at *Prague* dress much after the *French* fashion; the other women of the better sort wear furred caps like the *Grecian* women, long clokes with large necks, some of them of sattin lined with taffeta, and petticoats

Trade.

of the same, but very short. There is very little trade in this city, which is owing to their want of manufactures. The shops are but very ill furnished, and the town with regard to the me-

Revolutions

chanic part of it looks very poor. This place was taken several times during the civil wars in *Germany*, and every body remembers the hardships it has undergone within these few years, since the death of *Charles VI.* It has been plundered successively by the *French* and *Prussians*, so that it will be in all probability a great while, before it can be restored to its former splendor.

Neighbour-
hood.

Near the city they have begun to build a magnificent hospital for invalids, on a private benefaction, and they had near finished a few years ago two courts of thirteen, which they say are designed. A league to the north of *Prague* there is a palace of good architecture called *Troya*, belonging to the counts of *Pelting*. At *Weissenberg* or the *White Mountain* near this city, the eighth

eighth of *November* 1620, was fought the famous battle betwixt *Maximilian* duke of *Bavaria*, and *Frederic V.* elector *Palatine*, who married the daughter of *James I.* of *England*; by which the latter lost both the kingdom of *Bohemia* and his palatinate, after he had been crowned in *Prague*; and the conquerors built a church upon the spot. Near this place is the park of *Eynstern*, where there is a very curious structure, which from its figure is called the star building; it consists of three stories, and of six points, and there are six rooms in the shape of a lozenge, with a passage between each of them, and a round apartment in the middle. The cielings of the rooms of the grand floor are adorned with compartments of history reliefs, exactly after the *Roman* taste; the middle story is without any ornament; and there is one room in the highest, in which the history of this battle, and some others, is painted on the ceiling in several compartments.

The principal inns at *Prague* are, the *Golden Unicorn*, in the little town; and the *King's Head* in the old town.

Remarkable places in the route from Leipzig to Prague, by the way of Dresden.

From *Leipfic* to *Dresden* a post-waggon sets out twice a week, viz. on *Sundays* at eleven in the morning, and on *Thursdays* at nine in the morning; and another comes from *Dresden* to *Leipfic* on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the afternoon. There is also a kind of stage-coach which sets out on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* at seven in the morning, and comes back on *Mondays* and *Fridays* in the forenoon. The price with the

the post-waggon is two dollars fifteen grosses ; and with the coach one dollar twenty grosses, besides the postillion money. From *Dresden* to *Prague* there is no post-waggon, so that you must either hire a coach or chaise for the whole journey, or travel with post-horses.

I. WURTZEN.

[*Wurtzen*. *Wurtzen* is a small town situate on the *Mulda*, which was formerly subject to its own counts. They have a handsome church here, [that is worth seeing ; and are famous for brewing good beer, of which they sell a very large quantity at *Leipsic*. A person may be well accommodated either in the old or new post-house.

II. OSCHATZ.

Oschatz. *Oschatz* is a small town in the circle of *Misnia*, in *Saxony*, situate on the small river *Colnitz*. It is but very poorly inhabited and contains nothing worthy of particular notice.

III. MEISSEN.

Meissen. *Meissen* is a city of *Upper Saxony*, and once the capital of *Misnia*, in east longitude 13. 35. Situation. latitude 51. 15. situate on the river *Elbe*, within ten miles of *Dresden*. The town was built by the emperor *Henry I.* and has some handsome houses. There is an old palace belonging to the elector of *Saxony*, situated on the top of a hill, and built in the form of a castle, which defends the town. It was formerly a bishopric, founded by the emperor *Otho*, about the middle of the tenth century ; but since 1581, it has been in possession of Buildings. the electors. The cathedral is worth seeing, having several handsome monuments, and among the rest, those of the electoral family. The cattle-bridge

bridge is very remarkable, being as high as the steeple of the great church, which is of a very great height. They have a handsome wooden bridge over the *Elbe*, covered against the weather, and reckoned the best of the kind in *Germany*.

Meissen is remarkable chiefly for its wines, and ^{Wines.} its manufacture of *Porcelane*, which goes by the name of *Dresden*. With regard to its wines, there would be no great loss, if it had none at all, the grapes seldom coming to perfect maturity; which is the reason of its being as sower as vinegar. However it becomes tolerable, when it is kept about a dozen years. The people of the country sell it to the *Homburgers*, who mix it with a *French* white wine, which is insipidly sweet, and sent in great quantities to the north.

The manufacture of *Porcelane* surpasses that of *China*, because of the beauty of the designings, ^{*Porcelane or Dresden China.*} in which there is a great deal of order and proportion. The gold is used with great taste, and the painters are such as excel in their profession, being chosen by the king, to whom the fabric belongs. As for the invention of this manufacture, they give the following account of it. A boy of the name of *Bedker*, apprentice to an apothecary in *Berlin*, had a powder or tincture given him by a *Jew*, which, as they say, turned all sorts of metals into gold. He was sent for by the king of *Prussia*, but afterwards escaped to *Wittenburg*, to which place the king of *Poland* sent for him, and kept him at the castle of *Königstein*; and it is said he could transmute metals to gold as long as his tincture lasted. After this he made several experiments on earths in *Saxony*, and at last having found out the art of making *porcelane*, was fixed at this place, created a baron, and had a stipend settled upon him. The manufacture

was begun upwards of forty years ago, and the inventor has been dead about half that time. It belongs, as I have already observed, to the king, who makes more presents of it than he sells. It is sold only at one place in *Dresden* and *Leipsic*, and the cheapest of it is dearer than *China* ware of the same quality in *England*. At first it was made only of red earth, which was not glazed, but they polished it, at a great expence, as fine as marble; but afterwards they left off making that sort. Organ-pipes have been made of it, and statues of men about three feet high, and also of several sorts of birds and beasts, painted in their natural colours; and many of them large pieces. They make also heads of canes, buttons for cloaths, and snuff-boxes set in gold, embellished with all sorts of exquisite figures.

The road between *Meissen* and *Dresden* is one of the pleasantest in *Europe*, through hills, vales, vineyards, gardens, meadows, and along the banks of the *Elbe*. Four miles from *Meissen* upon a very high hill stands the castle of *Scharffenberg* belonging to the lords of *Miltitz*.

IV. DRESDEN.

- Dresden.* *Dresden* is a city of *Germany* and capital of the electorate of *Saxony*, in east longitude 13. 36. latitude 51. It is a large and populous city, the usual residence of the elector of *Saxony*, situate on the river *Elbe*, about sixty-five miles north-west of *Prague*, eighty-five south of *Berlin*, and twenty north from the borders of *Bohemia*. Some say it takes its name from three lakes in the neighbourhood, which in their language are called *Dreyen seen*. It is fortified after the modern way, the bastions faced with stone, and in some places defended by a double ditch. The river *Elbe* divides the town into two parts, one called
- Situation.
- Fortifications.

called the new, and the other the old city. The ^{Bridge.} bridge over the *Elbe* which was widened by the late king, is one of the most beautiful in *Europe*; it is five hundred and forty feet long, and thirty-six broad, consisting of nineteen arches, and built of hewn stone. There is a foot way on each side of the bridge; those that go out of the town keep on one side, and those that come in on the other, for which purpose there is a gate at each end of half the breadth of the bridge, which is opened only for those who are to go on that side, the other part being always open. The new town where the elector's palace stands is the ^{Electoral} best built, and well worth a traveller's atten- ^{palace.} tion. The houses are very handsome, and the streets wide and regular. There is a great number of fine buildings here, which very well deserve the name of palaces. The electoral palace is large, and contains many beautiful apartments; the hall especially is admired for the many fine paintings, among which are to be seen the people of most nations drawn in their respective habits. But the most remarkable thing, and most agreeable to travellers, is the *Kunst Kammer*, or ^{Cabinet of} cabinet of curiosities, containing several cabinets, in the first of which are all kind of mechanical instruments and tools, exquisitely wrought. In the other, many artificial works of coral, agat, &c. cups made of mother-pearl, an ostrich made out of its own shell, with golden feathers, a purse of linnen incombustible, silver ore almost pure from the mines of *Freyberg*, an hundred and twenty heads carved on the outside of a cherry-stone, several unpolished topazes ten inches in diameter, emeralds an inch in diameter as they grow in the rock. The electoral library consists of a very good collection of books, and is worthy of a traveller's curiosity. There

is also a great variety of clock-work, as a horse-man riding, a ship under sail, a centaur running and shooting, and a crab crawling on the table, &c. The stables which are shewn to travellers, are very magnificent, and filled with some of the finest horses in the world, which have each an iron rack and a copper manger. Near the stables there is a long arched walk, with the pictures of several favourite horses; and over it a gallery, where all the dukes and electors of *Saxony* are drawn both in their robes and military habits; among which are shewn two pieces, said to be the pictures of those two *Saxon* generals *Hengist* and *Horfa*, who first obtained a settlement in *Britain*, though 'tis probable, as *Dr. Nicholson* observes, that neither of these names were ever known to the ancient *Saxons*.

Chapel. The present king has begun to build a *Roman Catholic* chapel within the palace, for the use of his own household, which when finished, will be one of the most magnificent in *Europe*. The

Arsehal. arsenal is an oblong square building, containing near four hundred pieces of brass canon, a great quantity of muskets and other arms, with several suits of armour, and coats of mail of silver, &c. Here also there is a representation of *Hungarian* and other horse and foot, drawn up in parties with their commander at their heads, made so as to turn round. The palace of *Holland*, called also the *Indian* palace, contains every thing curious from *China* and *Japan*, being a very extraordinary collection, in which they have placed a great variety of the *Dresden* porcelane, and the whole furniture is *Indian*. The small *Turkey* palace is furnished after the *Turkish* manner, and with pictures relating to those countries.

Palaces.

Suburbs.

The suburbs and avenues of *Dresden* are vastly agreeable, being full of pleasure gardens, where the

the citizens amuse themselves in summer. Among the rest, the great garden belonging to the king is a most delightful place, being adorned with a large number of fine modern statues; and in the middle of it there is a palace filled with curiosities and antiquities. In the *Swinger* garden, there is a great collection of natural and artificial curiosities, of mathematical instruments, and all sorts of prints. Part of the palace of *Pilenitz* three leagues from the town is built after the *Chinese* manner.

Dresden is surrounded on one side with hills, which are beautifully filled with vine-yards. A small days journey to the south-west of *Dresden*, about *Friburg*, there are several mines of silver, lead, copper, antimony, and arsenic, which belong to the elector of *Saxony*, and they have a particular way of managing the ores. They have several fine marbles in *Saxony*, and a sort of soft green marble, which they call serpentine, of which they make a great number of small vases and toys. They have also very fine jaspers, agates, and the asbestos; and a great quantity of precious stones are found in the mines, particularly amethysts, topazes, opals, chalcedony, and in some of the rivers of *Voightland* they find gold dust.

The best inns at *Dresden* are those of Mr. *Schor*, and Mr. *Simmerman*.

V. PIRNA.

Pirna is a small town of *Saxony*, situated on the river *Elbe*, and famous for the treaty of peace made there between the emperor *Ferdinand II.* the elector of *Saxony*, and other princes of the empire, in 1636, which by others is called the peace of *Prague*. They have a very good castle here,

here, called *Sonnenstein*, and a handsome stone bridge. The town was taken and pillaged by the *Swedes* in 1740.

Königsstein.

Not far from *Pirna* lies the famous fort of *Königsstein*, a little out of the road to *Bohemia*. It stands on a rock which is perpendicular every way, and is from a hundred to three hundred feet high, and about half a mile in circumference. No stranger can see it without an order from the governor of *Dresden*. The ascent is very curious and difficult; there is a well in it, cut through the rock, which, they say, is 1650 feet deep. It is famous also for the tun which was build by order of the late king; the staves of which are near a foot thick. This tun is thirty feet long, and finely adorned; it is always full of *Rhenish* wine, and holds four hundred and seventy hogshheads, which, they say, is above eighty hogshheads more than the tun of *Heidelberg*.

VI. AUSSIG.

Aussig. *Aussig* is a small town of the circle of *Leutmeritz* in the kingdom of *Bohemia*, situate in the middle of very high mountains on the river *Elbe*. There is an old castle here, but hardly any other building worth particular notice. They have pretty good wine, in this neighbourhood, which they call by the name of *Potzkalfsky*.

VII. LEUTMERITZ.

Leutmeritz. *Leutmeritz* is a city of *Bohemia*, in east longitude 14. latitude 50. 28. situate on the river *Elbe*. The town is but indifferently built, and of no strength, the fortifications being very old and gone to ruin. The adjacent country is pleasant, and produces some tolerable wine, in which they carry on a small trade. This city was

was erected into a bishopric suffragan of *Prague* in 1655. The present bishop is a prince of the house of *Saxony*.

VIII. PRAGUE.

This city has been described already, p. 234. *Prague*.

Remarkable places in the route from Leipzig to Vienna by the way of Eger and Ratisbon.

I. ALTENBURG.

Altenburg is a town of *Misnia* in *Upper Saxony* *Altenburg*. in *Germany*, in east longitude 12. 40. latitude 50. 50. It is situated in the mountains on the river *Pleisse*, and is subject to the duke of *Saxe Altenburg*. The town is pretty well built, and was formerly called *Osterland*; it has a fine castle, where the dukes of *Saxony* sometimes kept their court. It was an imperial city till *Frederic* marquiss of *Mesnia* took it in 1308, and united it to that Country. They have some tin mines in this neighbourhood, which are reckoned the best in *Misnia*.

II. ZWICKAU.

Zwickau is a town of the circle of *Upper Saxony* *Zwickau*. in *Germany*, and territory of *Voitgland*, in east longitude 12. 35. latitude 50. 38. It is situated on the river *Mulda*, and subject to the elector of *Saxony*. There is nothing remarkable in this place except an old castle, which goes by the name of *Osterstein*.

III. PLAUEH.

Plauen. *Plauen* is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Voitgland*, in east longitude 12. 5. latitude 50. 35. It is situated on the river *Elster*, and is very handsomely built, though of no great extent. The elector of *Saxony* is sovereign of this town, which contains nothing particularly remarkable.

IV. ADORF.

Adorf. *Adorf* is a small town of *Voitgland* in *Germany*, remarkable only for the custom of writing the merchants names that make this their way to *Leipfic*, in a book kept for that purpose, in the inn belonging to the town. Those who are registered for the first time, generally give a small matter to drink by way of fine or acknowledgment.

V. EGER.

Eger. *Eger* or *Egra* is a city of *Bohemia*, in east longitude 12. 22. latitude 50. 10. situated partly in a valley and partly upon a rock, on a river of the same name, on the borders of the *Upper Palatinate*. Some think that this city is the ancient *Urbium*, though others place it at *Besenburg* on the *Danube* opposite to *Ips*. The *Bohemians* call it *Schebbe*. *Frederic* I. made it an imperial town in 1179 for their faithfulness to him against the duke of *Bavaria*. The town is very regularly fortified, having a double, and in some parts a treble wall, and a very strong castle. It is the capital of the circle of the same name, and formerly belonged to the *Upper Palatinate*. The market-place is very large, and encompassed with handsome buildings. They have several good convents and fine churches, particularly those of

S.

S. Martin and *S. Ursula*, which are built opposite to one another. This place was taken by the *French* in 1742, but surrendered to the *Austrians* the next year, and is a town of the greatest consequence of any in *Bohemia* except *Prague*. A league to the north of *Egra*, there is a famous mineral water of the nature of *Pyrmont*, which is used both for drinking and bathing. Near it there is another of the same kind, but not being clear it is used only for bathing.

VI. RATISBON.

Ratisbon, or *Regensburg* as the *Germans* call it, *Ratisbon.*] is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 12. 5. latitude 49. situate at the confluence of the rivers *Danube* and *Regen*, on the south-side of the *Danube* sixty-two miles north-east of *Munich* and sixty-two north-west of *Passaw*. This city was anciently called *Reginum*, from the river of that name which falls into the *Danube*. It was the capital of the *Boii* who settled in these countries, when they were driven out of *Bohemia*. Near it was *Castra Reginensia*; and it is thought also to have been called *Augusta Tiberii*, and that *Tiberius* planted a colony in this place. It was the station of the third *Italic* legion, and was therefore called *Quartanorum colonia*. The name of *Ratisbon* is said to have been given it, because of its being a harbour for vessels on the *Danube*. The dukes of *Bavaria* possessed it till 1180, when the emperor *Frederic Barbarossa* made it an imperial town. It has still the remains of the palaces, and houses of the chief nobility of the old dukes of *Bavaria*, which are venerable pieces of architecture; and there is yet a place in the corn market called the duke's palace, though there are scarce any visible remains of it.

The city is large, populous, and pretty well fortified with a double wall, ditches and ramparts. The situation is such as affords every thing for the pleasure and profit of the inhabitants. The neighbouring fields abound with all sorts of corn and pasturage, besides vine-yards, which produce a strong and palatable wine. The houses are generally well built, and the streets large. In one of the old fashioned houses over-against the town hall, there is a famous monument, representing the emperor *Henry the Fowler*, and a duel betwixt a *Turk* and a nobleman of this city in 913, with the exact figure of the launces, armour, and habit of those times. This city, tho' situated within the limits of the elector of *Bavaria's* dominions, is governed by its own magistrates, without being subject to the duke of *Bavaria*. 'Tis the see of a bishop, who depends immediately upon the pope. The *Lutheran* is the established religion, tho' the *Roman Catholics* are equal in number to the Protestants, and the cathedral in fact is in possession of the bishop. They have several convents and abbeys here of the *Romish* communion, and among the rest an abbey for the *Scotch* nation. The cathedral is not admired for its beauty, or any other excellency, but the monastery of *S. Emeran* is well worth seeing. They have a good library in this monastery, containing some curious manuscripts. The abbot is prince of the empire, and depends immediately upon the pope.

The bridge of *Ratisbon* is esteemed the finest on the *Danube*. It consists of fifteen large arches, supported by square pillars, defended from the violence of the water, and the shoals of ice in winter, by sharp three-cornered buttresses. 'Tis twenty-three feet broad, and one thousand and ninety-one long, having three handsome towers built

built upon it. The advantage of their situation upon, and near, so many navigable rivers creates a brisk trade, and the concourse of people occasioned by the diet, is of great service to the town. Every body knows that the diet of the empire is held in this city. The place where the members meet is a large upper room, hung with tapestry; the imperial throne and seats are richly covered with gold and silver tissues, velvet, &c. suitable to the dignity of the illustrious assembly. With regard to their manner of sitting we refer the reader to what has been said on that subject in this volume, p. 80.

Inns at Ratisbon.

The *Golden Sun*.—The *Black Bear*.—The *Elephant*, and some others by the water side.—The *Golden Cross*.

Travellers generally hire a boat at *Ratisbon* for *Vienna*. This voyage may be performed in a short time, viz. about three days, for they go with two oars about a league and a half in an hour. They draw large boats up the *Danube* loaded with goods, which are near a month in their passage. Those who chuse to go from *Ratisbon* to *Vienna* by land, will find the route marked out in the next chapter.

Remarkable places from Prague to Vienna by the way of Lintz.

I. BENESCHOW.

Beneschow is a small town of *Bohemia*, very *Beneschow* neatly built, and in no other respect remarkable.

II. TABOR.

Tabor. *Tabor* is a town of *Bohemia*, in east longitude 14. 30. latitude 49. 23. situated on the river *Lafnic*. It was built and fortified by the *Hussites*, who have rendered it very famous in history by the long defence they made under their leader *Zizky* against the imperialists in the fifteenth century. Its situation renders it strong, being seated on a rock at the conflux of two rivers. The fortifications have been neglected of late years, so that it has now only an old single wall in a very ruinous condition. There are some houses without side the town, which make a wretched figure, having been plundered and many of them set on fire by the *Prussians* in their retreat from *Prague*, in the year 1744. 'Tis reported that they often find gold grains under the sand in this neighbourhood, as big as grains of corn.

III. SOBIESLAU.

Sobieslau. *Sobieslau* is a small town of *Bohemia*, very neatly built, and remarkable for a handsome church which is worth a traveller's notice.

IV. BUDWEISS.

Budweis. *Budweis* is a town of *Bohemia*, in east longitude 14. 20. latitude 49. situate on the river *Muldaw*. This is a fair large town, and capital of the circle of that name. It is well fortified, so as to be reckoned one of the strongest towns in *Bohemia*.

V. FREYSTADT.

Freystadt. *Freystadt* is a town of the *Upper Austria* on the borders of *Bohemia*, and about twenty-two miles from *Ems*. It is pretty well built, but indifferently fortified. They are famous here for a very palatable beer, which is exported into the neighbouring country.

country. They have an annual fair, which begins at the conversion of *S. Paul*, and lasts fourteen days; this fair is very much frequented and brings them a great trade.

VI. LINTZ.

Lintz is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lintz*, *Austria*, and capital of the *Upper Austria*, in east longitude 14. latitude 48. 18. It is situated on the *Danube* in one of the most pleasant parts of the *Austrian* dominions, for which reason many of the nobility have country houses near it. This is certainly the same place as the ancient *Lentia*; and it is said, that a *Roman* road has been found leading towards it from *Salzburg*, and that a miliary was dug up in the road. The town is not large, but neat and well built, all the houses being of a white free-stone, the market-place spacious and handsome, and a castle on a hill, fortified after the modern way. The great piazza, or market-place, is adorned with two noble fountains. The suburbs on the other side of the river, consist chiefly of the houses of the nobility and gentry, and are joined to the town by a large wooden bridge. The empress queen has a palace here, which stands upon a rising ground, from whence there is a noble prospect of the *Danube*, and of the neighbouring country. The Jesuits have a very handsome college here, plentifully endowed, with a good library. The imperial palace, the Jesuits college, the parish church, and the capuchin convent are the principal places worth seeing. There are two fairs annually held here, one at *Easter* and the other at *Bartholomew-tide*, when 'tis much frequented by strangers. The states of *Upper Austria* assemble here; and the knights of the *Teutonic* order have also a commandery or priory. They are famous in this city

city for making barrels of guns, and have a great public manufacture of woolen stuffs and silk.

From *Lintz* one may go by water with the market-boat, that sets out twice a week for *Vienna*. As for the route from *Lintz* to *Vienna* by land, we shall give it in the next chapter.

Remarkable places in the second route from Prague to Vienna through Moravia.

I. BOMISCHBROD.

Bomischbrod. *Bomischbrod* is a small town of *Bohemia*, which was ruined by the civil wars of *Germany* in the last century, and contains nothing remarkable.

II. GUTTENBURG.

Guttenburg. *Guttenburg* is a town of *Bohemia*, which is otherwise known by the name of *Hora*, and is the chief of the circle of that name. The town is pretty well built, and is noted for the silver and copper mines in its neighbourhood. It lies near the *Elbe*, and has thirty several mines, from whence they extract a large quantity of metal.

III. CZASLAW.

Czaslaw. *Czaslaw* is a town of *Bohemia*, and chief of the circle of that name, in east longitude 15. 8. latitude 49. 50. It is remarkable for being the burying place of the famous *Hussite Ziska*. In this neighbourhood was fought a very bloody battle, in 1742, between the present king of *Prussia* and prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, in which the former remained victorious.

IV.

IV. BUDWEISS.

This town has been described already, page *Budweis*. 252.

V. ZNAIM.

Znaim is a town of *Moravia*, in east longitude *Znaim*, 16. latitude 48. 50. situated on the river *Tegra*, and subject to the house of *Austria*. It is situated in a pleasant soil, and good air, just upon the frontiers of *Austria*. Some think it to be *Ptolemy's Medeslanium*. It is said to have been built about 1242, having been formerly destroyed in 1145, by *Uladislaus* of *Bohemia*. It is defended by a strong castle, but is overlooked by an adjacent mountain within cannon-shot, which makes it incapable of holding out a siege. In the castle they have a chapel that was formerly used for Pagan worship. The parish church of *S. Lambert*, the capuchin convent, and the town-house, are the principal places worth seeing. They have many vineyards in the neighbourhood, which afford a palatable wine. Their chief trade is by passengers betwixt *Vienna* and *Prague*.

VI. *By-places in this journey.*

Twenty miles from *Magdeburg* stands the town of *Zerbst*, in east longitude 12. 33 latitude 52. It is situated in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Anhalt*, on a small river about a mile from the east side of the *Elbe* about forty miles from *Leipsic*. Most writers reckon it a place of great antiquity; and it is said to have taken its name from the *Servetii*, but others say it signified a fort in the old *Wendish* dialect. It is remarkable for little but being the residence of the prince of *Anhalt Zerbst*, whose sister is married to the grand duke of *Muscovy*, and for its

its good beer, which is sold to the neighbouring country. The principal buildings are, the castle, the churches, and the public college.

Torgau. Twenty-four miles from *Leipsic*, on the left hand, stands the town of *Torgau*, in east longitude 13. 8. latitude 51. 31. situated on the river *Elbe*, in the circle and dutchy of *Saxony*, thirty-five miles north-west of *Dresden*. This is a large town, well built, and beautified with a handsome castle, called *Hartenfels*. The town itself is fortified, and has a pretty good trade in beer. The principal places worth seeing are, the chapel in the castle, the parish church where *Luther's* wife was buried, and the handsome wooden bridge.

Freyberg. Nine miles south-west of *Dresden* stands the town of *Freyberg*, in east longitude 13. 35. latitude 50. 55. situated near the banks of the *Mulda*. It is a famous and pleasant town, which derives its name from the rich hills on which it stands. The town is of a circular figure, and encompassed with good walls; the streets are broad and handsome, and the market-place spacious. The public buildings are the elector's palace, which is a noble structure, and the church of *S. Peter*, which is the burying place of the electoral family. Among the monuments in this church, that of *Maurice* duke of *Saxony* is esteemed the best in *Germany*, the bust being of black marble, admirably wrought, with many statues of alabaster and white marble about it. The situation is so vastly pleasant, that it is a proverbial expression with the *Saxons*, were I lord of *Leipsic*, I would spend my fortune at *Freyberg*. This city is chiefly noted for the rich mines in and about it, which were discovered accidentally in 1180, by a fellow who was carrying salt, and found in a cart-road a piece of rich ore.

Since

Since that time, these mines have been so much dug, that the greatest part of the town is undermined, and stands upon vaults and caverns. Besides these mines in the town, there are a great many more within a mile or two of it, of silver, lead, copper, and antimony, which bring in a considerable revenue to the elector. They have a mint at *Freyberg*, where rix-dollars and other money are coined, which are most commonly *Sterling*, and looked upon as the best money in *Germany*; for the general coin of the empire is a base mixt metal.

Upon the frontiers of *Bohemia*, thirty-two *Carlsbad*, miles from *Chemnitz*, in the way from *Leipsic* to *Prague*, according to the route given in this volume, page 213, stands the little town of *Carlsbad* famous for the mineral springs discovered here in 1319, by the emperor *Charles IV.* by means of a hound. In 1538, this same emperor built a little castle on the *Hirschberg*, where the town-house now stands, with a stone-bath to which he gave the name of *Carlsbad* or *Charles's-Bath*. In this place there are two springs, one rises in the bed of the river which is very hot; and where it runs there is a sediment, which near the source, becomes a stone that polishes, and is as beautiful as the finest jaspers; this very probably is occasioned by the particles of stones and minerals which are brought by the waters. Digging lately for foundations of buildings, they found a rock of a soft kind of white stone, in which there was a great quantity of round white stones cemented together, exactly like dried pease, and some like eggs, both consisting of several fine coats one over another. In the baths they find a sediment on the top of the water about as thick as a wafer, which, when it is dry, becomes a fine powder. This mineral water is said to be a composition of chalk, red bolus or mountain-earth, nitre,

nitre, allum, vitrol, iron, and a volatile spirit of sulphur. The mill-spring at some distance from this is of the same nature, but not so hot nor so strong of the minerals as the other; it is used for bathing on the spot, and both for bathing and drinking by persons of warm and weak constitutions, the other waters being proper for the cold and robust. These waters in general are good for all obstructions, particularly for the gravel and barrenness. There is a spring half a mile from the town, which they call the sower-spring; it is a chalybeat water, very near as strong as the *Spaw*; they drink it with wine, and it is laxative. Two leagues from *Slackenwald* there is a spring of the same nature, which is more esteemed, and is brought to *Carlsbad* to be drunk with wine; the prince of *Baden* has a palace and fine gardens at that place. The course of drinking the waters, bathing and sweating, is very severe and disagreeable. The nobility of the neighbouring countries frequent this place much, especially those of *Bohemia* and *Saxony*; and the great Czar *Peter* was here three times to drink them. They have a manufacture here of pins and cutlery ware, swords, and fire arms; and they are famous for making handles of knives of steel inlaid with gold and silver. They have also a great manufacture of pewter vessels of the ore of *Sackenwald*, which is much esteemed; the ore is of a crumbling kind. They have also tin mines at *Shonfeld* and *Lauterback*; and at *Grazlitz*, six miles distant, they have a foundery for making brass.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

Journey from Hamburg to Vienna by the way of Nurenberg and Ratifbon.

THE most usual road from *Hamburg* to *Vienna* in summer is by *Nurenberg* and *Ratifbon*, as being much the pleafantest in that season. There is a kind of stage-coach, which the *Germans* call *Bot*, that sets out from *Hamburg* to *Nurenberg*, on *Saturday* evening at the shutting of the gates, and goes through *Brunfwic*, *Wolfenbuttle*, *Erfurt*, *Bamberg*, &c. and comes back to *Hamburg* on *Tuesday* morning. This coach sets up at *Hamburg* at the *Swan* by the change. 'Tis common for travellers to agree with the coachman for their provisions as well as for their passage. The fare is settled thus: From *Hamburg* to *Nurenberg* for passage and provisions twenty dollars. From *Hamburg* to *Erfurt*, without provisions, nine dollars; with provisions, twelve dollars. From *Hamburg* to *Hanover* two dollars six groffes. From *Hamburg* to *Brunfwic*, three dollars. From *Nurenberg* to *Ratifbon* with the coach, the passage comes to two dollars. From *Ratifbon* to *Vienna* by water, it costs about four or five dollars. The *Saxon*, *Prussian*, and *Luneburg* rix-dollars and ducats are the most current money in this journey. One should take care not to carry any *French* or *Spanish* pistoles into the *Austrian* dominions; for there is a considerable loss upon them. Through all *Thuringia*, the most convenient silver are the good groffes, twelve of which make a rix-dollar. In *Franconia*, you meet with batzes, eighteen of which make a dollar. From *Nurenberg*.

berg to Vienna, you meet with imperial groffes, thirty of which make a dollar; as likewise with batzes whereof twenty-two and a half make a rix-dollar. The route of this journey is as follows:

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG	
	8. Bergedorf	8
	6. Zollenspicker	14
	6. Winsen	20
	12. LUNEBURG	32
	20. Ultzen	52
	12. Hanckensbittel	64
	16. Gifhorn	80
	16. BRUNSWIC	96
	4. WOLFENBUTTLE	100
	6. Heidwigsburg	106
	8. Apperoda	114
	4. Ilfenburg	118
	4. Wernigeroda	122
	4. Elbingeroda	126
	8. Hafelfeld	134
	8. Stolberg	142
	8. Kelbra	150
	8. Sega	158
	8. Weiffensee	166
	12. ERFURT	178
	8. Arnstat	186
	8. Ilmenau	194
	8. Frauenwald	202
	12. Eisfeld	214
	12. COBURG	226
	12. Kaltenberg	238
	4. Radilsdorf	242
	8. BAMBERG	250
	16. Forcheim	266
	4. Beyersdorf	270
	4. ERLANG	274
		English miles from Hamburg
		English

English miles from one place to another.

4.	Tennenloh	278
4.	Buch	282
4.	NURENBERG	286
4.	Feicht	290
6.	Ferrieden	296
6.	Pospau	302
4.	Neumarckt	306
4.	Teiningen	310
8.	Parßberg	318
8.	Beritzhausen	322
4.	Ettershausen	326
4.	RATISBON	330

From hence you go by water with the market-boat, which sets out twice a week for *Vienna*, and passes by the following places situated on the *Danube*.

Passau

Lintz

Ens

Welcke

VIENNA

Or else you must go
by land through

8.	Schreckenhoven	338
4.	Pfeter	342
12.	STRAUBINGEN	354
16.	Deckendorf	370
12.	Hofkirchen	382
4.	Vilshoven	386
4.	Sambach	390
16.	PASSAU	406
6.	Wichtenstein	412

English miles from Hamburg.

English

English miles from one place to another.	{	20. Ottensheim	432	} English miles from Hamburg.
		6. LINTZ.	438	
		12. Matthausen	450	
		18. Grein	468	
		14. Ips	482	
		12. Melick	494	
		16. KREMS	510	
		8. Hollenburg	518	
		16. Stockerau	534	
		6. Korn Neuburg	540	
		8. VIENNA.	548	

Remarkable places in this journey.

I. BERGEDORF.

Bergedorf. *Bergedorf* is a town of *Lower Saxony*, situate on the confines of the districts of *Lubec* and *Hamburg*, and belongs in common to these two cities. There is a small castle here in which there is an officer or administrator, who is appointed alternately by the fore-mentioned cities.

II. ZOLLENSPICKER.

Zollenspicker *Zollenspicker* is a house on the *Elbe*, belonging to the two districts of *Lubec* and *Hamburg*, where there is a ferry to cross the *Elbe* and carry you into the dutchy of *Luneburg*. There is a fortress here in the *Elbe*, which belongs to the elector of *Hanover* as duke of *Luneburg*.

III. LUNEBURG.

Luneburg. This city has been described in the preceeding chapter page, 224.

IV. ULTZEN.

Ultzen. *Ultzen* is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Lunenbug*, in east longitude 10. 35. latitude 53. 15. situate on the river

river *Ilmenau*, and subject to the elector of *Hannover*. This place was formerly called *Lawenwald*, viz. *Lion-forest*, as appears by their records, and an inscription on the town-hall. It had its present name from the neighbouring monastery of *Oldenstadt*, formerly called *Old-Ulsen*. In 1646, the greatest part of the city was burnt down, which has never been since wholly rebuilt. However it is now a neat handsome town, lying in the mid-way between *Luneburg* and *Zell*; the streets are large, and the houses more splendid and regular than before the fire. The inhabitants pretend that the first *English Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*; and that those who returned, hung up a gilt tin ship in the market-place, as a memorial of their success, which continued there till the above-mentioned fire.

V. GIFFHORN.

Giffhorn is a town of *Germany* in the dutchy *Giffhorn*, of *Luneburg*, very agreeably situated on the river *Aller*. The town is small, but tolerably well built. They have a good castle here, which was built in 1530. They are famous for a particular kind of beer, which is kept in the castle, and is said to be two hundred years old. Travellers are generally desired to taste it, and as the taste is not very agreeable, they mix it with a beer brew'd in a neighbouring town called *Königsflutter*, which makes it drink very pleasant. The inhabitants of the country have a great opinion of the wholesomeness of the above-mentioned old beer, and use it as a medicine in many distempers. There is very good entertainment here at the post-house.

VI.

VI. BRUNSWIC.

VII. WOLFEMBUTTLE.

These towns have been described in the preceding chapter, p. 228, 229.

VIII. ELBINGERODA.

Elbingeroda. *Elbingeroda* is a small town of the principality of *Grubenhagen* in the electorate of *Hanover*. The road from this place as far almost as *Erfurt* is through very high mountains, and this town in particular is situated near the highest mountain in the country, and perhaps in *Germany*, which by the *Romans* was called *Bructerus*, and now goes by the name of *Broxberg*. The inhabitants of this principality, and of the neighbouring county of *Blankenburg*, are most of them miners (this being a country famous for silver mines) who live so much under-ground, that they do not trouble themselves much about houses above.

IX. HASELFELD.

Haselfeld. *Haselfeld* is a small town in the county of *Blankenburg*, belonging to the duke of *Brunswick Wolfembuttle*. This place is remarkable for a huge cave called *Bumanshole*, from *Buman* the discoverer. The mouth is so narrow, that a person must creep in, where soon after he comes to a dark high gallery, the end of which has been never yet found; though some of the miners have confidently asserted, they have gone as far as *Goslar* under-ground, which is twenty miles. They tell a great many idle stories about spirits seen in this place. They have frequently found in this cave huge large bones of strange creatures, which the neighbouring gentry keep for rarities; and

and among others they find the skeleton of a man of a monstrous size.

X. STOLBERG.

Stolberg is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Stolberg*, *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude 11. 8. latitude 51. 45. The town is small, and but indifferently built. It has a large castle said to be built by a *Roman*, the founder of the family of *Stolberg*, divided into the two chief branches of *Isenburg* and *Gudern*, and the latter into those of *Stolberg* and *Ortenberg*. The princes of *Solberg* are sovereign counts, and have also the county of *Werningeroda* in the principality of *Halberstadt*. The castle of *Stolberg* lies near the borders of *Halberstadt*.

XI. ERFURT.

Erfurt is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Erfurt*, *Upper Saxony*, in east longitude 11. 6. latitude 51. situate on the river *Hiera* or *Gera*, twelve miles west of *Weimar* and about twenty miles east of *Gotha*. It is the capital of *Thuringia*, and one of the largest cities of *Germany*, subject to the elector of *Mentz*. There is no certainty with regard to the time when it was first built, but it was reckoned an ancient city in the days of *Boniface* archbishop of *Mentz*, when pope *Zachary* made it a bishopric. The present name is taken from a ford or ferry over the *Hiera* on which it stands. The town in general is but indifferently built, though it has some handsome public and private edifices. It lies in a pleasant and fruitful plain, the adjacent country abounding with all sorts of corn and good wines. The inhabitants have a very good trade in corn, wine, and worsted, which they sell at their two great fairs, one in *Trinity* week, and the other on *S.*

Martin's day. Their worsted is reckoned very good, and particularly for making camblets. There is likewise a university here, which is pretty much frequented. They embraced the reformation early in this town, and put themselves under the elector of *Saxony*, which occasioned many contests betwixt that prince and the elector of *Mentz*. They afterwards attempted to make themselves an imperial city; but in 1664, the archbishop of *Mentz* reduced it, by the assistance of the *French*, and built a strong castle called *Ciriauxberg*, which keeps the town in awe. By the treaty of *Leipsic* seventeen of the villages belonging to this town, together with their dependancies, were given to the elector of *Saxony*. The cathedral is a handsome building, in the *Gothic* taste, and famous for the biggest bell in *Germany*. On the *Petersberg* there is a *Benedictin* convent with a very handsome church. There are also several other churches and convents worth seeing. In the hospital near the church of the *Austin* friars, they shew *Luther's* cell or chamber, where this reformer lived some time. The inhabitants are partly *Roman Catholics*, and partly *Lutherans*, but the latter seem to be the most numerous and have several churches allotted to their worship.

Inns at Erfurt.

The Prophets.—The Great Christopher.

XII. ARNSTADT.

Arnstadt. *Arnstadt* is a small town of *Germany* in the landgraviate of *Thuringia*, and county of *Schwartzburg*. It lies on the river *Gera*, and was the residence of prince *Antony Gunther* of *Schwartzburg*, who died here 1716. There is a palace here belonging to the princes of *Schwartzburg*, of the line of *Sunderhausen*. The gardens of this palace

palace are very agreeable. The prince has a good cabinet, with a collection of upwards of six hundred scarce medals. There is a very remarkable mill in this place, which is generally recommended as an object worthy of the curiosity of travellers.

XIII. ILMENAU.

Ilmenau is a small town of *Germany* in the *Ilmenau* circle of *Franconia* and county of *Coburg*. It belongs to the duke of *Saxe Weimar*, and is famous for its mines.

XIV. COBURG.

Coburg is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Coburg* *Franconia*, and sometimes reckoned part of the circle of *Saxony*, in east longitude 11. latitude 50. 22. It is the capital of a dutchy of the same name, and since the extinction of the branch of *Saxe Coburg* 1699, is possessed by the duke of *Saxe Gotha*. Some think it is *Ptolemy's Melocabium* or *Melocabus*; however it is generally allowed to be one of the ancientest towns in *Germany*. It is tolerably large and well-built, and defended by a strong castle, which stands upon a neighbouring hill called *Ehrenburg*. The gardens belonging to the castle, as likewise the town-house, and the manage are worth seeing. There is a college here, with eleven professors of all faculties, founded by *John Casimir*, duke of *Saxony*, in 1604. There is a good house of entertainment here, called the *Crown*.

XV. BAMBERG.

Bamberg is the capital of the bishopric and principality of that name in the circle of *Franconia* in *Germany*, in east longitude 10. 50. latitude 50. 15. It is said to have derived its name

from *Baba*, sister to the emperor *Henry I.* The situation is vastly agreeable, on the river *Regnitz*, in the midst of a pleasant country, abounding with rich fruits and plants. It was formerly an imperial city, but is now subject to its bishop, who has a palace on an island in the river *Regnitz*, which runs thro' the middle of the city, and a little below it falls into the *Maine*. The palace is very magnificent, and beautified with fair gardens. The streets are wide, and the buildings neat and regular. There are no fortifications to the town, which is quite open and has the appearance of a large village. The cathedral is one of the most magnificent in the empire, with a lofty steeple and four noble spires. The chapter is composed of twenty capitular canons, and fifteen domiciled. This bishopric was founded by the emperor *Henry II.* in 1106. With regard to his power and prerogative, see what has been said of him in this volume p. 15. The emperor *Henry II.* and his empress lie buried in the cathedral, her statue is on the right hand, because she is said to have died a virgin. In the treasury of the cathedral they shew their crowns, which are very particular; they have likewise several other things which belonged to these princes. There are several good convents of men and women in this city, among the rest a fine *Benedictine* monastery founded by the said emperor, and a very handsome college of Jesuits. They have a university here, which was founded in 1585. The best house of entertainment is the *Großs Köpfs* or the *Great Head*.

Within nine miles of the town, at a place called *Pommersfeldt*, there is a very beautiful palace belonging to the house of *Schonborn*, which palace may pass for one of the best in Germany. It was built by *Lotharius Francis* elector of

of *Mentz* and bishop of *Bamberg*, who adorned it with excellent paintings, of which he was a perfect judge, and with most delicious gardens, suitable to the magnificence of the building.

XVI. FORCHEIM.

Forcheim is a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Forcheim*, *Franconia*, in east longitude 11. latitude 49. 38. It is situated on the conflux of the *Regnitz* and *Wiset*, is tolerably well built, but of a small circumference. There is a strong castle here, and the town itself is indifferently fortified. It is subject to the bishop of *Bamberg*.

XVII. ERLANG.

Erlang commonly called *Christian Erlang* is a *Erlang*, town of *Franconia*, belonging to the Margrave of *Bareyth*. This town was built by the *French* refugees, who settled in this country after the revocation of the edict of *Nantes*. Of all the colonies they established in *Germany*, this has succeeded the best, which is owing to the great encouragement given them by the margrave. The town is in a very pleasant situation, and elegantly built, having several handsome streets, and beautiful houses. The *French* have erected a great many manufactures here of cloth, stockings, hats, which have met with surprizing success, and contribute to enrich the country. The margrave has built a very beautiful palace in this town, which he has adorned with charming gardens, and chuses it very often for his residence.

XVIII. NURENBERG.

Nurenberg is a city of *Germany* in the circle *Nurenberg*, of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11. latitude 49. 30. situated near the confluence of the rivers *Regnitz* *Its situation.*

Antiquity. *Regnitz and Pegnitz.* It is a place of very great antiquity, and generally believed to have its name from the *Norici*, who built a fort on the hill where the castle of *Nuremberg* now stands, to defend themselves from the *Huns*, who had driven them out of *Austria* their former country. The city is situated on a plain, and about seven miles in circumference; it is encompassed with a wall and towers, after the old way of fortification.

Fortifications.

Buildings. The streets are large and well paved, the houses generally built of hewn-stone, five or six stories high. Their market-places and squares are large and spacious, and adorned with handsome fountains. They have likewise a fine fountain which was never set up, consisting of a Colossal statue of *Neptune* in bronze embellished with several other figures. The river *Pegnitz* runs through the middle of the city, which it enters by twelve large arches under the wall, and issues out on the other side of the town in the same manner, but is not navigable. However it turns a vast quantity of mills in the town, for corn, paper, iron, &c. They have eleven stone bridges, one of which consisting but of one arch, is reckoned a fine piece of architecture. In fine, this city may be said to exceed all the cities of *Germany* in fairness of streets, uniformity of buildings, and industry of the inhabitants. It has about 550 streets and alleys, ten market-places, thirteen public baths, and a vast number of conduits. Their chief fountain is adorned with a great many statues of brass; the sea-horses about it are much larger than the life, and there is a *Neptune* three yards and a half high.

Trade. This city is extremely populous (the inhabitants being reckoned above 60,000) and has the greatest trade of any in *Europe* (if we except *Leipsic*) that does not stand near the sea, or some navigable

gable river. Their artificers in iron, steel, wood, ivory, alabaster, &c. are said to be inimitable, and afford their goods extremely cheap. 'Tis from this part of *Germany*, that those toys which we call *Dutch* are imported hither. There is no place more famous for clock-work, or works of silver; a coach was said to have been made in this city for the king of *Denmark*, that would go by springs without horses, and travel three miles an hour. *Monconys* says, that the workmen who made this coach, were making for the *Dauphin*, a representation of a squadron of horse, skirmishing with a battalion of foot, which marched and fired by springs. There is nothing but the genius, and extraordinary diligence of this people, that procures them so flourishing a trade and plenty; for the country round about them is sandy and barren, scarce affording any commodity to traffic with, but receiving the greatest part of its value from their labour and ingenuity.

Though *Nuremberg* is so large a place, yet they Churches. have properly but two parish churches, those of *S. Sebald* and *S. Lawrence*. *S. Sebald's* is the principal church, in which they have a rare collection of relics. They shew here a wooden crucifix, which passes for a master-piece, and was made by the famous *Albert Durer*. The tomb of *S. Sebald* is also a fine piece of architecture. *S. Lawrence's* church is the biggest, and is chiefly frequented by the nobility, most of whom have their tombs and escutcheons here. Both these churches are in the *Gothic* taste, but the last has eight doors, which is looked upon as a piece of singularity. The great church-yard is worth seeing; it contains above three thousand tombs, with epitaphs, and coats of arms wrought in brass. There are no Jews suffered to live in the city, because they are said to

Religion.

have formerly poisoned the fountains. They reside in a village in the neighbourhood, and for a small piece of money they are allowed to come into the city, upon condition of departing the same day. The established religion is the *Lutheran*; the *Calvinists* are forced to go three miles out of town to church, into the marquise of *Anspach*; and the *Roman Catholics* who are few in number, are allowed to perform their service only in one church, which is a commandery of *Malta*; and even this not till the *Lutherans* have done with it.

Town-house

The town house is very large, adorned with a beautiful and well-proportioned front, but has no square or court before it. The floor is paved with gilt stones, intermixt with divers colours; and in one of the chambers there are pictures of most of the great persons in *Germany*, who have been here entertained. The city cellar is two hundred and fifty paces long, and contains, as they say, twenty thousand tuns of wine. They have a very fine observatory here, with all the necessary

Castle.

instruments of astronomy. The castle, where the emperor lodges when he comes this way, is an ancient building after the *Roman* manner, and said, tho' with very little foundation, to have been built by *Nero*. It stands on a high rock, but the rest of the city is on a flat. Its figure is entirely irregular, because they have been forced to make it agreeable to the mass of the mishapen and unequal rock. The well of the castle is said by the inhabitants to be one thousand six hundred feet deep, and the chain of the bucket to weigh three thousand pounds. In one of the halls of this castle there are four *Corinthian* pillars, about fifteen feet high, which are said to have been brought from *Rome* by the devil, being challenged to it by a monk; which is just as true as the story they tell of a conjurer's

conjurer's leaping on horse-back from the top of the castle over the town-ditch, in proof of which they shew the print of the horses shoes on one of the stones of the parapet.

Their arsenal is one of the best furnished in *Arsenal* Germany, having arms for ten thousand men. There are two great halls in it, each two hundred and fifty paces long. They reckon three hundred pieces of cannon, but most of the other arms are after the old manner. Many of those great cannons are of a monstrous bore, which they call mermaids and basilisks; and the biggest of them carries a three hundred pound ball. In *Library* the town library, which is in a cloyster that formerly belonged to the *Dominicans*, there are about twenty thousand volumes, collected mostly out of the ruins of several convents at the time of the reformation. The most ancient manuscript is a *Greek* copy of the gospels, which they say is nine hundred years old, with the prayers and hymns formerly used in the *Greek* church, in characters very different from those now in use. They have here a treatise of predestination said to have been printed at *Spires* in 1446; but there must be a mistake in the date, because they have another printed by *Faustus* at *Mentz*, in 1459, at the end of which there is an advertisement, *that this book was not writ, but printed by an admirable secret newly invented*. They keep in this library many rarities and curious antiquities, though inferior to those that are to be seen in private cabinets, the principal of which are those of *Messieurs Volkammer, Weser, Viati, Erän, Ebners, Evermeyers, Imhof,* and *Madam Sandrat*. The curiosities of *Mr Hautsch*, son to the famous mechanic professor of that name, are also worth seeing. They have a college here with professors of all faculties, but it is not
No 5. 5015 25 115 frequented

frequented since the university of *Altorf* was erected.

The regalia. This city among many other privileges, has the keeping of most of the imperial ornaments made use of at the emperor's coronation, as the imperial crown with which *Charlemain* was crowned, his mantle, the golden globe, *Charlemain's* sword, the golden scepter, the imperial cloak, all richly adorned with precious stones, with the gloves and the buskins covered with plates of gold. These ornaments were first kept at *Carlstein* in *Bohemia*, then at *Plinterberg* in *Hungary*, and from thence sent by the emperor *Sigismund* to *Nuremberg*, where they are kept in the church of the hospital, along with a vast number of relics too tedious here to mention.

Government There are several distinguished families in this city, which are honoured with the title of *Patri-cians*, and they only are capable of exercising the office of magistrates. The city itself was formerly subject to the family of *Brandenburg*, who sold them their liberty in 1477, but attempting to recover their superiority, it occasioned a long war, which did not end till 1552, when it was declared a free imperial city. The *Roman Catholics* are never advanced to any dignity, nor can they even enjoy the privileges of burghers, or free citizens. Their chief nobility and gentry consists of twenty-eight families, among whom, as we just now observed, they chuse their supreme magistrates. Their common council consists of forty-two members whereof thirteen are burgomasters, thirteen are aldermen, and the rest are stiled only elders. One burgomaster has the military, and one alderman the civil government for the space of a month, and are then succeeded by two more, so that there is a burgomaster and an alderman for every month of

the year in whom the executive power is vested by turns. The ordinary affairs of the government are debated in their common-council. The raising of forces, or levying taxes, are usually referred to a select number of the council, stiled by way of eminence, the *Eight*; and upon any extraordinary emergency, the principal burgers elected out of every trade and profession in the town are summoned to the number of four hundred, who have also the power of electing the members of the other councils, and of the magistrates of the place who are annually chosen. This city has under its jurisdiction a country of about twenty miles extent, which contains several other towns and villages, the principal of which are *Altorf*, *Burthan*, *Lauff*, *Feucht*, *Herschbruck*, and *Lichtenau*.

Inns at Nurenberg.

The *Golden Goose*. — 'The *Roman Emperor*. — The *Three Kings*. — The *Red Horse*. — The *Swan*. — The *Blue Bell*. — *Martin Luther*, in the corn market, — and the *White-Horse*, in the new market.

XIX. RATISBON.

This city has been described already, p. 249. *Ratisbon*. 'Tis common, as we have already observed, to go by water from hence to *Vienna*, which is a journey of about 272 miles, and performed in three days, the *Danube* being a very rapid river, and the boats which are generally ready for passengers, having the advantage of going all the way with the current. The remainder of the land route is as follows.

XX. STRAUBINGEN.

Straubingen. *Straubingen* is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 12. 13. latitude 48. 48. It is a neat handsome town, situate on the right-hand of the *Danube*, and formerly the residence of the dukes of *Bavaria*. Some think that this is the ancient *Serviodunum*; it has a good collegiate church, and a *Carmelite* convent. The windows of the collegiate church are finely painted, and the drawings better than usual in a work of that nature. It is a place of good trade, well fortified, and has a bridge over the *Danube*.

XXI. PASSAU.

Passau. *Passau* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 13. 30. latitude 48. 30. situated at the confluence of three rivers, the *Danube*, the *Inn*, and the *Ilz*. Some derive the name of this place from its being a passage over the river, which the two *German* monosyllables *pass* and *aw* seem to import. It is the ancient *Batava castra*; and the *Inn*, on which it lies, is the *Ænus* of the ancients, to the east of which is *Noricum* a country formerly famous for iron, and the swords made of it were much esteemed. *Cluverius* thinks that the part of the town called *Innsstadt*, on the south side of the *Danube*, and the east side of the *Inn*, is the oldest, and was the *Boiodurum* of the ancients. That properly called *Passau*, lies on the south-side of the *Danube*, and on the west side of the *Inn*; and that called *Ilstadt* lies on the north side of the *Danube*, and on the east of the *Ilz*. 'Tis observable that the river *Inn* discharges itself here into the *Danube* with such violence, that it preserves its stream unmixed for a great way, being of a different colour from the waters of the *Danube*. And on the
the

the other side of the *Danube*, the black muddy streams of the *Iltz* are discernable for several furlongs, that river running with a furious torrent from the *Bohemian* forests.

Passau is a noble large city, fortified on all sides by rocks or rivers, and consequently almost as strong by nature, as any town of *Bavaria* is by art. But the fortifications are not answerable to its situation, or it would not have been so easily taken twice this century by the electors of *Bavaria*. It was burnt in 1662, and has been since rebuilt to a great advantage. Most of the houses before the fire were of timber, but now they are built after the *Italian* manner. It is a bishop's see; and the bishop, who is sovereign of the town and of a neighbouring territory, which extends about twenty miles on the north side of the *Danube*, has a stately palace in the town, and is suffragan to the bishop of *Saltzburg*. Their public buildings are very magnificent, especially the cathedral dedicated to *S. Stephen*, which is a neat and sumptuous structure, adorned with a great many fine tombs and monuments. There is a castle here called *Oberhaus*, situated on a hill which goes by the name of *S. George's* hill, and is well worth seeing. There is a picture in this town of the *Virgin Mary*, celebrated for working miracles, and for being visited by a great number of votaries. This city is famous for the treaty of peace betwixt the emperor *Charles V.* and *Maurice* elector of *Saxony* in 1552, whereby a free exercise of religion was granted to the *Lutherans* all over the empire. They have a very good public library, which was left by cardinal *Lamberg*, bishop of this place, who died in 1712. There is in this city a Colossal head of a statue of stone, set up in a wall near the cathedral, which, they say, was the head of a statue in the old cathedral,

thedral, probably of *S. Christopher*, though they have many odd stories in relation to it. The river *Iltz* is famous for pearl, which are found in large mussels, and though many of them have a blackish cast, yet the best sort come very near the oriental pearls. The fishing of these pearls belongs to the empress queen and the elector of *Bavaria*, each of whom have an officer here to take care of their interests. The water of the river *Iltz* is thought to be very wholesome, and good in scrophulous disorders. There is a wooden bridge over the *Inn*, betwixt *Passau* and that part of the town called *Instadt*. The territory belonging to this bishopric lies between the *Upper Palatinate* and *Austria*, for twenty miles to the northward of *Passau* and the *Danube*, in which district stand the castles of *Obernberg* and *Eberfberg*, where the bishop of *Passau* sometimes resides.

XXII. LINTZ.

Lintz. This place has been already described in the preceding chapter, p. 253. Not far from *Lintz*, at the village of *Spilberg*, there is a dangerous fall of water in the *Danube*, called *Neubruck*. This and other falls in the *Danube*, are owing to several rocks in the bed of that river, which makes it very rough, so as to cause a kind of a cataract, and below it there are several whirl-pools.

XXIII. GREIN.

Grein. *Grein* is a small town and castle of *Austria*, situate on the river *Danube*, and famous for the fall of water called *Strudel*, which is more dangerous than that in the neighbourhood of *Lintz*.

XXIV.

XXIV. IPS.

Ips is a small town of *Austria*, situate on the *Ips* river *Danube*; *Cluverius* takes it to be the *Pons Isis* of *Ptolomy*. It is meanly built, and but poorly inhabited. There is a *Franciscan* convent here, and nothing else worth remarking.

XXV. MELCK.

Melck is a town in *Germany* in the *Lower Melck, Austria*, in east longitude 15. 12. latitude 48. 20. situate on the banks of the *Danube*. This is a very pleasant place, tolerably well built, and said to have been an ancient *Roman* colony, formerly named *Claudionum*. It is famous for one of the most magnificent abbeys in *Europe*, situate on a hill above the town, and belonging to the *Benedictine* monks. The church preserves several relics of *S. Colman*, to whom it is dedicated; and with regard to statues, carvings, and gildings, it makes a rich and splendid appearance. They have found four *basso-relievo*'s in and about the abbey, which are set into the walls of the church, one is of *Romulus* and *Remus* sucking the wolf, and another is sepulchral; they find also some medals here, but lower down at a place called *Pecklarn*.

XXVI. KREMS.

Krems is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Krems, Austria*, in east longitude 15. 30. latitude 48. 30. situate on the left-side of the river *Danube*. It is a large well built town, and takes its name from the little river *Krems*, which not far from hence empties itself into the *Danube*. The *Jesuits* have a handsome college here, which is worth seeing. There is pretty brisk trade in this place, owing to their two great fairs, which are

are much frequented by foreigners, one of which begins on *S. James's* day, and the other on *S. Simon* and *Jude*, each of which lasts fourteen days.

XXVII. KORN NEUBURG.

*Korn Neu-
burg.*

Korn Neuburg, or *Gloster Neuburg* is a famous *Benedictin* monastery, situate on the right side of the *Danube*, in the circle of *Lower Austria*. Here you come to those hills which divided *Noricum* from *Upper Pannonia*. On the east side of them is a place called *Calenberg*, and over it a ruined castle, which was the place of residence of the ancient dukes of *Austria*, when they removed from *Meck*.

XXVIII. VIENNA.

This city has been described already in this volume, p. 200.

XXIX. *By-places in this journey.*

Helmstadt.

Twenty miles to the left of *Brunswic* stands the town of *Helmstadt*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Brunswic*, in east longitude 11. 15. latitude 52. 20. This is reckoned the oldest town in *Saxony* next to *Bardewic*; it was built by *Charles the Great* in 782, and derives its name from the quantity of elms in the neighbourhood. The town is small, and but indifferently built; yet it is remarkable for its university, founded and endowed with large privileges, by *Julius* duke of *Brunswic Wolfenbuttle* in 1567. The library belonging to the university is reckoned one of the best in *Germany*. The elector of *Hanover*, and the duke of *Brunswic Wolfenbuttle*, are rectors of this university in their turns.

Eight

Eight miles to the left of *Stolberg* stands the *Northausen*, town of *Northausen*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony* and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude 10. 50. latitude 51. 40. This is an imperial city, capital of the county of *Hohenstein*, and said to have been built by the emperor *Theodosius II.* or *Meroveus* king of *France*, about the year 447. It is under the protection of the elector of *Saxony*, and noted for some diets of the empire, that have been held here, but in other respects not remarkable.

Twelve miles to the left of *Erfurt* stands the *Weimar*, town of *Weimar*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude 11. 25. latitude 51. It is a large, neat, and handsome city, situated on the little river *Ilm*, about half way between *Erfurt* and *Jena*, and gives title to a prince of the *Saxony* family, who makes this his usual residence. Some say it derives its name from *Wine-market*, because it has a great trade in wine. It is a very ancient town, for the emperor *Otho II.* held a general diet here in 975. The duke's palace is a stately building, remarkable for a valuable cabinet of curiosities, and an excellent library.

Twenty miles to the left of *Erfurt* stands the *Jena*, town of *Jena*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and territory of *Thuringia* in east longitude 11. 44. latitude 51. It is a large handsome town, situate in a pleasant vale on the banks of the river *Sala*, and famous for a *Lutheran* university founded here by *John Frederic* elector of *Saxony*, and endowed with many privileges by several emperors. The town is pretty well fortified with walls and turrets, and is subject to the duke of *Saxe Weimar*. There are two hundred and forty students in the university, three parts of which study divinity, one the law, and the other two physic. Many of them come from

from *Livonia*, *Poland*, *Silesia*, and *Hungary*, it being a cheaper university than *Hall* or *Leipfic*. The principal places worth seeing are, the college, the library, *Bose's* cabinet, the house of *Weigelius* the astronomer, and some others, all which are contained in the following distich.

*Ara, caput, draco, mons, pons, vulpecula turris,
Weigeliana domus, septem miracula Jenæ.*

Schleusingen. Twelve miles to the right of *Ilmenau* stands the town of *Schleusingen*, in the circle of *Franconia*, and county of *Henneberg*. It is situated on the river *Schleus*, and noted for a meeting of the electoral college in 1623, when *Ferdinand II.* transferred the electoral dignity from the *Palatine* family to that of *Bavaria*. There is a college here, erected by the last count of the ancient family of *Henneburg* in 1543. The town is the chief place of the whole county, and was the residence of their princes, whose monuments are still to be seen in the great church. It belongs now to the house of *Saxe Zeits*.

Cronach. Twelve miles to the left of *Coburg* stands the town of *Cronach*, in the circle of *Franconia*, and bishopric of *Bamberg*, in east longitude 11. 20. latitude 50. 25. It is situated on an eminence, near a river of the same name, and is fortified after the ancient manner. The houses are meanly built; but the adjacent country is very fruitful and pleasant.

Altorf. Twelve miles to the left of *Nurenberg* stands the town of *Altorf*, in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11. 20. latitude 49. 20. subject to the town of *Nurenberg*. It is said to have been founded by *Adolph*, count of *Nassau*, and from him called *Adolfsdorph*. The *Nu-enbergers* purchased it from the *Palatine* family, before which

which they attempted it several times, by force of arms, but in vain. They have a university here, which was founded by the Senate of *Nuremberg* in 1578, and has bred a great many learned men. The physic garden is reckoned a very good one, being stocked with about two thousand plants. They have likewise an anatomy theatre with several skeletons, and other curiosities. The library is much esteemed for the goodness and number of books.

Twelve miles to the left of *Ratisbon* stands the *Kelheim*, town of *Kelheim*, in the circle of *Bavaria*. It is seated on the left bank of the *Danube*, and is famous only for its beer, which is reckoned very good.

Between *Lintz* and *Ips* stands the town of *Ens*, *Ens*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude 14. 20. latitude 48. 16. It is a fair, strong, and well built city, situated on the river *Ens*, which separates *Upper* and *Lower Austria*, at the confluence of the said river *Ens* and the *Danube*. It is the *Anafus* of the middle ages, and is the remains of a large and famous city formerly called *Lauriacum*, according to *Antonine*, and built by the emperor *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, in his expedition against the *Marcomanni*. Part of the ancient name continues in the village of *Lorch*, half a mile to the south of the walls of this town, situate on the banks of the *Danube*, and formerly a part of this city. This *Lauriacum*, which was also called *Aureliana Lauriacensis*, was about two thousand paces in length, and reached from the *Danube*, as far as the monastery of *S. Florian*, which is now quite without the south wall of the city of *Ens*. The second legion was stationed here and at *Lentia*: The *Roman* emperors, when they came on this side the *Alps*, resided at first at *Sirmium*, and afterwards removed to this place.
The

The *cohors prætoria* was likewise certainly here, probably at the time when it was the residence of the emperors. It was formerly an archbishop's see, and was destroyed by the *Huns* in 570, and in 737 it was intirely erased, and nothing left except the cathedral. From the north-west corner of the old city there are signs of a fosse, which extends to the church of *S. Laurence at Lorch*, and takes in a large compass. This may be the remains of the ancient walls, for they find many medals about these ruins, which are chiefly *Roman* silver, and others of the lower empire. There is a *relievo* at the church, and one in the town of *Ens*.

Steyer. About ten miles to the left of *Ens* stands the town of *Steyer*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude 14. 8. latitude 48. 20. It is a neat and compact town, situate on the conflux of the rivers *Steyer* and *Ens*, inhabited chiefly by cutlers, smiths, and other hardware men, who by the conveniency of the *Danube*, have a great trade with the neighbouring country. Some say that the *Gesatæ* were the ancient inhabitants of this country, and suppose the town to be *Ptolemy's Gesodumum*, whence the pleasant valley on which it stands, is called *Gastenthal*. But it seems rather to derive its name from the monastery of *Garsten*, which is situate in this neighbourhood, and is well worth a traveller's notice.

Pecblarn. Between *Ips* and *Melch*, on the banks of the *Danube*, stands the town of *Pecblarn*, in the circle of *Upper Austria*, about forty miles west from *Vienna*. *Cluverius* says it was anciently called *Arlape* or *ara lapidea*, from whence the little river on which it stands, retains the name of *Erlaph*. By the old monuments and inscriptions found in the neighbourhood, it appears to have been one of the harbours of the *Roman* navy, and the principal fort in the country, for which

which reason the *Romans* gave it the name of *Præclara*, from whence the modern denomination is derived. It was formerly the residence of the princes of *Austria*, but now only noted for making earthen-ware.

About twenty miles east of *Melch*, stands the *S. Polten*. town of *S. Polten*, on the river *Drasam*, and in the circle of *Austria*. It is a pretty compact place, the name of which is taken from the monastery and church of *S. Hippolitus*, which was the occasion of building this city. It was first walled in 1266, by the bishop of *Passau*. The abbey, the church, and the town-hall, are the only things worth seeing.

About twenty miles west of *Vienna*, in the *Tuln*. circle of *Austria*, and not far from the banks of the *Danube*, stands the town of *Tuln*, which takes its name from a rivulet that runs through it. From this town a good part of the adjacent country has taken the name of *Tulnefeldt*, which is reckoned one of the richest and healthiest parts in *Austria*.

About fifteen miles south-west of *Vienna*, in the *Baden*. circle of *Austria*, stands the town of *Baden*, which is thought to be the ancient *Aquæ*. It is a neat little walled town, seated on a plain, not far from a ridge of hills, which are the excursions of mount *Cetius*. This place is much frequented because of its waters, which are used only for bathing. The springs are so numerous, as to supply two convenient baths within the town, five without the walls, and two beyond a rivulet, called *Swechet*. These waters are commended by the *German* physicians as an excellent medicine against most distempers incident to the head, as head-achs, deafness, &c. They are also reckoned good against the gout, the dropsy, and other chronical distempers. The best times for bathing

ing are the four months of *June, July, August,* and *September.*

C H A P. IX.

Journey from Hamburg to Cologne and Bruffels.

THIS journey is performed by the way of *Hanover*; the post-waggon from *Hamburg* to *Hanover* sets out from the *Deich Straß* in *Harburger Keller* on *Tuesdays* at one in the afternoon, and comes back on *Mondays*. The fare to each passenger is two dollars six grosſes. From *Hanover* to *Cologne*, the post-waggon sets out on *Mondays* and *Fridays* at seven in the morning; the fare to each passenger about eight dollars.

English miles from one place to another.	HAMBURG	
	4. HARBURG	4
	16. Zarendorf	20
	16. Witzendorf	36
	16. ZELLE	54
	10. Engſen	64
	10. HANOVER	74
	20. HAMELN	94
	8. Horn	102
	12. Nienhausen	114
	12. Geſecke	126
	12. Soeſt	138
	8. Werle	146
	8. Unna	154
	12. Gelfesberg	166
	4. Lennep	170

English miles from Hamburg.

English

English miles from one place to another.	4.	Woimskirchen	174	English miles from Hamburg.
	12.	Mullem	186	
	2.	COLOGNE	188	
	12.	Bergen	200	
	12.	JULIERS	212	
	16.	AIX LA CHAPELLE	228	
	18.	MAESTRICHT	246	
	14.	Tongres	260	
	2.	Borgloon	262	
	2.	S. Tron	264	
	12.	Tirlemont	276	
	12.	LOVAIN	288	
	15.	BRUSSELS	303	

Remarkable places in this journey.

I. HAMBURG.

II. HARBURG.

III. ZELLE.

IV. HANOVER.

These towns have been already described in this volume, the first, p. 128 ; the second, p. 143 ; the third, p. 226 ; the fourth, p. 227 ; we shall only add a few words here to the description of *Hanover*.

Hanover is supposed to be the ancient *Lephana* *Hanover* of *Ptolemy*. In a saloon of the palace there are pictures of all the great men of the ducal family, four of whom have been emperors ; there are also some apartments richly adorned with ancient silver furniture of chased work. There are a great many relics preserved in the chapel of the palace, which were brought from *Jerusalem* by *Charles the Lion*, duke of *Brunswic*. In the treasury there is a fine piece of silver ore, which is two feet long, about a foot and half broad, and weighs

weighs twenty pounds ; it cost the king 1635 crowns and 20 groffes ; it was dug out of the mine of *Andersberg* in *Hartzforest*, and great part of it is pure silver. In the chancellary or secretary's office ; there is a large library, filled with a good collection of books, and several valuable manuscripts. The king's stables are a noble building, in which one may see the finest set of coach-horses of different colours in *Europe*. The stables where the king's mules are kept, are very magnificent. The gardens of *Herrenhausen* are deservedly admired ; the *jet d' eau* is the finest in the world, the waters being forced to it by machines, which are well known, and are the invention of Mr. *Holland*. The *Sylvan* theatre is very beautiful, which together with the neighbouring walks are sometimes illuminated with five thousand lamps. It is a noble sight to see a ball here at night, and a grand entertainment in the drawing-room at the palace, which is two hundred and fifty feet long and fifty broad, and is adorned in a beautiful manner with paintings and busts.

V. HAMELEN.

Hamelen. *Hamelen* is a town in *Germany*, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and electorate of *Hanover*, in east longitude 9. 12. latitude 52. 15. This is a very ancient city situate at the confluence of the rivers *Wefer* and *Hamel*, on the borders of the dutchy of *Calenberg*. Being the key of the country, it is better fortified than any other place in the electorate. This town is famous for the locks which were made by king *George* the second, on which occasion there was a medal struck. By this great work, which was done by cutting away the rock in many places, the *Wefer* is made navigable up from *Minden* to this city. At the top

top of a neighbouring hill called *Koppelberg* there is a monument of stone at the mouth of a cave, with an inscription in barbarous *Latin* verse, giving an account of a strange accident, which befel an hundred and thirty boys of this town on the 26th of *June* 1284. The fable is thus related by the inhabitants. The town being at the above-mentioned time much infested with rats, a stranger upon promise of reward undertook to destroy them. Taking a tabrel and pipe, he led the rats by the charms of his music to the river, where they were all drowned. But being denied his reward, he left the town in a rage, threatening revenge. Accordingly he returned next year, and by the same music enticed most of the children after him to the mouth of a great cave, on the top of the above-mentioned hill, called *Koppelberg*, where he and they entered, but were never more heard of.

VI. NIENHAUSEN.

Neuhans or *Nienhausen*, is a small town in the *Nienhausen*, circle of *Westphalia*, and bishopric of *Paderborn*, about two miles distant from the the last mentioned city. It is most agreeably situated, at the confluence of the little rivers *Lippe*, *Almund*, and *Pader*. The bishop of *Paderbern* has a palace here, which is well furnished, and adorned with handsome gardens.

VII. GESECKE.

Gesecke is a small town in the circle and dutchy *Gesecke*, of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, belonging to the elector of *Cologne*. It is a fortified place, which came to the see of *Cologne* in 1501, and was afterwards taken by the *Netherlanders*, who possessed it some time. It was likewise taken by the land-

grave of *Hesse* in 1686, but was restored by the treaty of *Westphalia*.

VIII. SOEST.

Soest. *Soest* is a town of the circle of *Westphalia* in *Germany*, in east longitude 7. 35. latitude 51. 40. This is a large handsome city, situate on the river *Arse*, in the county of *Mark*, and subject to the king of *Prussia*. It is fortified with a double wall, upon which stand thirty turrets or watch-towers, and is encompassed with a large deep ditch. There are ten parishes in the town, but it has a great many more churches and convents. The inhabitants are mostly *Roman Catholics*, with a mixture of *Lutherans*, who have two churches. There is a handsome college here, and some salt-works that are worth seeing.

IX. WERLE.

Werle. *Werle* is a town in the circle and dutchy of *Westphalia*, belonging to the elector of *Cologne*. It is pleasantly situated betwixt the *Roere* and *Lippe*, and has some old fortifications. The elector of *Cologne*'s official judge for *Westphalia* resides in this place.

X. UNNA.

Unna. *Unna* is a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Westphalia*, and county of *Mark*, in east longitude 7. 15. latitude 51. 25. It is situated in a large plain, and was formerly a place of good trade, before the wars betwixt the families of *Brandenburg* and *Neuburg*, to the former of which it now belongs.

XI. MULHEIM.

Mulheim. *Mulheim* is a small town in the circle and dutchy of *Westphalia*, situate on the banks of the *Rhine*, almost

almost opposite to *Cologne*. It is a handsome large town, and pretends to be the old *Cologne*, the metropolis of the ancient *Ubii*. This they endeavour to prove from the great quantities of *Roman* coins, and other antiquities found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants attempted in the last century to wall the town, and make it an imperial city, but were opposed by the emperor *Matthias*, and by the city of *Cologne*, on which it now depends. There is a considerable number of *Jews* who dwell in this place, not being allowed to live at *Cologne*. The Protestants of the last mentioned city have a chapel allowed them here for their religious worship.

XII. COLOGNE.

Cologne is the capital of the archbishopric of *Cologne*. *Cologne*, and of the circle of the *Lower Rhine* in *Germany*, in east longitude 6. 40. latitude 50. 50. Situation. It is one of the largest and handsomest cities of the empire, built in form of a crescent, and agreeably situated in a large plain, near the western bank of the *Rhine*. By the ancients it was Name. called *Colonia Agrippina*, which name it derived from *Agrippina* daughter of *Germanicus*, wife of *Claudius* and mother of *Nero*, who was born here, and honoured it with a *Roman* colony, because it was the place of her birth. It had likewise the name of *Colonia Ubiorum*, because it was founded by the *Ubii*, who removed to this country from the opposite side of the *Rhine*. During Antiquity. the *Roman* government it was the metropolis of *Germania secunda*, and seems to have obtained the name of *Colonia*, by way of eminence, as being the most considerable *Roman* colony in those parts. The city is large, surrounded with a

Fortifications.

wall, and a dry ditch, with towers, and some bastions, and yet the fortifications are reckoned very inconsiderable. 'Tis very rare to see so many steeples any where at once, as appear to travellers upon approaching this city. There are twenty four gates, thirteen to the land, and eleven on the *Rhine*. The streets are large and well paved in the middle of the town, where there are two spacious market-places. Though the town is pretty populous, yet the walls inclose a considerable space of ground, which is not built upon, and particularly three hundred acres planted with vines.

Buildings.

Among the public buildings there are seven collegiate churches, nineteen parish churches, besides the cathedral, thirty chapels, twelve monasteries, twenty two nunneries, and four large hospitals. A very considerable part of the town is taken up with the churches and monasteries, many of which are well endowed. Most of the houses belonging to the canons and prebends, are adorned with large gardens and vineyards. The *Roman Catholic* is the established religion, but there are likewise some Protestants, especially among the trading part, who go over to *Mulheim* to perform their religious worship. The city was made an archbishopric ten years after that dignity was conferred on *Mentz*, and the archbishop was honoured with the electoral office in 1021. The chapter of *Cologne* is composed of sixty canons, who must all be princes or counts; the four and twenty eldest are the capitularies. The cathedral dedicated to *S. Peter*, is a large and magnificent structure, but not finished. This building is said to have been erected as it now stands in four years, and begun in 1254. Here they shew the tombs of the three wise men, who came from the east to worship our Saviour, from whence they have had the name

Cathedral.

name of the three kings of *Cologne*. Their bodies, pursuant to the tradition of the place, were first removed to *Constantinople* by *Helena*, mother to *Constantine the Great*; from thence to *Milan*, by *Eustorpius* bishop of that city; and upon the taking of *Milan* by the emperor *Frederic Barbarossa*, in 1164, to have been removed at length to *Cologne*, by *Reynold* archbishop of this see. In the church of *S. Gereon*, they shew the heads of 1000 martyrs, who are said to have suffered here in the reign of *Maximianus*. 'Tis generally believed that this church was built by the empress *Helena*; and it has some resemblance with the *Greek* architecture of that age. In the church of *S. Ursula*, they shew the tomb of that saint, with an inscription, signifying that it was discovered by *S. Columba*; and they have a tradition that *S. Ursula*, and 11000 virgins, who came from *Britain* to convert the infidels in those parts, were murdered here by the *Huns*. But this story is exploded by some of the *Roman Catholic* writers themselves, who have shewn the source whence this error is derived. Those that forged this fine history, having found in some written martyrology, *S. S. Ursula & Undecimilla V. M.* viz. *Sancta Ursula & Undecimilla, virginis martyres*, they imagined that *Undecimilla*, which is a proper name, with *V* and *M* adjoined to it, was an abbreviation to express, *undecim millia virginum-martyrum*. From the multitude of relics of saints and martyrs, as well as of churches and religious houses in this place it has obtained the name of the *Holy City*. The *Jesuits* church is a very fine building, in which there are some capitals of a modern invention, that succeed better than most of such as differ from the ancients.

Other Churches.

The town-house is a great *Gothic* building, where there are several rooms full of bows, arrows,

Town-house rows, cross-bows, quivers, bucklers, and other ancient arms. Among others there is a cross-bow of whale-bone twelve foot long, eight broad, and four inches thick. From the tower of this building there is a charming prospect of the city, and adjacent country. There are six *Latin* inscriptions about the platform before it. The first was designed to commemorate the kindness of *Cæsar* to the *Ubii*, by receiving them into the number of his allies ; and his building two wooden bridges over the *Rhine*. The second mentions the colony which *Augustus* sent hither. The third was made upon occasion of the building the city by *Agrippa*. The fourth relates to the stone bridge, built here by *Constantine*. The fifth is in honour of *Justinian* who granted them some laws ; and the sixth is in honour of the emperor *Maximilian* I. There are some *Roman* inscriptions in the arsenal, and a fine stone coffin. There is likewise a mummy in a coffin, hewn out of wood, in the shape of a mummy, very much after the *Egyptian* manner, except that there is no mask on the face, and it is wrapt up in garments, vastly like those of the priests ; it was found at *S. Gereon*. The convent of the *Carmelites* is a noble commodious building, where a congress was held in 1673, for most of the powers of *Europe* to treat of peace.

Government This city was destroyed by the *Normans* in 881, and afterwards it was repaired by the emperor *Otho the Great*, who subjected it to its bishops ; but his grandson *Otho* III. made it an imperial city about the year 993. Its privileges were considerably enlarged by *Frederic* I. in 1180, after which it increased prodigiously in power and grandeur, especially in 1260, when it entered into the league of the *Hans* towns, and was made the capital of the fourth of their provinces. They had afterwards many disputes with their arch-bishops,

bishops, about the jurisdiction over them, refusing to submit to any thing inconsistent with their dignity of an imperial city. In this dignity it still continues, though under some limitations, settled by the emperor *Maximilian I.* for, on a dispute between the archbishop and the burghers, it was decreed, that the city and magistrates should have the determination of all civil causes; but in criminal, none should be executed or pardoned but with the archbishop's concurrence. This city is governed by senators, who have a great resemblance with the ancient senate of *Rome*. The government consists of six burgomasters, seven aldermen, and an hundred and fifty common-council-men, who all continue for life, only two of the burgomasters are regents annually by turns. The aldermen are appointed by the archbishop, and the common-council-men elected by the trading companies of the city. No more than fifty of the common-council are allowed to act in one year, the others take it by turns; if a burgomaster dies, the common-council elect another. The archbishop claims the command of the militia, and the defence of the city; so that it appears to be a sort of a mixt government. This prelate has two palaces in the city, but the inhabitants do not allow him to stay here above three days at a time; so that his usual residence is *Bonn*. There are still some families remaining, who pretend to be descended from the *Romans*, and produce their genealogies from the first time this city was made a colony of the empire. It was in this city the unfortunate *Mary of Medicis* died in banishment; and here also it was king *Charles II.* of *England* spent the two last years of his exile. Over-against *Cologne*, there is a village called *Deutz*, on the other side of the *Rhine*, inhabited chiefly by *Jews* whom

the elector allows to live there, but they are not suffered to enter the city without a guard.

Inns at Cologne.

The Hof von Holland.—*The Ostrich.*—*The Holy Ghost.*—*The City of Liege.*—*The City of Amsterdam.*—*The City of Vienna.*—*The Arms of Holland.*—*The Wild Man.*

XII. JULIERS.

Juliers. *Juliers*, by the Germans called *Gulich*, and by the Latins *Juliacum*, is capital of the dutchy of *Juliers* in *Westphalia*, in east longitude 6. latitude 50. 55. situated on the river *Roer*, about half way between *Cologne* and *Aix la Chapelle*. Some think that this city was founded by *Julius Caesar*, or by *Julia Agrippina*, who founded *Cologne*; but this is much questioned by others, because we do not meet with it among any of the ancients, earlier than *Antoninus's* itinerary and *Theodosius's* tables. The town is small, but well fortified, and neatly built; the houses of brick, and the streets broad and regular. The citadel is large, and very strong, wherein there is a palace of the ancient dukes, in a spacious piazza. In the suburbs there is a monastery of *Carthusians*, nobly endowed by several dukes of *Juliers*. The town is but poorly inhabited, though they have a fine woolen manufacture in this country, and likewise another of linnen, which has the name of *Gulich linen*. The best inn here is the *Emperor's Head*.

N. B. The remaining towns in this journey, such as *Aix la Chapelle*, &c. have been described already in the first volume of this work, chap. xii. p. 231.

XIV.

XIV. By-places in this journey.

Six miles west of *Hamelx* stands the town of *Pyrmont*. *Pyrmont*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, on the confines of the dutchy of *Brunswic*, in east longitude 9. latitude 52. It is the capital of a county of the same name, which came by marriage to the counts of *Lippe*, upon the death of the last count of *Pyrmont* and *Spiegelburg*, without male issue, who was killed at the battle of *S. Quintin*, about the year 1557. It is famous for its mineral waters, for which it is vastly frequented by the *German* nobility, these waters being preferred even to those of *Spaw*, and exported to most parts of *Europe*.

Twelve miles to the left of *Soest* stands the town of *Lippe* or *Lippestat*, in east longitude 8. latitude 51. 40. in the circle of *Westphalia*, and capital of the county of *Lippe*. It was built by count *Bernard II.* in 1150, son to *Bernard I.* The town is pretty well fortified, and was formerly the residence of the principal branch of the house of *Lippe*, to whom the county belongs. The city itself is now in possession of the king of *Prussia*, and carries on a good trade in preparing timber for building vessels on the *Rhine*, with which it has a communication by the river *Lippe*.

Eight miles to the right of *Unna* stands the town of *Ham*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and county of *Mark*, in east longitude 7. 15. latitude 51. 35. and subject to the king of *Prussia*. This was formerly one of the *Hans* towns, but since that time it has been much reduced. It is situated on the river *Lippe*, on the frontiers of *Munster*, and is capital of the county in which it stands. The adjacent country abounds in corn, hemp, and flax, and the inhabitants get a good deal of money,

money by travellers betwixt *Germany* and the *Netherlands*.

Iserlohn. A few miles to the south-east of *Gelfesberg*, stands the town of *Iserlohn*, in the county of *Mark*, and subject to the king of *Prussia*. It is situate on a ridge of high mountains, which render it almost inaccessible to wheel-carriages, and yet it is a place of great trade, which is carried on by the itinerant merchants of the town, who have their ware-houses in most of the trading places in *Germany*. These merchants ramble about from town to town, and from fair to fair, living very hard, by which means they are able to sell their goods at a small profit, and render themselves obnoxious to the eminent merchants of other places, who consider them as the pest and scandal of their profession.

Elberfeld. About eighteen miles south of *Gelfesberg*, stands the town of *Elberfeld*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and dutchy of *Berg*, about eighteen miles distant from *Dusseldorp*. It is situated in a most delightful vale, surrounded on all sides with very high mountains, which renders the access very incommodious in winter to carriages. The town is pretty well built, and handsomely paved with flags. The inhabitants are of the reformed religion, and carry on a very great trade in the tape manufacture, for which they are famous all over *Europe*. They have also a good manufacture in thread, and some of their best houses deal also in foreign commodities. By this means the town is become rich, and brings in a considerable revenue to its prince the elector *Palatine*.

Solingen. Eight miles south of *Lunep*, and fifteen south-east of *Dusseldorp*, stands the town of *Solingen*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and dutchy of *Berg*, in east longitude 6. 45. latitude 51. 6. It is situated on the river *Wipper*, is tolerably well built,

built, but small, and noted for making good cutler's ware, which they export to most parts of *Europe*. The inhabitants are subject to the elector *Palatine*.

Sixteen miles to the left of *Cologne*, and nine *Duren*. miles south of *Juliers*, stands the town of *Duren*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and dutchy of *Juliers*, in east longitude 6. 12. latitude 50. 45. This place is supposed by some authors to be the *Manodurum* of the ancients, and to have the same founder and antiquity as *Cologne*. It was formerly made imperial by the emperor *Rupert*, but subdued by the duke of *Juliers* in 1407. The town is well built, the streets neat and uniform, and watered by streams in the middle. The church of *S. Martin* is a very handsome building, in which they pretend to have the head of *S. Anne*, mother of the Virgin.

C H A P. X.

*Journey from Hamburg to Venice by the way of Nurenberg and Augsb-
burg.*

HAVING given the route from *Hamburg* to *Nurenberg* in the eight chapter of this volume, p. 260, we have no occasion to repeat it here; so that we shall only point out the road from *Nurenberg* to *Augsburg* and *Venice*. Those who chuse to go the direct way, and travel chiefly for business, have no occasion to touch at *Munich*, which they leave on their left. But gentlemen that travel for pleasure and improvement, should make *Munich* their way from *Augsburg* to *Italy*. There are stage-coaches that go from
O. 6. *Augsburg*

Augsburg to Venice, or at least to *Mestre* near *Venice*, and the rates of the places are regulated, but they do not pass by *Munich*. The country from *Augsburg* to *Innsbruck* is very rough for coaches by the straight road, and passengers are often obliged to alight, by reason of the continual ascending and descending among the mountains. We shall give here both the routes in the following order.

First and direct route from Nuremberg to Venice.

From *Hamburg* to *Nuremberg* they reckon two hundred and seventy-eight *English* miles.

English miles from one place to another.	NURENBERG	
	8. Schwabach	8
	20. Weissenburg	28
	4. Pappenheim	32
	4. Monheim	36
	6. DONAWARTH	42
	6. Merdingen	48
	8. Westendorf	56
	4. Langweit	60
	4. Obenhauseu	64
	4. AUGSBURG	68
	24. Landsberg	92
	4. Rokeffel	96
	4. Tenhausen	100
	8. Schenge	108
	16. Ethal	124
	6. Partenkirch	130
	12. Mittewald	142
	8. Seefeld	150
	4. Cairl	154
	8. INSPRUCK	162
	8. Matray	170
	4. Brenner Berg	174
		English miles from Nuremberg.

English

English miles from one place to another.	8.	<i>Sterzingen</i>	182	English miles from Nuremberg.
	16.	<i>Brixen</i>	198	
	8.	<i>Claufe</i>	206	
	12.	<i>Colmarn</i>	218	
	8.	<i>BOTZEN</i>	226	
	12.	<i>Neumarck</i>	238	
	4.	<i>Salom</i>	242	
	4.	<i>S. Michel</i>	246	
	8.	<i>TRENT</i>	254	
	8.	<i>Borgo</i>	262	
	12.	<i>Grigno</i>	274	
	8.	<i>Primolano</i>	282	
	4.	<i>Cismone</i>	286	
	16.	<i>Castel Franco</i>	302	
	12.	<i>Trevifo</i>	314	
	12.	<i>Meftri</i>	326	
	5.	<i>VENICE</i>	331	

The second route by the way of Ingolstadt and Munich.

Those that chuse to make *Augsburg* in their way to *Munich*, must follow the preceeding route as far as *Augsburg*, and there they may proceed with the coach for *Munich*, which sets out on *Mondays*. The country between *Augsburg* and *Munich* is pretty level, and full of villages; but the soil is very indifferent: There is all along a mixture of wood and trees. The distance between *Augsburg* and *Munich* is about thirty-six miles; but the shortest way from *Nuremberg* to *Munich* is the following by *Ingolstadt*.

English

English miles from one place to another.	NURENBERG		
	6.	<i>Kernburg</i>	6
	18.	<i>Thalmessing</i>	24
	6.	<i>Greding</i>	30
	12.	INGOLSTADT	42
	12.	<i>Pfaffenhoven</i>	54
	24.	MUNICH	78
	18.	<i>Wolfrathshausen</i>	96
	10.	<i>Lachenheim</i>	106
	12.	<i>Mittenwald</i>	118
	8.	<i>Frauenberg</i>	126
	8.	INSBRUCK	134
The remainder as in the first route.			

English miles from Nuremberg.

Remarkable places in the first route.

I. WEISSENBURG.

Weissenburg. *Weissenburg* is a town of *Germany* in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11. latitude 49. It is situated in the bishopric of *Aichstat*, on the river *Regnitz*, and is considerable for very little but its rank of a free imperial city. The town is small, the inhabitants are *Lutherans*, and have a tolerable trade in wine. On the top of a neighbouring hill, there stands a very strong castle. In the market-place, there is good entertainment at an inn called the *Black Eagle*.

II. PAPENHEIM.

Papenheim. *Papenheim* is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11. latitude 48. 55. It is capital of a county of the same name, and situated on the river *Altmul*. The count to whom it belongs, is a prince of the empire.

III. DONAWERTH.

Donawerth is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 10. 40. latitude 48. 40. so called from the river *Danube*, on which it stands. It was formerly an imperial city, but upon embracing the protestant religion, it was proscribed by the emperor *Rodolph I.* and afterwards taken by the duke of *Bavaria*, to whom it is now subject. Travellers that go up or down the river, are obliged to land here, and pay a small toll, which brings a great deal of money to the town. They have also a considerable profit from the passage of their bridge over the *Danube*, because it stands near so many great towns, viz. *Munich*, *Nuremberg*, *Nordlingen*, *Weissenburg*, and *Augsburg*. The principal things worth seeing are the monastery of the *Holy Cross*, and count *Fugger's* palace. Near this town lies *Schellinburg*, a fortified mountain, which serves instead of a castle to it, and is famous for the defeat given to the *French* and *Bavarians* in July 1704, by the duke of *Marlborough*, who forced the enemies entrenchments.

IV. AUGSBURG.

Augsburg is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Suabia*, in east longitude 11. latitude 48. 20. situated at the conflux of the *Lech* and the *Wertach*. This city was anciently called *Licationum* *Damasia*, from the *Licatii*, who probably derived their name from the river *Lech*. Its *Latin* name of *Augusta Vindelicorum*, it had from *Augustus Cæsar*, who, about twelve years before our Saviour, subdued those parts, and planted here a *Roman* colony under *Drusus Nero*, brother of *Tiberius*. The *Vindelici* were a branch of the *Illyrians*, who inhabited part of this country, and are supposed

posed to have had their name from the *Vinda*, now the *Wertach*. It has been pillaged so often, particularly in the time of *Attila*, that there are hardly any of its remains to be found. In the last century they dug up a pillar five or six feet high, on the top of which was the figure of a pine-apple. They found also some medals of *Augustus*, on the reverse of which the like pillar is to be seen. There are some *Roman* inscriptions in the church of *S. Ulric*. This city was annexed to the kingdom of *Bavaria*, by *Lewis the Emperor*, son to *Charlemain*; but upon the extinction of that prince's race, in 912, it became a free city, and was afterwards endowed with many privileges by *Charles IV.* and other emperors. It is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in *Germany*, and esteemed the capital of *Swabia*. The fortifications are after the old manner, and very irregular. The streets are broad and straight; the houses mostly of timber, plaistered and whitened without, or adorned with paintings. The public buildings are generally magnificent; but the principal beauty of the town consists of several stately streets, built and possessed by the family of the *Fuggers*, who are lords of the adjacent country. Four of these streets are built cross-wise, making a fair town of themselves, and are inhabited by poor people, who have an annual pension. They have turned a little branch of the river *Leck*, and made it go through the town. The water is very clear and good, and distributed through all the city. They have several noble fountains, with brazen statues of different figures, such as *Mercury*, *Hercules* killing the *Hydra*, and some of them adorned with the statues of emperors.

Buildings.

Town-house

The town-house is a large square building, of fair hewn stone. The portal is of marble, and almost

almost all the rooms are wainscoted and ceiled with ash of *Poland*, which is exceeding beautiful. The great hall is vastly magnificent ; being a hundred and ten feet long, fifty eight broad, and fifty-two high. The pavement is of a jasper marble ; the walls are covered with paintings, between which there are many devices and emblems, which relate to the government ; but the most beautiful part of all is the ceiling, consisting of compartments, the squares and pannels of which are enriched with gilded sculptures, and filled with pictures and other ornaments. The arsenal is a Arsenal. large building, extremely well furnished with military implements. The two halls below are full of cannon, the greatest part of which are brass. There is a culverin here of leather twenty-eight feet long, which is a six pounder. The cathedral is Cathedral. a fine old building ; and has a gate of brass, over which are represented several scripture histories in *basso relievo*. The public library is famous for a very good collection of manuscripts ; and there are several curious cabinets in town, particularly, *Fugger's*, *Occon's*, *Thoman's*, and *Velfchens*. There The secret. is a gate in the town called the *Secret Gate*, which gate. was contrived to let in people in time of war without any danger, and has so many engines and divisions with gates and keys, and apartments for guards at some distance from one another, where the passengers are examined, that 'tis impossible for the town to be surprized. They make use of this gate in time of peace, to let people in and out at all hours of the night, paying a small matter.

This was formerly a place of great trade, but it Trade. has been upon the decline since commodities from the *Mediterranean* are no longer brought this way from *Venice* as formerly and from thence conveyed to other parts of the empire. Their mechanics are almost

almost equal to those of *Nuremberg*, and they even excel them in clocks, goldsmiths work and ivory. They engrave the best of any people in *Germany*, an article which brings a considerable profit to the inhabitants. They make steel chains so prodigious fine of a span length, that when they put them about the neck of a flea, it will lift up the chain when it leaps; and these chains are sold for ten pence a piece. They have a great variety of habits, which are regulated in such a manner by the civil magistrates, that the quality and religion of the greatest part of the women may be known by their cloaths.

Religion.

It was in this city that the protestant princes of *Germany* presented their confession of faith to the emperor *Charles V.* in the diet held in 1530, from whence it had the name of the *Augsburg Confession*. This occasioned a civil war in the empire, which lasted some years, but at length it was agreed in a diet held in this city in 1555, that the Protestants should have the free exercise

Government

of their religion in the empire. Since that time the magistracy of *Augsburg* have been composed of about an equal number of Protestants and *Roman Catholics*, their senate consisting of twenty-three *Roman Catholics*, and twenty-two *Lutherans*; and their common-council of an hundred and fifty of each. The executive power is lodged in the senate, and the legislative authority in both bodies. The *Jews* are not allowed to live in the city, but in the neighbouring villages, and are obliged to pay a florin an hour, when they resort hither. The bishop of *Augsburg* is one of the princes of the empire, and almost the whole territory is in his demesne, but he has no share in the civil government of the city. He has a palace in town, where he does not reside, but at *Dillingen* a neighbouring city in *Swabia*.

Inns

Inns at Augsburg.

The *Three Black Moors*.—The *Imperial court*.
—The *Crown*.—The *King of the Romans*.

V. LANDSBERG.

Landsberg is a town of *Germany* in the circle *Landsberg* of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 11. latitude 48. subject to the duke of *Bavaria*. It is situate on the river *Lech*, and remarkable for a college of *Jesuits*, which is one of the finest they have in *Germany*, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of all the adjacent country.

VI. MITTENWALT.

Mittenwalt is a small village of *Bavaria*, situated *Mittenwalt* in the middle of a pleasant plain, and surrounded on all sides with very high rocks. Here they shew some balls or brown masses about the bigness of a hen's egg, or less, which are a kind of soft and imperfect bezoar, and are commonly found in those parts, in the stomach of wild goats.

Not far from *Mittenwalt* stands the fort of *Chernitz*. *Chernitz*, which is built between two inaccessible rocks, and separates the county of *Tyrol* from the bishoprick of *Freisingen*.

Proceeding a little further, after passing thro' *Seefeld* several windings and turnings among the high mountains, you come to the village of *Seefeld*, where there is a convent of *Augustin* friars. In the church they preserve a host, which is said to work miracles.

Six miles further you begin to descend, and soon after you arrive at a deep valley, about a mile in breadth. Here the river *Inn* glides pleasantly along, and waters a great many pretty villages. You turn to the left in this valley, and follow the foot of the mountain. Three miles further, you are

are made to take notice of a steep rock, called the *Emperor's Rock*, famous for an adventure which is said to have happened here to the emperor *Maximilian*. This prince (then only arch-duke) being in chase of a wild goat, got into a labyrinth among the high mountains, where he was surrounded on all sides with frightful precipices. Incapable of finding his way back, he continued in this unhappy situation for two days and two nights, when at length a young man in a peasant's habit, drew near him, and desired him to follow, and after having set him in the right way, disappeared. Proceeding about six miles further in the middle of the valley, you come to

VII. INSBRUCK.

Inspruck. *Inspruck* is a city of Germany, in the circle of *Austria*, and capital of the county of *Tyrol*, in east longitude 11. 26. latitude 47. 12. It was so called from a bridge over the river *Inn*, on which it stands; *Inspruck* having the same signification in *High Dutch* as *Ænipons* or *Ænipantum*, which is its *Latin* name; though several doubt whether this was the ancient *Ænipons*, and seem to think that the situation of *Oeting* on the *Inn* agrees with it better. There is an old inscription here, which shews that *Otho* I. duke of *Meran* walled this town in 1234, but three gates are the only vestiges left of these fortifications. It was formerly the residence of the ancient counts of *Tyrol*, who did not think proper to improve the fortifications, because the entrance of the country is well guarded by strong castles. The town is generally well built, especially the suburbs, where there are many stately houses. The roofs of the houses are flat on the top, and the rafters instead of rising to a point are reversed, so that the

the rain is gathered in the middle of them. The great church at the *Franciscan* monastery is a noble structure of hewn stone, built by the emperor *Ferdinand I.* who erected a noble monument here for his grandfather *Maximilian I.* on the top of which stands a vast statue of that emperor in alabaster, guarded by twenty-eight brazen statues of other princes and princesses of exquisite workmanship, larger than the life, which make a noble appearance. The palace in which their ancient counts, and afterwards the princes of the house of *Austria* lived, is a convenient and large building, but neither regular nor beautiful, having been built at several times. The gardens belonging to it are very fine. In this palace they have a good library, and a large collection of rarities, such as agates, chrystals, corals, jaspers, jacynts, *Turkey-stones*, &c. several lumps of virgin-gold and silver, dug out of the mines in *Germany*, a vast number of ancient coins and medals, a *Persian* suit of armour, richly adorned with *Turkey-stones* and rubies, the arms of the house of *Austria* exactly represented in diamonds and rubies, with several other curiosities too tedious to mention. In the city there are many handsome fountains, and spacious market-places.

The other places most worthy of notice are, the *Jesuits* college, the *capuchin* convent, and the churches of *S. Sebastian* and *S. Nicholas*. There is an armory here, which is furnished, as they pretend, for thirty thousand horse and foot. Among the rest there are two cannon of a vast bore, and each barrel sixteen feet long. They have fifty more of a considerable size, one of which has seven barrels, that may be discharged severally. The manage or riding-house is a very good one, and is also made use of for public shews. There is a house in this town, called the chancery, the

the porch of which has a roof, which the inhabitants pretend to have been covered with plates of gold by archduke *Frederic*. This prince (as they relate the story) after his return from an exile, into which he had been forced by a popular insurrection, finding himself still abused by disaffected persons, who gave him the name of *Empty Purse*, thought the best way to shew he was not so poor as those people imagined, was to affect to be prodigal of gold, by employing that precious metal as a fence against the weather. However, upon a strict inquiry most travellers seem to think that these plates, which resemble tiles, are only of brass gilt.

Amras. About two miles from *Inspruck* stands the castle of *Amras*, by some *German* writers called *Arx Ambrosiana*, which was a house of pleasure for the archdukes to retire to in the heat of the summer. By others this fort is called *Ombra*, a name derived from the design of it, which was to be a shady summer-house. It is most delightfully situated at the foot of a mountain, and has no great external beauty. All the furniture of ordinary use has been carried away, but it is still remarkable for its galleries, which contain a very large collection of antiquities, and both natural and artificial curiosities. It excels all others in its curious collection of armour of coats of mail, many of which belonged to very great men. There is also a great collection of gold medals, which weigh, as they affirm, about sixteen pound; there are likewise three thousand *cameos* and *intaglios*, but few of them very fine. A great part of these antiquities were sent to this place by *Charles V.* On the walls and ceiling, there are some very good paintings, and among the rest, they have an admirable picture of *Noah's ark*, done by *Bassano*, for which the grand duke
of

of *Tuscany* is said to have offered an hundred thousand crowns. They have a library, which is not in very good order, and a gallery full of busts and other pieces of antiquity, besides many other apartments adorned with pictures of great value. On the mountains in this neighbourhood they have white hares and partridges, and one sort of the latter of the colour of woodcocks; they have also a sort of black pheasant called spilhound or pirghound.

VIII. STERTZINGEN.

Leaving *Innsbruck* you enter again into the mountains, which are here of a prodigious height, requiring seven hours ascent. Before you get to the top of the mountain you come to a little village called *Grust*, that is, the salutation, where there is an inscription and a relief in copper, relating to the meeting between *Ferdinand* king of *Hungary*, and the emperor *Charles V.* when he returned from *Africa* in 1520. The abovementioned mountain is called *Brennerberg*, which signifies an inflamed hill, because of the thunders and storms which are here so frequent. At the highest accessible part of the mountain there is a large spring which falls upon a rock, and immediately separates itself into two currents, which soon after become two pretty large rivers. The one turns to the south, and falls into the *Inn* near *Innsbruck*; the other runs northward, and after it has passed by *Brixen* and *Bolsano*, it empties itself into the *Adige* a little above *Trent*.

Stertzingen is a very small town of *Tyrol*, indifferently built, and fortified with a castle. They have some silver mines, for which the place is chiefly remarkable. Travellers are here entertained with the flesh of a certain beast called *Steinbock*, which is somewhat like a wild goat and a doe, and is most delicate food.

At

Mauls.

At a place called *Mauls* to the south of *Stertzingen*; there is an ancient inscription, and a curious relief of *Mithras*, across a bull as killing him, there being a man before him with a club, lifted up, and another behind resting on a club with some other figures. The habits of the mountaineers in this country are very whimsical; some of them have green, others yellow and blue hats; and in some places 'tis difficult to discern the men from the women.

IX. BRIXEN.

Brixen.

Brixen is the capital of the bishopric of *Brixen*, in the county of *Tyrol*, in east longitude 11. 45. latitude 46. 45. It is situated at the foot of the mount *Brenner* in a pleasant valley, at the conflux of the *Eysach* and *Rientz*, and supposed to be *Antoninus's Sublabio*. The bishopric of which this city is capital, is said to have been founded in 370, and is suffragan to *Saltzburg*; but the bishop is sovereign of the town, and of a territory extending 50 miles in length and 32 in breadth. He is likewise prince of the empire, but there lies an appeal from him to the court of *Tyrol*. The houses are well built, almost all of the same size, and curiously painted on the outside. On the top of a neighbouring hill they have a strong castle to defend the town. They have vaults which extend here from one side of the street to the other, in which vaults they keep their best shops. There are three handsome churches that join to one another, opposite to which there is a fine square, adorned on one side with the bishop's palace. This palace is a square building, encompassed with a ditch, and whose entrance is defended by four brass cannon. The other principal places worth seeing are the town-house, the Dominican Convent, the monastery of Canon Regulars called

ed *Neustift*, and the church and convent of *S. Julia*. The mineral wells in and about this city are the occasion of its being pretty much frequented by strangers. The adjacent country is very fruitful; the red wine it produces is much esteemed, and brings a considerable income to the inhabitants.

X. BOTZEN or BOLSANO.

From *Brixen* to *Bolsano* the road is almost entirely between the river and the mountains. The rocks are prodigious high, and when the snow melts, or a sudden thaw comes, the way is very dangerous. The accidents which happen, and the coaches that are over-turned so frequently in these uneven narrow passes, have occasioned the building of the little oratories, which one meets with so often on the road. Entering into the valley of *Bolsano*, you find the air sweet and temperate. The vineyards are all green as well as the willows, roses, mulberries, and many other trees and shrubs. There is a true spring in the middle of winter, and in the midst of snows. This is owing to its being sheltered from ill winds, and perhaps to some other circumstances in the disposition of the ground.

Botzen, by the *Italians* called *Bolsano*, is a town of *Germany*, in the bishopric of *Trent*, situate on the banks of the *Aysach*. The town is small, and has no other fortifications but the river and the rocky hills about it. The houses are generally well built, and the streets regular. The principal buildings are, the castle, the custom-house, the parish church, *S. John's* church, the *Dominican* and *Franciscan* convents. But what contributes to render this place remarkable is its trade, having four annual fairs of fifteen days each, to which the *German* and *Italian* merchants resort.

resort in order to exchange their merchandize. The *Germans* take the *Italian* silk in exchange for their cloth and linen; before the *Germans* had erected manufactures of their own, they were obliged to give money for the *Italian* silk, but now the balance is rather against the *Italians*. There are several merchants in this town that are reckoned very rich. During the time of the fairs, they have a proper magistracy and courts of judicature of their own, distinct from those of the town. None are allowed to trade without being entered in their judge's book, and receiving a certificate from him, sealed with the arms of their corporation, which is a globe of the earth, surrounded with abundance of all sorts of merchandize packed up, and this motto, *Ex merce pulchrior*. These privileges were granted them by *Claudia* archduchess of *Austria*. This place was taken from the bishop of *Trent*, by *Minard* II. count of *Tyrol*, in 1295, and is now subject to the house of *Austria*.

Valley of
Bolsano.

The valley of *Bolsano* is full of vineyards, and the wine much esteemed by the people of the country, though to strangers it is not quite so agreeable; being somewhat too luscious, and sweet. The oxen are shod in this country with iron. 'Tis a good days journey from *Bolsano* to *Trent*, through the valley, which is very fruitful and pleasant. From place to place near the vines, there are little huts of straw, supported by three high fir-poles, placed like a trevet; here the peasants hide themselves with a carbine and kill the bears that come down from the mountains to devour the grapes.

XI. TRENT.

Trent. *Trent* is the capital of the bishopric of *Trent* in Germany, in east longitude 11. latitude 46. 5. situated

situated in a pleasant valley, about seventeen miles from the frontiers of *Venice*. Its *Latin* name is *Tridentum*, which some derive from the Trident of *Neptune*, who among other idols is said to have been worshipped here. Others derive it *a tribus torrentibus*, from three small rivers which fall into the *Adige* at this city. It said to have been built by a prince of *Tuscany*, and after the invasion of the *Goths*, to have been subject successively to the princes of *Lombardy*, the emperors, its own count, and the dukes of *Bavaria*; to have been afterwards made an imperial city, and at length to have been subjected to its own bishop. The town lies on the banks of the river *Adige* encompassed with high mountains, which renders it excessive hot in summer, and cold in winter. It is pretty populous, though not very large, and is defended by an old castle. Most of the houses are of a white and reddish marble, which is hewn from a flat rock, on which the town is founded. It is encompassed with a single wall of no strength, and adorned with several handsome palaces and good churches. The bishop's palace is a slightly building, but inferior to the description some traveller's give of it. The cathedral dedicated to *S. Vigil*, is a fine piece of architecture, with marble pillars of an extraordinary height and thickness. The church of *S. Mary Major* is a small edifice of base marble, but famous for an organ of a very large size, which counterfeits very naturally all sorts of instruments and the singing of birds. In this church the famous council of *Trent* was held, which continued with some interruptions from the year 1545 to 1563. The *Jesuits* have a handsome college, which deserves a traveller's notice. In *S. Peter's* church they have a chapel for *S. Simonin*, a shoe-maker's son, who in the twenty-eighth month of his age, was

murdered and his blood drunk by the *Jews*, out of hatred to the Christian religion, for which reason some of them were executed and the rest expelled the city. This place is subject to inundations, by which it has been several times laid waste. They have a famous wooden bridge over the *Adige*, said to be a hundred and sixty-one feet long. In the church of *S. Mark* there is a very elegant epitaph on the tomb of a young lady, where she says to her husband

*Immatura peri, sed tu diuturnior annos
Vive meos, conjux optime, vive tuos.*

The inhabitants of *Trent* speak promiscuously *German* and *Italian*, which is owing to their situation on the borders of *Germany* and *Italy*. They have plenty of wine, oil, and fruits in their fields and vineyards, but little corn; their wine has a good taste, is strong, and of a pale red colour. The bishop of *Trent* is a prince of the empire, and sovereign of a territory of a large extent.

The remarkable places in the remainder of this route belong to *Italy*, wherefore we refer our traveller for a particular description of them to the next volume, chap. ii. containing a journey from *Venice* to *Augsburg*.

There is another road from *Trent* to *Venice*, which is by the way of *Verona*, but as it is round about, and the remarkable places it contains are also in *Italy*, we must defer it in like manner to the next volume. The names of the principal towns in this last route from *Trent*, are, 1. *Roveredo*, 2. *Verona*, 3. *Vicenza*, 4. *Padua*, 5. *Venice*.

XII. *By places in the first route.*

Four miles to the left of *Donawerth* stands the *Rain*. town of *Rain*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 11. latitude 48. 45. The town is situated on the *Lech* on the south side of the *Danube*. Its circumference is small, but its fortifications render it one of the keys of *Bavaria*.

Sixteen miles also to the left of *Donawerth*, *Newburg*. stands the town of *Newburg*, in the circle of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 11. 15. latitude 48. 45. It is a neat little city, situate on the south bank of the *Danube*, and capital of a dutchy of that name, which gives the title of *Newburg* to the elector *Palatine*, to whom it belongs. The elector has a handsome palace here seated on a rock, in which there are several convenient apartments, and a cabinet of curiosities. There are some good churches, and particularly that of the *Jesuits* is a noble structure. In *S. Peter's* church there is an image of the Virgin, known by the name of *Our Lady of Newburg*, which is said to work miracles. The inhabitants have a good trade in wine, which is sold weekly in their public markets, and the duke has a great revenue from a toll on the vessels that pass up and down the *Danube*, over which they have a bridge.

Sixteen miles south-west of *Donawerth*, stands *Hochstet*. the town of *Hochstet*, in the circle of *Swabia*, in east longitude 10. 25. latitude 48. 42. It is a small town situate on the *Danube*, memorable for the victory obtained here the second of *August* 1704, by the confederates under the command of the duke of *Marlborough* and prince *Eugene* over the *French* and *Bavarians*, commanded by the duke of *Bavaria* and marshal *Tallard*.

Blenheim. About eight miles from *Hochstet*, stands the village of *Blenheim*, on the west side of the *Danube*, famous for the taking of twenty *French* battalions of foot, and twelve squadrons of dragoons, after a stout resistance by the earl of *Orkney*.

Nordlingen. Twelve miles to the north of *Donawerth* stands the town of *Nordlingen*, in the circle of *Suabia*, in east longitude 10. 8. latitude 48. 50. It is a small imperial city, situated on the river *Eger* on the confines of the *Norgaw*. The fortifications are old and in want of repair, but for its security, it is allied with the *Swiss* cantons. In the neighbourhood of this city, two memorable battles were fought in the last century, the first in 1634, between the *Germans* and the *Swedes*, when the latter were defeated; the second in 1646, when the *Swedes* and the *French* defeated the *Imperialists*.

Dinkelspiel. Fourteen miles to the right of *Donawerth*, stands the town of *Dinkelspiel*, in the circle of *Swabia*, situate on the river *Wernitz* in the county of *Oetingen*. It is a small place, though it has the privilege of being a free imperial city. The magistrates are half *Roman Catholics*, half *Protestants*, but the majority of the inhabitants are of the latter persuasion.

Memmingen. Thirty-six miles to the left of *Landßberg*, stands the free imperial town of *Memmingen*, in the circle of *Swabia*, in east longitude 10. 5. latitude 48. It is situate on the *Bach* betwixt the *Danube* and the *Liller*, and is thought to be *Antoninus's Rostrum Vermaniæ*. The fortifications are very indifferent, but the buildings in general are handsome. The inhabitants are partly *Lutherans*, partly *Roman Catholics*; the former have two churches and a school, and the latter a monastery of *Austin* friars, and a nunnery. They have

have a very good trade in linen, cotton, and paper, the last of which is inferior to none in Germany.

Remarkable places in the second route.

I. INGOLSTAT.

Ingolstat is a town of Germany, in the circle *Ingolstat*. of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 11. 30. latitude 48. 45. subject to the elector of *Bavaria*. It is situate on the north shore of the *Danube*, in a plain and fruitful country. The fortifications are reckoned the best of *Bavaria*; the houses are generally well built, and the streets broad and strait. There is an university here which is well frequented. They have a castle, which is very strong, and one of the finest arsenals in Germany. In the great church there is an image of the *Virgin Mary* of beaten gold, which, with the workmanship, jewels and other ornaments, is said to have cost fifty thousand crowns.

II. MUNICH.

Munich or *Munchen* is the capital of the elec- *Munich*. torate and dutchy of *Bavaria*, in east longitude 11. 32. latitude 48. 5. It is esteemed one of the handsomest cities of Germany, being situated on the river *Iser*, which here divides itself into several channels, affording the citizens the conveniency of fountains within their houses, and of mills within the walls. The fortifications are indifferent, but the streets are broad and regular, the houses well built, and finely painted on the outside. The splendor and beauty of its buildings, both public and private, and the magnificence of its churches and convents are such, that it surpasses any thing in Germany for the

bigness. The elector's palace may compare with most in *Europe*, not so much for its external beauty, as for its rich and magnificent furniture. There are a great many curious antiquities in this palace, and several good modern busts in the gallery. The small chapel is lined with a composition, which is in imitation of the *pietre comesse* of *Florence*, and is perfectly singular and beautiful. The other places worth seeing are the great church, the Jesuits college, the *Franciscan* monastery, the elector's library, the manage or riding-house, and the town-house. The inhabitants have no considerable trade, though they have two fairs, in which they sell a large quantity of salt and wine. The country palaces of *Schleisheim* and *Nymphenberg* are very fine; the gardens of the latter, and the buildings about them exceed any in *Germany*.

CH A P. XI.

*Journey from Hamburg to Frankfort,
and from thence to Strasburg and
Geneva.*

THE journey from *Hamburg* to *Frankfort* is by the way of *Hanover*; from *Frankfort* to *Strasburg*, there are two roads, one through the *Bergstrafs*, and the other through the *Palatinate*, the first of which is the best. The expence of the ordinary post carriage is, from *Hamburg* to *Frankfort*, sixteen dollars; from *Frankfort* to *Basil*, from twelve to fourteen dollars; and from *Basil* to *Geneva*, eight dollars.

English

English miles from one place to another.

HAMBURG		
4.	HARBURG	4
16.	Zarendorf	20
16.	Witzendorf	36
16.	ZELL	54
10.	Engsen	64
10.	HANOVER	74
10.	Bautel	84
10.	Limmer	94
8.	Eimbeck	102
8.	Northeim	110
4.	Norden	114
4.	Hasse	118
4.	Fabrlosen	122
4.	Munden	126
8.	CASSEL	134
12.	Werckel	146
3.	FRITZLAR	149
8.	Jesberg	157
8.	Halsdorf	165
8.	MARBURG	173
12.	GIESSEN	185
8.	Butzbach	193
4.	FRIEDBERG	197
12.	FRANKFORT	209

English miles from Hamburg.

Through the Berg-
straß to

6.	Langen	215
6.	DARMSTADT	221
12.	Zwingenberg	233
4.	Bentzheim	241
4.	Weinheim	237
4.	Ladenburg	245
16.	HEIDELBERG	261
28.	Rastadt	289
12.	Lichtenau	301
12.	STRASBURG	313

Through the Pala-
tinate to

16.	MENTZ	215
12.	Oppenheim	227
12.	WORMS	239
4.	Frankendal	243
12.	SPIRE	255
12.	LANDAU	267
12.	Weissenburg	279
12.	HAGENAU	291
16.	STRASBURG	307

English miles from one place to another.	[12. Benfe'd	219]	English miles from Hamburg.
	6. Sundhausen	325]	
	6. Marckelheim	331]	
	8. BRISAC	339]	
	8. Flessenbeim	347]	
	8. Ottmarsheim	353]	
	4. Keimpts	357]	
	3. Huningen	360]	
	3. BASIL	363]	
	8. Lichstal	371]	
	12. Bafel	383]	
	8. SOLOTHURN	391]	
	12. BERN	403]	
	12. FRIBURG	415]	
	12. Moudon	427]	
	12. LAUSANNE	439]	
	12. Nyon	451]	
	8. Copet	459]	
	2. Versoy	461]	
	[2. GENEVA	463]	

Remarkable places in this journey.

The remarkable places in this journey as far as *Hanover*, have been described in this volume, chap. vii. p. 226. so that we must begin here with

I. NORDHEIM.

Nordheim. *Nordheim* is a small town of Germany, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Brunswic* in east longitude 9. 50. latitude 51. 40. situate on the river *Lein*.

II. MUNDEN.

Munden. *Munden* is a small town of Germany, in the circle of *Lower Saxony*, and dutchy of *Brunswic*, situate

situate at the confluence of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, which afterwards are called the *Wefer*. It is subject to the elector of *Hanover*, and stands on the confines of this electorate and the landgraviate of *Hesse*. There is a handsome castle, and a stone bridge over the *Werra*. There is a pretty good corn trade in the town, which has a communication by water with *Bremen*.

The roads coming from *Eimbeck* to this town, and from hence to *Cassel*, are very mountainous; about half way to *Cassel*, you come to the *Munsterberg*, one of the highest mountains in *Germany*.

III. CASSEL.

Cassel is the capital of the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*. *Cassel*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in east longitude 9. 20. latitude 51. 20. situate on the river *Fulda*, on the declivity of a hill, which commands a most agreeable prospect over a pleasant fruitful plain, in the place where *Drusus* built his *Castellum Cattorum*. The streets are broad, the market-places spacious, but most of the houses are timber buildings. The fortifications of the town are not very regular, but the palace which is separated from the rest, is strongly fortified, and may be called a citadel. This palace is admired for its many noble apartments, and the beautiful prospect of the adjacent country. The models of the last landgrave are very curious, being not only of houses but of towns, and all in a good taste. A small part of his designs are finished here, that is, a very fine green-house and a bath, most exquisitely adorned with very fine reliefs in white marble. Among the collection of curiosities, there are several fine cameos, which belonged to the *Palæologi*, the *Greek* empresses of the east; the chief of them are set in gold enamelled

pectoral like a stomacher; and there are others which make a necklace; they were bought by the late landgrave of a noble *Venetian*. In this palace there are two riding-houses, and a library well furnished with books and curiosities. The new town without the walls, exceeds the old one in beauty, the streets being spacious and regular, and the houses built of stone, among which there are several handsome palaces. This new town was built, and is now chiefly inhabited by the *French* refugees, who have established here some woollen manufactures, in which the town has a pretty good trade; as likewise in unwrought wool. It has four churches, the principal of which is that of *S. Martin*, formerly the cathedral, in which are the monuments of the landgrave, with their busts in copper and marble. Four miles from *Cassel* stands the palace of *Weissenstein*, famous for the finest artificial cascade in the world. The principal inns at *Cassel* are, the *City of Stockholm*, and the *Eagle*.

IV. FRITZLAR.

Fritzlar. *Fritzlar* is a small town of *Germany* in the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*, in east longitude 8. 50. latitude 51. 5. It is subject to the elector of *Mentz*, and surrounded with a wall and a ditch, which are in very bad repair. The inhabitants are *Roman Catholics*, but all the neighbouring country is of the Protestant religion.

V. MARBURG.

Marburg. *Marburg* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*, in east longitude 8. 40. latitude 50. 40. It is pleasantly situated on the river *Lahn* upon the declivity of a hill, which affords a pleasant prospect of the neighbouring vineyards and fruitful vales,

vales, but is attended with the inconveniency of a great inequality in the streets. The fortifications of the town are old and ruinous, but there is a very good castle on a neighbouring eminence. The houses are indifferently built, and mostly of wood. The great church of *S. Elizabeth*, who was daughter to *Andrew* king of *Hungary*, and wife of *Lewis V.* landgrave of *Thuringia*, is a very stately building, remarkable for many noble monuments. and among the rest for a very rich shrine of *S. Elizabeth*. Here is held the supreme court of justice, for all the subjects of *Cassel*, which consists of a president and six assessors. There is likewise an university in this city, founded in the year 1426. There is good entertainment for travellers at the burgomaster's house.

VI. GIESSEN.

Gießen is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Gießen*. the *Upper Rhine*, and landgraviate of *Hesse Darmstadt*, in east longitude 8. 30. latitude 50. 35. It is a fair old town agreeably situated on the river *Lohn*, regularly fortified, and famous for an university founded here in 1607. The principal places worth seeing are the castle, the arsenal, the college, the library, and the church of *S. Pancrass*. The inhabitants have a small trade in the woolen manufacture, and are of the *Lutheran* religion. There is a good inn here called the *Wildman*.

VII. FRIEDBERG.

Friedberg, is a free imperial city in the circle of *Friedberg*, the *Upper Rhine*, in *Wetteravia*, in east longitude 8. 30. latitude 50. 20. situated at the foot of the great ridge of hills called by the *Germans* *Die Hobe*. It is indifferently built, and has but one tolerable street, which is called the high street. They

They have four annual fairs, which, tho' not very much frequented, help however to keep up the trade of the place. The best inns are the *Swan*, and the *Grey Wolf*.

VIII. FRANKFORT.

Frankfort. *Frankfort* is a free and imperial city of *Wetteravia* in *Germany*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*,
Its situation. in east longitude 7. 30. latitude 56. 10. situate in a pleasant fruitful plain, on the river *Maine*, on the confines of *Hesse* and *Franconia*. This city took its name from a ford over the *Maine*, where the *Franks* used to pass that river in their incursions against the *Saxons*. It is divided into two parts by the river *Maine*, that on the north side is called *Frankfort*, and that on the other *Saxenhausen*, from the *Saxons* its supposed founders. They are united by a stone bridge of thirteen or fourteen arches, and subject to the same magistrates. The town is fortified after the old way, and is one of the largest and most populous of *Germany*. Most of the streets are broad, and
Buildings. the houses are built either of red stone, or wood plaistered and painted, or covered with slates. The great church of *S. Bartholomew* belongs to the *Roman Catholics*, and is a stately building, where the ceremony of the emperor's coronation is performed. The other places worth notice are the town-house, the castle, the emperor's palace called the *Braunfeld*, which is now a mansion-house belonging to the knights of the *Teutonic* order, Mr. *Waldshmit's* cabinet and library, Mr. *Uffenbach's* library, the *Dominican* convent, the *Lutheran* church of *S. Katherine*, with a few houses of the nobility, particularly that of *Tour* and *Taxis*, which is a very fine building. The town-house has nothing of a grand appearance; here the electors assemble, before they proceed to the choice

choice of an emperor, and here likewise is preserved the original golden-bull, which contains the rules and orders to be observed at the election.

Frankfort was made a free city by *Charlemain*, Government
and endowed with very great privileges. It is the place appointed by the *Golden-bull*, for the election of the emperor, who of late has been generally crowned in this city. The inhabitants are mostly *Lutherans*, who have the civil government in their hands. This government consists of a prætor or mayor, twelve burgomasters, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two counsellors, in the choice of whom every company of tradesmen have their votes. The *Roman Catholics* are possessed of the great church of *S. Bartholomew*, have three convents for men and one for women, but are not allowed to make any public processions through the town. There are some *Calvinists*, who are most of them Religion.
merchants, and generally very rich; hence 'tis a common saying, that at *Frankfort* the *Roman Catholics* possess the churches, the *Lutherans* the dignities, and the *Calvinists* the riches; the latter are not allowed a church in the town, but are obliged to go for their public worship to a village called *Bokenheim*, about three miles off in the county of *Hanau*. The *Jews* are very numerous, and are allowed a synagogue, but are not so rich as in *England* or *Holland*. They are confined to a particular part of the town, and go about from tavern to tavern selling things to strangers. The Christians have a great contempt for these wretches, putting them to the vilest drudgeries, and particularly employing them in extinguishing fires.

The two fairs of *Frankfort*, one at *Easter* and Trade and
the other in *September*, are very much frequented, fairs.
so as to render it one of the most trading places in *Germany*. These fairs last three weeks each, the same as at *Leipsic*; and of all fairs, these are the freest

freest from taxes or duties, a bale of 20000 crowns, and a bale of 10000 paying the same duty, which is twenty creitzers. All sorts of commodities are brought hither from all parts of *Europe*, which are distributed into other parts of the empire. After the fairs are over, most of the shops of the foreign merchants, who come hither for business, are shut up, and their names writ over the arch before their doors. The merchants live here in a very sociable manner, having a sort of clubs, where they meet to drink tea and coffee of an evening, and to play at cards. They have a play-house, and a great number of coffee-houses, and other houses of entertainment. There is a handsome territory belonging to this city, the inhabitants of which live chiefly by making wine; for the soil is covered either with woods or vineyards, having very little arable-ground. The villages all around are very pleasant, and full of pleasure-houses for the entertainment of the inhabitants in the summer season. Not far from *Frankfort* are the towns of *Wissbaden*, *Schwalbach*, and *Embs*, famous for their baths and medicinal springs, which are resorted to by persons of the greatest quality from all parts of the empire.

Inns at Frankfort.

The *Roman Emperor*, reckoned the finest inn in *Europe*. — The *King of England*. — The *Golden Angel*. — The *White Swan*. — The *Golden Sun*. — The *Wild Man*. — The *Three Crowns*.

IX. DARMSTAT.

Road from
Frankfort to
Straßburg.

The shortest and best road from *Frankfort* to *Straßburg*, in the way to *Geneva*, is through the *Bergstrass*, according as we have pointed it out

in the beginning of this chapter ; the other thro' the *Palatinate* is the best coming back, by reason of the descent of the *Rhine*, which waters all those places, mentioned likewise in the beginning of this chapter, in the route through the *Palatinate*. The post-waggon from *Frankfort* and *Strasburg* sets out on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays* early in the morning ; the freight for each passenger to *Strasburg* is five dollars thirty creitzers.

Darmstat is the capital of the landgraviate of *Darmstat*. *HesseDarmstat*, in the circle of the *UpperRhine*, in east longitude 8. 25. latitude 49. 45. situate on the river *Darmstat*, and the usual residence of the landgrave. The town is not large, but makes a handsome appearance, most of the houses being very high, and of hewn stone. The landgrave's palace is a handsome structure, and well worth a traveller's curiosity. •

X. HEIDELBERG.

Heidelberg is the capital of the *Palatinate*, *Heidelberg*. in the circle of the *Lower Rhine*, in east longitude 8. 40. latitude 49. 20. situated in a fruitful plain on the river *Necker*, at the foot of a mountain, and encompassed with hills covered with vines. It was a large handsome city before the *French* almost destroyed it in 1693. Most of the houses are of wood, though they have plenty of stone in the neighbourhood. The elector's palace is situated on a hill, and has some handsome apartments, but is far from being a regular building. Here they keep the famous tun of *Heidelberg*, which is said to contain two hundred *English* tuns. There is an university here, which was founded by count *Robert* in 1346. In the great church there are several magnificent tombs of the counts *Palatines*. Every body knows the
great

great loss this city sustained in 1622, when its famous library was transported to the *Vatican*, and the elector driven from his dominions. All religions are tolerated here ; but the magistrates are *Calvinists*. The succession of the *Roman Catholic* house of *Newburg* to this electorate has been attended with continual differences between the electors and their Protestant subjects, arising from the religious grievances of the latter. The Protestants having applied at length for redress to some foreign powers of their own persuasion, this induced the elector to abandon the city out of resentment, and to go and reside at *Manheim*, which has been the cause of the present decay of *Heidelberg*.

XI. RASTADT.

Rastadt. *Rastadt* is a small town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Suabia*, and marquisate of *Baden*, in east longitude 8. latitude 48. 45. situate on the east side of the river *Rhine*, famous only for the treaty of peace concluded here between the emperor and *France* in 1714.

XII. STRASBURG.

Straßburg. *Straßburg* is a city of *Germany*, and capital of the landgraviate of *Alsace*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in east longitude 7. 35. latitude 48. 38. situate near the west bank of the river *Rhine*. As this city is subject to the king of *France*, we shall defer giving a further description of it, till we come to the fourth volume, in which we propose directing our traveller through that prince's dominions.

XIII. BRISAC.

Brisac. *Brisac* is a town of *Germany*, in that part of the circle of *Swabia* called the *Brisgow*, in east longitude 7. 15. latitude 48. 10. situate on the top

top of a round hill, on the east side of the *Rhine*, and extremely well fortified by nature and by art. There is a stone bridge over the *Rhine*, which is very well fortified on the side of *France*, where just opposite stands the town of *New Brisac*, built in the last century by the *French*, and reckoned one of the strongest places in *Europe*. *Old Brisac* was taken by the *French*, in 1703, but restored to the emperor by the treaty of *Baden* in 1714.

XIV. HUNNINGEN.

Hunningen is a town of *Germany*, in the land- *Hunningen*.
graviate of *Alsace*, in east longitude 7. 35. latitude 47. 37. situate on the left side of the river *Rhine*, just opposite to *Basil*, and subject to the *French* king. This was one of the strongest places in *Alsace*, but the fortifications on the right side of the *Rhine* were demolished by the treaty of *Rastadt*.

XV. BASIL.

Basil is the capital of the canton of *Basil* in *Basil*.
Switzerland, in east longitude 7. 40. latitude 47. 40. situate on both sides of the river *Rhine*, near the confines of *Alsace*, and built out of the ruins of the *Roman Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*. It is the largest, fairest, and richest city of *Switzerland*, divided by the *Rhine* into two parts, which are joined by a fine stone bridge of fourteen arches. It is surrounded only with a wall defended by some towers. The streets are large and clean, and their squares spacious, adorned with no less than three hundred fountains. Their public and private buildings are quite magnificent, and generally built of stone. It was formerly the see of a bishop suffragan of *Besancon*, who being set aside at the reformation, has ever since kept his seat at *Poitrentru* in *Upper Alsace*. The church of *S. Mary*, which

which was formerly the cathedral, is a stately building, in which there is a marble monument erected to the great *Erasmus*, who spent the latter part of his days, and was buried in this place. His library is kept in this church, where there are several curious pieces of painting, by the famous *Holben*, who was a native of this city. In his cabinet there are four series of excellent *Greek* consular medals, and gold and brass imperials, and likewise twenty original pieces of *Holben*, for one of which, namely the dead *Christ*, they have been offered a thousand ducats. There are several other good libraries at *Basil*, and in one of them a curious *Virgil*, and an Alcoran writ in *China* paper. They have an university here, which is in a very flourishing condition. The arsenal and the town-hall are worth seeing; in the latter there are some good pictures, and among the rest a *Passion*, in eight pieces, by *Holben*. The outside of some houses are painted by the same master, and his famous *dance of death* is still to be seen though it has been often repaired. The family of *Fecche* have a handsome collection of medals and other curiosities. They pretend that ordinary paper was first made here, by *Antony* and *Michael Galician* in 1417. They have the best trade here of any town in *Switzerland*, being situated near the frontiers of *Germany* and *France*, and having the conveniency of the *Rhine* to facilitate their importations and exportations. The principal inns are, the *Wild Man*, and the *Three Kings*.

XVI. SOLOTHURN.

Solothurn. *Solothurn* is the capital of the canton of *Solothurn* in *Switzerland*, in east longitude 7. 15. latitude 47. 18. situate on the river *Aar*, which divides it into two parts, joined by a bridge. It is well

well fortified, and adorned with some handsome buildings, among which that of the *French* ambassador, who always resides here, is the most remarkable. The other places worthy of seeing are the town-house, the arsenal, and the Jesuits church and college. There was an attempt made in 1531 to introduce the Protestant religion, but it proved unsuccessful, and the inhabitants are zealous *Roman Catholics*.

XVII. BERN.

Bern is the capital of the canton of *Bern*, and *Bern*, the most powerful town in *Switzerland*, in east longitude 7. 20. latitude 47. It stands on a rising ground, in a peninsula, encompassed on three sides by the river *Ada*, from whence there is a stream let into each street, which supplies the city with water. Most of the houses are of freestone, and the town is about a mile in length, consisting chiefly of three broad streets. Being a peninsula, there is no passage to it but on the west side, which is well fortified. The great church, the town-house, the court of chancery, the arsenal, and public library, are noble structures. The government of this town and canton is aristocratical, being lodged in the great council consisting of 299 persons, out of whom a senate of twenty-seven are elected, and intrusted with the executive power. The principal inns are, the *Crown*, and the *Falcon*.

XVIII. FRIBURG.

Friburg is the capital of the canton of *Friburg*, *Friburg*, in *Switzerland*, in east longitude 6. 55. latitude 46. 50. situate on a hill in a pleasant country, and almost surrounded by the river *Sana*. It is divided into four parts, which are generally well built, and tolerably fortified. The most remarkable things

things in this city are its piazzas, the cathedral with its high altar, the town-house and high tower, a fine public fountain, and a commandary of *Malta*. There are also several churches and convents worth notice, particularly the Jesuits college, which is a very handsome building. The bishop of *Lausanne* has his residence here, the inhabitants being *Roman Catholics*, and under an aristocratical government.

XIX. LAUSANNE.

Lausanne. *Lausanne* is a city of *Switzerland*, in the canton of *Bern*, in east longitude 6. 31. latitude 46. 33. situate upon the hills, within a mile and a half of the lake of *Geneva*, in a pleasant fruitful country. It was formerly an imperial city, but has been subject to the canton of *Bern* since 1536. It was also a bishop's see, but upon falling into the hand of the Protestants, the bishop removed his residence to *Friburg*. The cathedral dedicated to the Virgin is a fine building. But what distinguishes this city most is its academy, founded in 1536, and famous for several eminent professors. The other places worth seeing are, the town-house, the castle, the college, the ancient bishop's palace, the arsenal, and the hospital.

Road from
Lausanne to
Geneva.

There are several pleasant walks round about the town, especially towards the lake, and between this city and *Geneva* there is a most delightful road, being one continued hillock, very populous and well tilled. Not far from *Lausanne*, stands the little town of *Nyon* upon the lake of *Geneva*, where there are some ruins, and a high square tower, which seems to be very ancient. A little further, stands the town of *Copet*, which belongs to the canton of *Bern*, and is a pretty good town, castle, and barony. About three miles further, stands the town of *Verfey*, situated upon

upon a point of land, belonging to the *Païs de Gex*, which shoots out upon the bank of the lake. The town belongs to the *French* king, who keeps some soldiers in it.

XX. GENEVA.

Geneva is a city of *Savoy*, and capital of the *Geneva*. territory of *Geneva*, in east longitude 6. latitude 46. situate near the confines of *France* and *Switzerland*, on the river *Rhone*, at the west end of lake *Lemain* or *Geneva*. Of this city we propose giving a larger account in the next volume, when we come to a description of the remarkable places that occur in our journey through *Savoy*.

Returning from *Geneva* to *Frankfort*, 'tis customary to descend the *Rhine* from *Basil* to *Mentz*, wherefore we shall here give a short description of the towns situate from *Basil* to *Mentz* on the *Rhine*, which will afford us an opportunity of describing the towns mentioned in the beginning of this chapter in the route from *Frankfort* to *Straßburg* through the *Palatinate*.

Remarkable places on the Rhine from Basil to Mentz.

I. FORT LOUIS.

Fort Louis is a fortress of *Germany*, in the *Fort Louis*. landgraviate of *Alsace*, in east longitude 8. latitude 48. 46. situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, almost opposite to *Baden*. It was built by *Lewis XIV.* from whom it took its name, to command the passage of that river.

II. PHILIPSBURG.

Philipsburg is an imperial city of *Germany*, in *Philipsburg*, the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in east longitude 8.

16. latitude 49. 8. situate on the east bank of the *Rhine*, at the mouth of the *Saltza*. It took its name from *Philip* bishop of *Spire*, to whom the town belonged, and who first began the fortifications, which have been since that time brought to great perfection. Its situation, which is so convenient for commanding the adjacent country, renders it a place of the utmost importance to the empire, of which it is now a barrier town, having been taken by the *French* in 1734, and restored to the *Germans* by a peace between *France* and the emperor the following year.

III. SPIRE.

Spire. *Spire* is a free imperial city of *Germany*, in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in east longitude 8. 17. latitude 49. 16. It is situate in a plain on the west side of the *Rhine*; where it receives the small river of *Spierbach*. The town is large and populous, but indifferently built, the houses being generally of wood, and not very convenient. It had many stately houses and churches, before the *French* burnt it down in 1689. It is a bishop's see, suffragan to *Mentz*. The magistrates and most of the inhabitants are Protestants, but the *Roman Catholics*, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists* have their worships by turns in the cathedral, which has been rebuilt since 1689. The sovereign court of justice for the empire, called the imperial chamber, was held here, till removed to *Wetzlar*, a small town in the neighbourhood of *Frankfort*, on the destruction of this city. The principal inns are, the *King of England*, the *Swan*, and the *Emperor*.

IV. MANHEIM.

Manheim. *Manheim* is a city of *Germany*, in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in east longitude 7. 20. latitude 49. 30. situate at the confluence of the *Rhine*

Rhine and *Neckar*. Towards the beginning of the last century, it was but a little village in the place where the citadel now stands. *Frederic* commonly called *King of Bohemia*, caused it to be fortified, in 1606, and at the same time the city was built. It was taken and demolished by the *French* in 1688, but it has been since rebuilt and fortified, and is now reckoned one of the strongest places in *Germany*. The streets are all in straight lines, and in some of them there are trees planted as in *Holland*. Upon a disgust taken by the late elector against the city of *Heidelberg*, he removed his residence to *Manheim*, where he built a very handsome palace.

V. WORMS.

Worms is city of *Germany*, in the *Palatinate* of *Worms*, the *Rhine*, in east longitude 8. 5. latitude 49. 38. situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, in a very fruitful country, which produces good wine. It was a fine town before the *French* destroyed it in 1689, but great part of it has been since rebuilt. There is a double wall round it, but no fortifications worth mentioning. 'Tis a bishop's see, who has a great authority, though it be a free imperial city. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Roman Catholics* and *Lutherans*, but the former are possessed of the cathedral and most of the churches. The *Calvinists* have a church at *Neuhausel*, about two miles out of town. The principal places worth seeing are the cathedral, the churches of *S. Paul*, *S. John*, and *S. Martin*, the burghers house, and the mint. It was in this city the famous treaty was concluded in 1743, between the king of *Great Britain*, the queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*.

VI. OPPENHEIM:

Oppenheim. *Oppenheim* is a town of *Germany*, in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in east longitude 8. latitude 49. 50. situate upon a hill, on the banks of the *Rhine*. It was formerly an imperial town, but is now subject to the elector *Palatine*. The *French* destroyed it with the other towns of the *Palatinate* in 1693.

VII. MENTZ.

Mentz. *Mentz* is the capital city of the electorate of *Mentz*, situate at the confluence of the rivers *Rhine* and *Maine*, in east longitude 8. latitude 50. It is a very ancient city, probably supposed to have been founded by *Drusus*, there being still some remains in the castle of a trophy erected to the memory of that *Roman* general. The town is large, and populous, the fortifications regular, and the public buildings magnificent, but the streets generally narrow, which hides a good deal of their public and private buildings. The principal places worth seeing are the cathedral, which is a fine *Gothic* structure, the electors palace and gardens, the *Jesuits* college, and the town-house. Protestants are permitted to live here, but not allowed the freedom of their religion. The elector is temporal and spiritual master of the town, and has a chapel of forty-two canons, twenty-four of whom are capitulars. He has the precedency of the other electors, being dean of the electoral college, and high chancellor of the empire. The university is said to have been founded by *Charlemain* in about the year 800, but is not in any great repute at present. They claim the invention of printing, which is contested with them by the *Dutch*, as we have observed in the preceeding volume, under the

the article of *Harlem*. They have a fine bridge of boats over the *Rhine*, which is swelled here by the junction of the *Maine* to a very great breadth. The principal inns here are, the *Golden Crown*, and the *Court of Nuremberg*.

CHAP. XII.

Journey from Holland and Flanders to Frankfort and Augsborg, in the way to Italy.

TRAVELLERS that chuse to make Germany their way from the *Low Countries* to *Italy*, whether they set out from *Brussels*, *Rotterdam*; or *Amsterdam*, must go to *Cologne*, and from thence direct their course to *Frankfort* and *Augsburg*. The route from *Brussels* to *Cologne* has been given in the beginning of the tenth chapter of this volume, p. 287. The post-waggon from *Amsterdam* to *Arnheim* sets out every day at six in the morning from the *Reguliers Breefstrat*, and arrives the same day at *Arnheim* and *Nimeguen*. The post-waggon from *Arnheim* to *Frankfort* sets out on *Sundays* at seven in the morning, and *Friday* it reaches *Frankfort*. 'Tis to be observed that this post-waggon, when it leaves *Cologne*, goes through *Wetteravia* and the county of *Nassau*, which being a very mountainous country, and consequently uneasy and unpleasant for coaches or waggons, we have therefore omitted to give the route through *Wetteravia*, thinking it more advisable for travellers to embark at *Cologne* upon the *Rhine* for *Mentz*, notwithstanding the slowness of the passage, being against the

stream. The route from *Amsterdam* to *Cologne*, *Frankfort*, and *Augsburg*, is as follows.

AMSTERDAM		
English miles from one place to another.	23. UTRECHT	23
	12. <i>Wyk te Duerstede</i>	35
	6. <i>Reenen</i>	41
	8. <i>Wageningen</i>	49
	6. ARNHEIM	55
	10. NIMEGUEN	65
	12. CLEVE	77
	15. <i>Santen</i>	92
	20. <i>Ordingen</i>	112
	15. <i>Nuys</i>	127
	20. COLOGNE	147
	12. BONN	159
	6. <i>Lintz</i>	165
	12. <i>Andernach</i>	177
	8. COBLENTZ	185
	12. <i>Boppart</i>	197
	6. <i>S. Goar</i>	203
	6. <i>Bacharach</i>	209
	10. <i>Bingen</i>	219
	16. MENTZ	235
	18. FRANKFORT	253
	6. <i>Langen</i>	259
	6. DARMSTAT	265
	12. <i>Zwingenberg</i>	277
	4. <i>Bentzheim</i>	281
	4. <i>Weinheim</i>	285
	4. <i>Ladenburg</i>	289
	12. HEIDELBERG	301
	9. <i>Wiesloch</i>	310
	9. <i>Sintzheim</i>	319
	3. <i>Brakenheim</i>	322
	3. <i>Bessigheim</i>	325
	3. <i>Biedgheim</i>	328

English miles from Amsterdam.

English

English miles from one place to another.	3.	Gretzingen	331	English miles from Amsterdam.
	4.	Canstadt	335	
	4.	Eßlingen	339	
	4.	Blockingen	343	
	4.	Ebersbach	347	
	2.	Goppingen	349	
	2.	Sieffen	351	
	6.	Geislingen	357	
	6.	Weidensteden	363	
	6.	Langenau	369	
	2.	Leibheim	371	
	8.	Knarlingen	379	
	4.	Zufwerhausen	383	
	4.	Horgen	387	
	4.	Bibert	391	
	4.	AUGSBURG	395	

Remarkable places in this journey.

The remarkable places in this journey as far as *Cleve*, have been described in the first volume, chap. viii. p. 177. so that we have now to begin with

I. N U Y S.

Nuys is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of the *Nuys*. *Lower Rhine*, and electorate of *Cologne*, in east longitude 6. 8. latitude 51. 10. situate on the river *Erpe*, a little before it falls into the *Rhine*, almost over against *Dusseldorp*. 'Tis the *Novesium* mentioned by *Tacitus*, and is now only a small place of little consideration, having suffered greatly by the wars of the last century. They have a good collegiate church dedicated to *S. Quirinus*, and some other public buildings.

II. COLOGNE.

Cologne. This city has been described already in this volume, p. 291, so that we have only to observe here, that with regard to the land-carriages from hence to *Mentz* (for I speak only of those who do not chuse to go through the mountainous wretched roads of *Wetteravia*) they are very dear, for as they have no constant time of setting out, the passenger must pay also for the return. Wherefore if a person has no very urgent affairs to hasten him, he had better go by water. In the great boats which are drawn by horses, the common rate is about a crown a piece, and if the passengers please, they may land at any town by the way to dine or sup.

III. BONN.

Bonn. *Bonn* is a small town of the electorate of *Cologne*, in east longitude 7. latitude 50. 35. situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, and the ordinary residence of the elector of *Cologne*. It is supposed to be the *Castra Bonensia* of the *Romans*, near which place *Julius Cæsar* built a bridge cross the *Rhine*. Its name is said to be derived from its happy situation, which is in a pleasant fruitful country, abounding with vineyards, at the end of a long ridge of mountains, which shut in the *Rhine* on both sides from hence as far as *Bingen*. The town is tolerably well built, and regularly fortified. The elector's palace is a magnificent building, where the gardens and water-works are much admired. The stadt-house is a fine structure adorned with very good paintings.

IV.

IV. LINTZ.

Lintz.

V. ANDERNACH.

These are two small towns in the electorate of *Andernach*. *Cologne*, situate, the first on the right bank, and the second on the left bank of the *Rhine*, but containing nothing remarkable.

VI. COBLENTZ.

Coblentz is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Coblentz*. the *Lower Rhine*, and archbishopric of *Triers*, in east longitude 7. 15. latitude 50. 30. situate at the confluence of the rivers *Rhine* and *Moselle*, from whence it takes its *Latin* name of *Confluentia*. It stands in a very pleasant country, surrounded with vineyards, and is of a triangular form, two sides of which are defended by the rivers, and the other by modern fortifications, which renders it one of the strongest towns in *Germany*. The town is populous and large, the houses well built, and the streets uniform. Their best public buildings are their two great churches, some monasteries, and the elector's palace, where he commonly resides, situated at the foot of a hill, under the castle of *Ehrenbreiten*. This castle stands on a rising ground, on the other side of the river, and commands the whole city. It is very strong, has always a good garrison, with store of arms and ammunition. They have a stone bridge over the *Moselle*, and a bridge of boats over the *Rhine*. The conveniency of the situation brings a considerable trade to the town in corn, wine, wood, and iron.

VII. BOPPART.

Boppart is a small town of the electorate of *Boppart*. *Triers*, situate on the west shore of the *Rhine*, in

east longitude 7. 10. latitude 50. 20. It is supposed to be one of the forts anciently erected by *Drusus* on the *Rhine*, and was once an imperial city. The places worth viewing are *S. Severus's* church, and a stately old palace called *Königsbouse*, formerly the residence of the barons of *Boppard*.

S. Goar. From *Boppard* you come next to the town of *S. Goar*, situate on the west side of the *Rhine*, and defended by a famous castle on the top of a mountain, reckoned almost impregnable. It belongs to the prince of *Hesse Rhinefelds*, who is a *Roman Catholic*, but the inhabitants are mostly

Caub. Protestants. — A little higher up, over-against the town of *Caub*, which belongs to the elector *Palatine*, there is an old castle, called *Pfaltz*, in the middle of the *Rhine*, from whence the *Pfalzgraves* or counts *Palatine* derive their name. —

Baccharach. From hence you come to *Baccharach*, which is a little town belonging to the elector *Palatine*, built on the side of a hill, and famous for its excellent wines. The inhabitants pretend that *Baccharach* is derived from *Bacchi ara*, or the altar of *Bacchus*, because of the goodness of its wines. A little higher up stands the town of

VIII. BINGEN.

Bingen. *Bingen* is a town of the electorate of *Mentz*, in east longitude 7. 20. latitude 50. pleasantly situated on the *Rhine* and *Nabe*, which here unite their streams. It is mentioned by *Tacitus* as a *Roman* fortress, and was formerly an imperial city. There is a good stone bridge here over the *Nabe*, and a castle on a neighbouring hill. Near this city, on an island in the *Rhine*, stands the ruins of an old square tower, commonly called the *Moufe Tower*, famous for a story related of an archbishop of *Mentz*, who for his cruel usage to the poor, in calling them rats that eat up

up the corn, is said to have been pursued, thro' just vengeance of heaven, by rats and mice, which upon his flying to this tower to avoid them, swam after him through the river, entered the tower, and devoured him. At *Bingen* those mountains begin, which shut up the *Rhine* as far as *Bonn*, but from *Bingen* to *Mentz* the country is open, and the river very broad.

As for the remaining part of this route the only remarkable places therein contained are, the cities of *Mentz*, *Frankfort*, and *Heidelberg*, which have been already described in the preceeding chapter; the first p. 338, the second p. 326, and the third p. 329. From *Mentz* to *Frankfort* and back again, a boat sets out every morning at a fixt price. With regard to the post-waggon from *Frankfort* to *Heidelberg*, see the directions in the preceeding chapter. From *Heidelberg* to *Sintzheim* the country is full of fir-trees, and very poor, money being so scarce, that about *Wieseloch* and *Sintzheim*, a loaf of wheaten bread weighing eight pounds, costs but two pence. *Sintzheim* is the last place in the *Palatinate*. The remaining towns mentioned in the route, belong mostly to the dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and are all so small as not to merit description, except.

IX. ESLINGEN.

Eslingen is a town of *Germany*, in the circle of *Eslingen*. *Suabia*, and dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, situate seven miles south east of *Stutgard* the capital of the dutchy, in east long. 96. lat. 48. 38. It stands upon the *Neckar*, in a very agreeable country, and was made an imperial city in the sixteenth century, under the protection of the duke. The magistrates are *Lutherans*, and the town is reckoned a place of pretty good trade.

Route from
Frankfort to
Holland.

From *Frankfort* back again to *Holland*, one may travel all the way down the *Rhine*, which in summer is exceeding pleasant, and very expeditious, as you descend with the current. The remarkable places this way are the same as those already described from *Holland* to *Frankfort*, besides the towns of *Dusseldorp*, *Wesel*, and *Emmeric*, of which we shall give some account in the following section.

X. By-places in this journey.

Emmeric.

Four miles from *Cleve* on the east side of the *Rhine*, stands the town of *Emmeric*, in the circle of *Westphalia* and dutchy of *Cleve*, in east longitude 5. 45. latitude 51. 48. 'Tis a very ancient city, and was formerly a very strong place, but the fortifications are neglected of late. The streets are neat and regular, and the houses tolerably well built. It was one of the *Hans* towns, but now, with the rest of the dutchy, it is subject to the king of *Prussia*, and by the conveniency of the situation it carries on a pretty good trade.

Wesel.

Sixteen miles south-east of *Cleve*, and in the dutchy of that name, stands the town of *Wesel*, situate at the confluence of the rivers *Rhine* and *Lippe*, in east longitude 6. 5. latitude 51. 37. This is esteemed the largest and best peopled town of any in the dutchy, and is now one of the strongest places in *Germany*, having eight bastions, five of which are lined, and a handsome citadel, situated between the city and the fort of *Lippe*, on the bank of the *Rhine*. It was formerly an imperial city, but is now subject to the king of *Prussia*, who keeps a good garrison here, and allows a free exercise of the three religions. The inhabitants have a pretty good trade by means of a small harbour for vessels that sail on the

the *Rhine*. The *Jews* have a synagogue in this town, and the *Roman Catholics* several monasteries; there is also a rich hospital for aged and decrepit people.

Twenty-six miles below *Cologne*, on the east *Dusseldorp*, banks of the *Rhine* stands the city of *Dusseldorp*, in east longitude 6. 20. latitude 51. 15. It is a large handsome city, capital of the dutchy of *Berg*, in the circle of *Westphalia*, and subject to the elector *Palatine*. The town takes its name from the little river *Dussel*, which here unites its streams with the *Rhine*. It was formerly an imperial city, and had a much better trade than at present, when the channel of the *Rhine* lay under its walls, but vessels cannot now come so close. They have three great markets for corn every week, where great quantities are bought up and exported. The town is neatly built, and well fortified, but has no suburbs. The citadel consists of two royal bastions, faced with brick, which command the *Rhine*, and cover the city on that side. The collegiate church of *S. Martin* is a handsome structure, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes of *Faliers* and *Berg*. They had formerly a small university, but have now only a seminary for poor scholars, under the direction of the *Jesuits*, whose college is esteemed a very fine building. The elector resides here sometimes in a palace not so remarkable for its external beauty, as for one of the finest galleries of pictures in all *Europe*. This gallery is divided into five classes; the first consists of pictures done by *Rubens*; the second by such as were drawn by some of the most eminent *Flemish* painters, particularly those of *Van Dyke*; the third contains some pieces done by the ablest painters of *Italy*; the fourth is adorned with the works of chevalier *Van der Werf*, a *Dutch* painter, who has

equalled all the *Flemish* painters in beauty of design and colouring; the fifth which is the richest, consists of choice pieces done by *Raphael*, *Julio Romano*, *Guido*, *Titian*, *Paolo Veronese*, *Corregio*, *Albano*, *Rubens*, *Vandyke*, *Rembrant*, and several others. There are also some statues of marble and brass, taken from the most perfect models in *Italy*. Before the palace there is an equestrian statue of *John William* elector *Palatine*, that great protector of arts.

Wetzlar. Twenty-eight miles from *Frankfort*, stands the town of *Wetzlar*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, and territory of *Wetteravia*, in east longitude 8. 15. latitude 50. 30. situated on the river *Lahn*. It is an ancient imperial city, governed by its own magistrates, but the provostship of the town belongs to the prince of *Hesse Darmstat*. The buildings in general are very indifferent, being mostly of wood, but the great church makes a good figure at a distance. The inhabitants are partly *Roman Catholics* partly *Lutherans*, but the latter have the civil power in their hands. This city is remarkable for the imperial chamber, or supreme court of the empire, which was removed hither in the year 1689 from *Spire*, when that city was destroyed by the *French*.

Stutgard. About six miles to the right of *Canstat*, stands the city of *Stutgard*, capital of the duchy of *Wirtemberg* in the circle of *Suabia*, in east longitude 9. latitude 48. 40. The town is situate near the banks of the *Neckar*, and is pretty large, but most of the houses are built of wood, and low; however, it is a place of much resort, because of its baths, which are of a medicinal nature. The castle in which the duke of *Wirtemberg* has his ordinary residence, is a fine building, adorned with delicate groves and gardens,

fine grotto's and water-works, and as stately a pleasure-house as that of any prince of the empire.

Twenty miles to the southward of *Stutgard*, *Tubingen*, stands the town of *Tubingen*, which is a well built place, and subject to the duke of *Wirtemberg*. It is famous chiefly for its university, for its supreme court of judicature, and for the tombs of the princes and princesses of *Wirtemberg*, which are preserved in the great church.

C H A P. XIII.

Journey from Amsterdam to Leipfic and Breslaw.

THERE are two different routes from *Amsterdam* to *Leipfic*, the first, which is the shortest, is by the way of *Cassel*; the second is through *Hanover*, and chiefly for those that have a mind to see that capital in their way to *Saxony*. We shall give both routes in their proper order.

The route to Leipfic and Breslaw, by Cassel.

English miles from one place to another.	AMSTERDAM.		English miles from Amsterdam.
	13.	NARDEN	13
	12.	AMERSFORT.	25
	42.	SWOLL	67
	20.	Goor	87
	4.	Delden	91
	8.	Enschede	99
	12.	Fernau	111
	16.	Reina	127
			English

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English miles from one place to another.	12. MUNSTER	139	English miles from Amsterdam.
	16. <i>Warndorf</i>	155	
	12. <i>Rettberg</i>	167	
	16. PADERBORN	183	
	16. <i>Warburg</i>	199	
	12. CASSEL	211	
	8. <i>Lichtenau</i>	219	
	8. <i>Bischausen</i>	227	
	4. <i>Eschwege</i>	231	
	4. <i>Wanfried</i>	235	
	8. MULHAUSEN	243	
	8. <i>Langensaltz</i>	251	
	8. <i>Tenstadt</i>	259	
	8. <i>Weissenfee</i>	267	
	8. <i>Groß Neuhaus</i>	275	
	8. <i>Closter Eslar</i>	283	
	8. <i>Freyburg</i>	291	
	12. MERSEBURG	303	
	12. LEIPSIK	315	
	12. <i>Wurtzen</i>	327	
	14. <i>Oschatz</i>	341	
	14. MEISSEN	355	
	12. DRESDEN	367	
	14. <i>Schmidefelt</i>	381	
	12. <i>Bischofswerda</i>	393	
	12. BAUTZEN	405	
	12. <i>Rothen Krotshamer</i>	417	
	12. GORLITZ	429	
	12. <i>Waldaw</i>	441	
	12. <i>Buntzlaw</i>	453	
	12. <i>Haynau</i>	465	
	8. LIGNITZ	473	
	12. <i>Newmark</i>	485	
	12. BRESLAW	497	

The

The route to Leipzig and Breslaw by
Hanover.

English miles from one place to another.	AMSTERDAM			English miles from Amster- dam.
	13.	NARDEN	13	
	12.	AMERSFORT	25	
	24.	DEVENTER	49	
	24.	Oldenzell	73	
	8.	Bentheim	81	
	8.	Rhenten	89	
	8.	Iperburen	97	
	12.	OSNABURG	109	
	24.	MUNDEN	133	
	20.	HANOVER.	153	

The remainder of this route as far as *Leipfic*, has been given already in this volume p. 212. and the remainder from *Leipfic* to *Breslaw* is the same as in the preceeding route.

Remarkable places in the first route.

The remarkable places in this route, as far as *Swell*, have been described in the preceeding volume p. 160. The other places as far as *Enschede*, are in the province of *Overyffel*, and contain nothing remarkable. *Fernau* and *Reina* are small towns in the bishopric of *Munster*, which is the first remarkable place in *Germany*.

I. MUNSTER.

Munster is the capital of the bishopric of *Mun-Munster*,
ster, and of the circle of *Westphalia*, in east lon-
gitude 7. 10. latitude 52. It is a large populous
city, situate on the river *Aa*, in the most fruit-
ful plain in the country. The houses are very
indifferently built, and the streets mean and ir-
regular.

regular. It was reckoned formerly a very strong city, but the fortifications are now out of repair. The bishopric was founded by *Charlemain* in 758, and is suffragan to the elector of *Cologne*. The revenues were reckoned in 1661 at 300,000 crowns *per annum*, but are now much abated. It has five collegiate churches, and a college of Jesuits. The chief college is that of the cathedral, consisting of a dean and chapter, who chuse the bishop, who at present is elector of *Cologne*. *Munster* was formerly an imperial city, till reduced by its bishop in 1661; it is famous for the bloody tragedy acted here by the Anabaptists in 1533, and for the treaty of *Westphalia*, concluded here in 1648. The principal inns are, the *City of Amsterdam*, and the *Emperor*.

Warndorf. Within sixteen miles of *Munster* in the way to *Paderborn*, stands the little town of *Warndorf*, famous for its linen manufactures, which is reckoned one of the best in *Germany*.

II. PADERBORN.

Paderborn. *Paderborn* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Westphalia*, and capital of the bishopric of *Paderborn*, in east longitude 8. 25. latitude 51. 45. It is so named from the head or fountain of the river *Pader*, which springs in a torrent near this city, and falls into the *Lippe* near *Nienbus*. The town is large and well built, and was formerly a free imperial city, but the bishop is now sovereign both of the town and country, being the present elector of *Cologne*, who was chosen in 1723. The most remarkable public structures are the bishop's palace and the cathedral, to which *Otho II.* gave a golden crucifix of sixty pound weight, valued at sixty thousand crowns. The territories belonging to this bishopric extend forty miles in length,

length, and twenty in breadth ; in which there is a great variety of salt springs, and others of a remarkable nature ; one particularly which is lost twice in twenty-nine hours, and returns with such violence, that it turns several mills near its source. But the territory is a barren soil, more considerable for its bacon and venison than any thing else.

III. CASSEL.

This city has been described already, p. 323. *Cassel*. From hence there occurs nothing worth notice, till you come to

IV. MULHAUSEN.

Mulhausen is a town of Germany, in the circle *Mulhausen*. of Upper Saxony, and territory of *Thuringia*, in east longitude 10. 20. latitude 51. 16. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, about twenty miles from *Gotha*, and is remarkable only for its being a free imperial city, under the protection of the elector of Saxony.

V. MERSEBURG.

Merseburg is a city of Germany, in the circle *Merseburg*. of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of *Misnia*, in east longitude 12. 14. latitude 51. 25. It is situated on the river *Sala*, and is pretty large, and well peopled, but very indifferently built. It was formerly a bishop's see, but is now subject to the elector of Saxony. The town is famous for its cathedral and library, as well as for its good beer, of which it sends a vast quantity every year to *Leipsic* and other parts of Saxony.

The remaining towns in this route as far as *Dresden*, have been described in the seventh chapter of this volume, viz. *Leipsic*, p. 219. *Wurtzen*, *Oschatz*, and *Meissen*, p. 240. *Dresden*, p. 242.

242. The post-waggon from *Dresden* to *Breslaw* sets out on *Sunday* noon, and passengers pay at the rate of five groffes for every four *English* miles.

VI. BAUTZEN.

Bautzen. *Bautzen* is the capital of *Lusatia*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony* in *Germany*, in east longitude 14. 30. latitude 51. 15. subject to the elector of *Saxony*. It is situated on the *Spree*, and was demolished by the *Swedes* in the last century, but has been since rebuilt to a great advantage. The streets are broad and regular, the houses well built, particularly those in the market-place, which is very spacious and handsome. They have a church where both *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholics* have their worship by turns. There is a very good linen manufacture in this city, which renders it a place of some business.

VII. GORLITZ.

Gorlitz. *Gorlitz* is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and marquissate of *Lusatia*, in east longitude 15. 6. latitude 51. 12. It is situated in a marsh, upon the river *Neisse*, and has several handsome churches and good houses. Its situation renders it strong, and besides it is tolerably well-fortified by art. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in linen cloth, and in beer which they send to other parts. It is likewise the seat of justice, and the residence of the governor.

Setting out from *Gorlitz* you meet with nothing worth notice till you come to a little village called *Sigersdorf*, between *Waldaw* and *Buntzlaw*; at this village there is a rivulet, which parts *Lusatia* from *Silesia*. *Buntzlaw* is the first town in *Silesia*, and contains nothing remarkable. At *Haynau*, the next station, there is an old castle with

with an inscription on the gate. The next place is,

VIII. LIGNITZ.

Lignitz is the capital of the dutchy of *Lignitz*, *Lignitz*, in the province of *Silesia*, in east longitude 16. 18. latitude 51. 16. It is a handsome city, situated on a small river, and supposed to derive its name from the ancient *Lugii*. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a strong castle, a stately hospital, and a good town-house. There is an academy for the education of young gentlemen, which is much frequented. The inhabitants are a mixture of Protestants and *Roman Catholics*; the latter have some handsome churches, and a very elegant college of Jesuits.

IX. BRESLAW.

This city has been described already in this vol. *Breslaw*. p. 198.

The remarkable places in the second route as far as *Hanover* have been described in this volume, p. 139 to 142. *Hanover* has been described, p. 227 and p. 287. The remarkable places from *Hanover* to *Leipfic* have been also described in this volume, from p. 228 to p. 233.

The only considerable by-place in this journey *Zittau*, is the town of *Zittau*, situate on the river *Nieffs*, in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and marquisate of *Lusatia*, in east longitude 15. latitude 51. twenty miles south-east of *Gorlitz*. It stands in a most beautiful valley, at the foot of the mountains of *Bohemia*, and is said to have taken its name from a lady that founded it in the beginning of the eleventh century. The agreeableness of its situation, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings render it one of the pleafantest little towns in *Germany*. The inhabitants have a good
tade

trade in beer, and a much better in their linen manufacture, which is reckoned the best in Saxony.

C H A P. XIV.

Journey from Frankfort to Leipfic, Berlin, Warsaw, and Moscow.

Carriages in
this road.

FROM Frankfort to Leipfic a post-waggon sets out from the *Darmstadtischen hofe*, on *Mondays* and *Fridays*, and comes in on *Sundays* and *Thursdays*, the fare to each passenger about ten dollars. From *Leipfic* to *Berlin* a post-waggon sets out on *Wednesdays* at two in the afternoon, and on *Saturdays* at eight in the evening, and comes back on *Mondays* and *Thursdays* in the evening; the fare to each passenger four dollars four groffes. From *Berlin* to *Warsaw*, you have a post-waggon as far as *Frankfort* on the *Oder*; but through *Poland* and *Muscovy*, you must have a vehicle of your own, and hire post-horses. The route for this long journey is as follows.

English miles from on place to another.	FRANKFORT		English miles from Frankfort.
	8.	HANAU	8
	12.	Gelenhausen	20
	8.	Salmunster	28
	8.	Schlichtern	36
	8.	Neuhoff	44
	6.	FULD	50
	8.	Hunfeld	58
	12.	Vach	70
	12.	EISENACH	82
	12.	GOTHA	94

English

English miles from one place to another.

12.	ERFURT	106
12.	<i>Buddelstat</i>	118
8.	<i>Auerstadt</i>	126
8.	NAUMBURG	134
12.	<i>Rippach</i>	146
4.	<i>Lutzen</i>	150
8.	LEIPSIK	158
16.	<i>Duben</i>	174
16.	WITTENBERG	190
16.	<i>Treuenbritzen</i>	206
16.	<i>Potsdam</i>	222
16.	BERLIN	238
12.	<i>Tasdorf</i>	250
12.	<i>Eggersdorf</i>	262
16.	FRANKFORT on the Oder	278
12.	<i>Drossen</i>	290
12.	<i>Königswalde</i>	302
8.	<i>Schwerin</i>	310
40.	POSEN	350
24.	<i>Kleskow</i>	374
24.	<i>Wizesnick</i>	398
24.	<i>Lubionki</i>	422
24.	<i>Katnow</i>	446
24.	<i>Lowitz</i>	470
24.	<i>Katzki</i>	494
24.	WARSAW	518
8.	<i>Peschin</i>	526
10.	<i>Goura</i>	536
10.	<i>Menischow</i>	546
12.	<i>Ritziwol</i>	558
8.	<i>Rosticez</i>	566
12.	<i>Guewouchof</i>	578
12.	<i>Konskawolja</i>	590
12.	<i>Pokuzin</i>	602
8.	<i>Lublin</i>	610
12.	<i>Piasky</i>	622
12.	<i>Krosnoslaw</i>	634

English miles from Frankfort.

English

English miles from one place to another.	16.	Woislewitz	650	English miles from Frankfort.
	12.	Steffankowitz	662	
	12.	Ozillac	674	
	8.	Wlofdimiers	682	
	12.	Woiskize	694	
	16.	Hulsnick	710	
	8.	Millevisch	718	
	6.	Boroschof	724	
	8.	Romanof	732	
	8.	Olyka	740	
	4.	Klcwan	744	
	16.	Alexandria	760	
	8.	Tuezin	768	
	12.	Meferitz	780	
	12.	Koretz	792	
	20.	Swial	812	
	12.	Neslowan	824	
	8.	Socolom	832	
	12.	Twany	844	
	12.	Tzeracho	856	
	16.	Chorostsoff	872	
	24.	Braussilow	896	
	16.	Molyfin	912	
	12.	Balogrodko	924	
	12.	Kyoff	936	
	12.	Browary	948	
	16.	Semypolika	964	
	12.	Goselsky	976	
	20.	Nassoka	996	
	20.	Nyffin	1016	
	24.	Barrsena	1040	
	16.	Batturin	1056	
	24.	Groslewitz	1080	
	24.	Gloachow	1104	
	24.	Dobrouna	1128	
	8.	SIOFSKA	1136	
	24.	Nevary	1160	
	24.	Brattiof	1184	

English

English miles from one place to another.	20.	<i>Fazinus</i>	1204	English miles from Frankfort.
	12.	<i>Milovaya</i>	1216	
	20.	<i>Selichan</i>	1236	
	20.	<i>Boulchow</i>	1256	
	16.	<i>Dolce</i>	1272	
	8.	<i>Terratuchyin</i>	1280	
	8.	<i>Bellof</i>	1288	
	44.	<i>Calugga</i>	1332	
	48.	<i>Neddiely</i>	1380	
	16.	<i>Leteschova</i>	1396	
	44.	<i>Pastraza</i>	1440	
	28.	<i>Moscou</i>	1468	

Remarkable places in this journey.

This journey is so very long, and contains such a number of little places, that were we to enlarge in their description, we should exceed the limits prescribed to us in this volume. We shall therefore content ourselves with giving only a very cursory view of such places as are most remarkable.

Hanau is the capital of the county of *Hanau, Hanau*, in the circle of the *Upper Rhine*, in east longitude 8. 45. latitude 50. 12. pleasantly situated on the river *Kuntz*, in a fine champaign country, and subject to the landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*. The town is well built and strongly fortified. The count's palace, and the public college are worth seeing. The *French* refugees have erected very good manufactures in this town.

Gelenhausen is a small town in the landgraviate *Gelenhausen* of *Hesse* and territory of *Hanau*, situated on the river *Kuntz*, in east longitude 8. 50. latitude 50. 15. It is a free imperial city, but poorly built, and contains nothing worth notice. From *Gelenhausen* you come to *Salmunster*, a small town belonging to the abbot of *Fulda*, and from thence through

through a very mountainous road to *Schlichtern*, another small town belonging to the landgrave of *Hesse*.

Fulda. *Fuld* or *Fulda* is a town and abbey of *Germany*, in the landgraviate of *Hesse*, situate on the river *Fuld*, in east longitude 9. 35. latitude 50. 34. The town is indifferently built, and subject, together with the adjacent territory, to its abbot, who is a prince of the empire, and of the order of *Benedictines*. The principal places worth seeing are the abbey, the great church, and the library.

From *Fuld* you come to *Hunfeld*, a market-town, belonging to the abbot of *Fuld*, from thence to *Vach*, a small town belonging to the landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*; thence to a little town called *Markzul*, the first place in *Saxony*, and belonging to the duke of *Saxe-Weimar*. Thence you come to *Eisenach*, which is a small town in *Saxony*, situated on the river *Nesä*, and the capital of the dutchy of the same name, lately fallen to the branch of *Saxe-Weimar*. The town is neatly built, and has a good trade in iron.

Gotha. *Gotha* is a city of *Germany* in the circle of *Upper Saxony*, and capital of the dutchy of *Saxe-Gotha*, in east longitude 10. 36. latitude 51. It is situated in a fine plain on the river *Leina*, well built, and strongly fortified. The inhabitants have a good trade in woad. The present duke is the head of the *Ernestine* line of *Saxony*, and brother to the princess of *Wales*. He keeps an elegant court, and has a handsome castle situated on an eminence, which for the curiosities it contains is well worth seeing.

Erfurt. *Erfurt* has been described already, p. 265.
Naumburg. The next place worth notice is *Naumburg*, which is a small city of the circle of *Upper Saxony*, situate at the conflux of the rivers *Sala* and *Unstrucht*.
 It

It was formerly a bishopric, but is now subject to the elector of *Saxony*, and noted only for a fair held here towards *Midsummer*, and much frequented by merchants from *Leipsic* and the neighbouring parts. From *Naumburg* you meet with nothing remarkable till you come to the small town of *Lutzen*, famous for the victory obtained here by the *Swedes* over the *Germans* in 1632, in which the great *Gustavus Adolphus* was killed in the field of battle. *Lutzen*

The city of *Leipsic* has been described already in this volume, p. 219. From hence you come to *Wittenberg*, which is a city of the circle and dutchy of *Upper Saxony*, in east longitude 13. 5. latitude 51. 50. situated in a fine plain on the river *Elbe*. The town is pretty well built, and has some old fortifications, but is famous chiefly for its university, in which *Luther* first preached the reformation. Not far from the village of *Treuenbritzen*, you see the boundary of the electorates of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*. From *Treuenbritzen* you come to *Potsdam*, a town of *Germany* in the marquisate of *Brandenburg*, in east longitude 13. 38. latitude 52. 25. It is situate on the river *Havel*, and remarkable for the king of *Prussia's* new palace, which he has made now his ordinary residence. *Potsdam*

The cities of *Berlin*, and *Frankfort* on the *Oder*, have been described already in this volume, from p. 193 to p. 196. Leaving *Frankfort* you come to *Konigswald*, a small town on the frontiers of *Poland*. There is nothing afterwards worth notice till you arrive at *Possen*.

Possen or *Posna* is a city of *Great Poland*, situated on the river *Warta*, in east longitude 17. latitude 52. 30. not far from the confines of *Brandenburg*. The town is tolerably strong, and has some good buildings, particularly a hand- *Posna*

some college of Jesuits. It is likewise a bishop's see, and famous for its university, which is much frequented. It is a place of some trade, but much incommoded with the overflowing of the *Warta*.

Lowitz. The next place worth notice is *Lowitz*, a town of *Great Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Rava*, in east longitude 19. latitude 52. 25. It has a castle surrounded by the river *Bzure*, and is the ordinary residence of the archbishop of *Gnesna*, whose palace is a handsome building. The great church is likewise a beautiful structure. This town is much frequented by foreign merchants by reason of its fairs.

Warsaw. *Warsaw* is the capital of *Maffovia*, and of the kingdom of *Poland*, situate on the river *Vistula*, in east longitude 21. 5. latitude 52. 15. an hundred and fifty miles north of *Cracow*, and an hundred and forty south of *Dantzic*. It is a large populous city, encompassed with a double wall and a deep ditch, and divided into four parts, the old, the new, and the two suburbs, called *Cracow*, and *Prague*. In this city, being the center of the *Polish* dominions, the diet or assembly of the states meets; and the king keeps his court in a very handsome palace. There are some good churches here, and other public buildings; the church of *S. John Baptist*, and the wooden bridge over the river are worth seeing. The town has a communication by the *Vistula* with *Dantzic*, which renders it a place of some trade.

From *Warsaw* there occurs nothing remarkable, till you come to *Nyssen*, a small town belonging to the *Cossacks*. Twelve miles from *Glouchow*, you come to a village which is the boundary of the *Cossacks*. *Dobrouna* is the first village belonging to the *Muscovites*. *Siofska* is the

first town in *Muscovy*, but contains nothing worth notice, no more than any other place, till you come to *Moscow*.

Moscow is the capital of the province of *Moscow*, in *Russia*, in east longitude 38. latitude 55. 45. three hundred and sixty miles south east of *Petersburg*, and nine hundred north east of *Vienna*. It stands on a river of the same name, and is sixteen miles in compass, but not peopled in proportion, great part of it being laid out in gardens. The *Czarina's* palace takes up a very considerable part of the city, and is fortified with three walls, a good ditch, and well planted with cannon. All the steeples within the castle are covered with gilt copper, one of which is remarkable for its great height, and another for its bell, which is reckoned the biggest in the world, weighing 33600 pounds. The houses are mostly of wood, and ill built; the streets, for want of being paved, are very dirty. In the quarter called the *City Royal* they have an arsenal, and in the quarter called *Skoradam*, they have a market for houses ready built, which are taken to pieces and transported to any place in the town. Those wooden houses render this city subject to fire, and in fact this very summer 1748, a considerable part of it has been burnt to the ground. The chapels and churches in this city are reckoned 2000, most of them of stone; the church dedicated to the blessed Trinity, and by some called *Jerusalem*, is said to be a handsome building. *Moscow* was formerly the residence of the sovereigns of *Russia*, but since *Peter the Great* removed his seat to *Petersburg*, this city has been upon the decline; though its situation betwixt *Narva*, *Archangel*, and *Astracan* makes it still a place of some trade.

C H A P. XV.

Journey from Holland and Flanders to Prague and Breslaw.

TRAVELLERS that want to go from *Holland and Flanders to Prague*, must take the road of *Frankfort*, which having been already shewn in this volume, p. 356. we have only to point out the way from *Frankfort to Prague*.

English miles from one place to another.		FRANKFORT		English miles from Frankfort.	
	8.	HANAU	8		
	4.	Dettingen	12		
	4.	Bessenberg	16		
	4.	ASCHAFFENBURG	20		
	4.	Bessenbach	24		
	8.	Rohrbrun	32		
	8.	Esselbach	40		
	16.	Lonsfeld	56		
	6.	Remlingen	62		
	8.	WURTZBURG	70		
	16.	Dettelbach	86		
	20.	Hasfurt	106		
	16.	BAMBERG	122		
	16.	Culmbach	138		
	16.	Weistadt	154		
	12.	EGER	166		
	12.	Falckenau	178		
	12.	Schlackenwerde	190		
	12.	Cadan	202		
	8.	Satz	210		
	12.	Dipitz	222		
	12.	Slani	234		
	8.	PRAGUE	242		
	12.	Pauffin	256		
				English	

English miles from one place to another.	12. Limburg	268	English miles from Frankfort.
	16. Bischove	284	
	12. Konigsgratz	296	
	10. Nahold	306	
	20. Braun	326	
	16. Schweidnitz	342	
	12. Kraut	354	
	6. BRESLAW	360	

Remarkable places in this journey.

Hanau has been already described in the preceding chapter. *Dettingen* is a small town in the territory of *Hanau*, famous for the victory gained here by the allies, on the 16th day of June 1743. under the command of his present majesty king *George*, over the *French*, under the duke of *Noailles*. *Aschaffenburg* is a small town belonging to the elector of *Mentz*, situated on the river *Maine*, in the circle of the *Lower Rhine*, in east longitude 9. latitude 50. 15. The town is but indifferently built, and fortified after the old manner; however it has a handsome palace belonging to the elector, and a stone bridge over the *Maine*. Leaving *Aschaffenburg*, you go through the *Speffar Forest*, by a very mountainous rocky road, and meet with nothing worth notice till you come to *Wurtzburg*.

Wurtzburg is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Franconia*, and capital of the bishopric of *Wurtzburg*, in east longitude 9. 50. latitude 49. 46. It stands in a pleasant valley on the river *Maine*, over which there is a noble stone bridge, 300 paces long, adorned like that of *Prague*, with the statues of several saints. Its *German* name, as likewise its *Latin* name *Herbipolis*, signifies a town of herbs, because of the great variety which

grow in and about this place. The town is well fortified, and has a good castle on the top of a high hill, from whence there is a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. The streets are not broad, but the houses in general are built of stone and very handsome. The principal places worth seeing are, 1. The bishop's palace, which is a new building, and deservedly esteemed one of the most magnificent in *Europe*. 2. The hospital, which is an excellent one. 3. The university, a noble structure. 4. The arsenal; and 5. The cathedral. The bishop has supreme jurisdiction over the city, as well in temporals as spirituals, and has no less than 200 towns and villages subject to him, besides *Wurtzburg*. On the same side as the castle there is a *Scotch Benedictin* abbey.

Between *Wurtzburg* and *Bamberg*, on the other side of *Dettelbach*, there is one of the finest monasteries in *Germany*, called *Closter Ebrach*, which is well worth a traveller's notice. The city of *Bamberg* has been described already in this volume, p. 267.

Culembach. The next place you come to is the town of *Culembach*, situated on the river *Maine*, in the circle of *Franconia*, in east longitude 11. 25. latitude 50. 20. The town is small, and but indifferently built; it is defended by a castle called *Blaffenburg*, and subject to the marquiss of *Culembach*, who is joint director of the circle of *Franconia* with the bishop of *Bamberg*.

Leaving *Culembach* you ascend the mountains of *Bohemia*, through a very thick forest, to come to *Eger*, the first city in *Bohemia*, which has been described in this volume, p. 248. The next place of note you come to is *Satz*, a small, but strong and populous town of *Bohemia*, and chief of its circle. The town of *Slany* has been described

scribed in this volume p. 234; and *Prague* has been likewise described in the same place. From *Prague* you come to *Königsgratz*, a city of *Bohemia*, in east longitude 15. 25. latitude 50. 15. situated on the river *Elbe*. It is a pretty large town, and the chief of its circle, but remarkable for nothing else. *Braun* is a small town on the frontiers of *Silesia*, where you pass the mountains to descend into this fertile province.

Schweidnitz is a town of *Silesia*, and the dutchy of *Schweidnitz*, in east longitude 16. 25. latitude 50. 47. situate under the foot of the mountains of *Bohemia*. It takes its name from the great herds of swine kept there before the forest was cut down in 1070. The town is pretty large and well built, adorned with some handsome churches, and a beautiful market-place. The inhabitants are partly *Lutherans*, partly *Roman Catholics*. The Jesuits have a good college; and there is an armory here, in which there is a gun which carries a bullet of 320 pound weight. Near the town of *Strigaw* in this neighbourhood was fought the famous battle in the month of June 1745, between the king of *Prussia*, and the *Austrians* under prince *Charles*, in which the former gained a complete victory. The city of *Breslaw* has been described in this volume, p. 198.

CHAP. XVI.

Journey from Holland and Flanders to Vienna, and from thence to Venice.

THOSE that design to travel from *Holland* and *Flanders* to *Vienna*, must go to *Frankfort*, the road to which city has been shewn already, *Route from Frankfort to Nuremberg.*

ready, p. 340. From *Frankfort* they must set out for *Nuremberg*, by the way of *Wurtzburg*, which route as far as *Wurtzburg* has been given in the preceeding chapter. From *Wurtzburg* they must proceed to *Kitzingen*, twelve miles from *Wurtzburg*, a small town on the north side of the river *Maine*; half of it belongs to the marquis of *Anspach*, and half to the bishop of *Wurtzburg*. From *Kitzingen*, six miles further, to a small town of *Franconia*, called *Poffenheim*; from thence nine miles further to a small town of *Franconia*, called *Langensfeld*; from thence four miles further to a little place called *Neustat*; thence four miles to the little town of *Enskirchen*; thence four miles to *Beitsbrunn*; thence four miles to *Hoben Buchen*; thence six to *Fabrenbach*, a little town belonging to count *Pickler*; thence two miles to the little town of *Furth*, and thence four miles to *Nuremberg*, in all fifty-six miles from *Wurtzburg* to *Nuremberg*. The roads through this country are very bad, and the places in the way afford nothing remarkable. The post-waggon from *Frankfort* to *Nuremberg* sets out on *Thursdays* from the *White Swan*, and comes in on *Saturdays*. The route from *Nuremberg* to *Vienna*, with the description of the several towns therein contained, has been given in the 8th chapter of this volume, p. 259, and following; so that we have only to conduct our traveller from *Vienna* to *Venice*.

There are two different roads from *Vienna* to *Venice*, the first which is the post road and the best for accommodations, is through *Stiria* and *Cariniola*; the second, which is the shortest, through *Stiria* and *Carinthia*. These different routes are as follows.

The first Route.

	Post stages.		Post stages.
VIENNA		Ganomitz	1
Traeskirchen	1	CILLY	1
Neustadt	1	Frantz	1
Neukirchen	1	Popetsch	2
Schottwin	1	LAUBACH	2
Mehrzuſchlag	1	Wernich	1
Kriegla	1	Il Boſco	1
Pruck	1	S. Croce	1
Rotelſtab	1	PALMA NOVA	1
Pechau	1	Portenone	2
GRATZ	1	Codroipo	1
Muhregg	2	Sacile	1
Erenauen	1	Conegliano	1½
Mahrburg	1	Meſtre	1½
Freyſtritz	1	VENICE	1

The ſecond Route.

	VIENNA	
English miles from one place to another.	12. Traeskirchen	12
	12. Neustadt	24
	8. Neukirchen	32
	8. Schottwin	40
	8. Mehrzuſchlag	48
	8. Krugel	56
	8. Bruch an der muhr	64
	12. Loiben	75
	12. Knittelfeld	87
	8. JUDENBURG	95
	16. Saifing	111
	8. Neumarckt	119
	8. Im Bade	127
	8. Freyſach	135
	8. S. VEIT	143
	24. VILLACH	167
	R 5	
		English miles from Vienna.

English

English miles from one place to another.	4.	Tyrm	171	English miles from Vienna.
	4.	Taviso	175	
	8.	Pontebba	183	
	4.	Chiufa	187	
	5.	Resciuta	192	
	14.	Venzone	206	
	12.	Pinzano	218	
	5.	Spielenberg	223	
	5.	S. Vogada	228	
	10.	Sacile	238	
	12.	Conegliano	250	
	15.	TREVIGO	265	
	15.	Mestre	280	
	5.	VENICE	285	

Remarkable places in the first route.

Neustadt. *Neustadt* is a small city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude 16. 16. latitude 48. about twenty-seven miles distant from *Vienna*, situated in a bog in the middle of a plain. It is well fortified, and is a bishop's see suffragan to *Salzburg*. Here the state prisoners are generally kept.

Schorwin. *Schorwin* is a small town of *Austria*, on the confines of *Stiria*, where there is a very narrow pass into the mountains. The great *Cimmerin* mountain between this and *Gratz*, is three miles in ascent, through a rocky detestable road.

Gratz. *Gratz* is the capital of the duchy of *Stiria*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude 15. 55. latitude 47. 20. It is a neat strong city, situated on the river *Muer*, in a pleasant fruitful country, There is a castle here built on a high hill, which commands the neighbouring parts. In the ducal palace there are a great many inscriptions, and also about the town; there is likewise a good library,

library, and a gallery full of rarities. The Jesuits have a very handsome college, well endowed, and much frequented by students. There is a governor who resides here, by the appointment of the court of *Vienna*.

Cilley is the capital of the territory of *Cilley*, *Cilley*, and province of *Stiria*, in the circle of *Austria*, in east longitude 15. 35. latitude 46. 35. situate on the river *Saan*, in a pleasant fruitful country. It is supposed be the ancient *Claudia Cileia*, from the several antiquities and inscriptions found in and about the town. It is neatly built, and pretty well fortified. Among other monuments they have the ruins of a vast marble pillar, each stone of which is above a waggon load. There are some good convents in the town; that of the *Minorites* contains the monuments of the ancient counts of *Cilley*. Four miles from *Cilley*, there is a famous monastery of *Carthusian* monks, where you pass the little river *Lintz*.

Laubach is a city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Laubach*, *Austria*, and capital of the dutchy of *Carniola*, in east longitude 14. 40. latitude 46. 28. It is a city of great antiquity situated on a river of the same name, well built and very populous, tho' the air is a little unwholesome. It is a bishop's see, who has no vote in the diet. The cathedral is a handsome large structure, and worth seeing. They have a large castle, which is not very strong, but the hill whereon it is built is covered in a most beautiful manner with trees. This city is said to have been built by the *Argonauts*, after they had brought their vessel up the river *Laubach*, which is the ancient *Nauportus*. There are a great many inscriptions and antiquities to be seen in this city and the neighbourhood.

Leaving *Laubach*, you soon after quit the dominions of the house of *Austria*, to enter into the territories of the republic of *Venice*, where the first remarkable place that occurs is *Palma Nova*, a description of which city, together with the other places contained in this route, as far as *Venice*, will be found in the next volume, chap. iii.

Remarkable places in the second route.

Bruck an der Muhr.

Bruck an der Muhr, is an ancient town of *Upper Stiria*, noted only for its being the place where the general diet of the states of *Stiria* and *Carinthia* is called. They have two monasteries, one of *Franciscans*, and the other of *Capuchins*.

Knittelfeld.

Knittelfeld is a fair neat town of *Upper Stiria*, in the circle of *Austria*, situate on the river *Muer*, in a very pleasant country. It has a handsome parish church and hospital, with some other public buildings.

Judenburg.

Judenburg is a small city of *Germany*, in the circle of *Austria*, and duchy of *Stiria*, situate on the river *Muer*, in east longitude 15. latitude 47. 22. It is a neat elegant city, famous for two great annual fairs for cattle and other merchandize. There is a very good ducal palace in this city, and a handsome college of *Jesuits*. The country for two *German* leagues down the river is very pleasant and fruitful.

Freysach.

Freysach is a small town of *Carinthia*, in the circle of *Austria*, and on the borders of *Stiria*. It is situated in a fruitful soil amongst hills and mountains, defended by a strong castle upon a rock, and encompassed with good walls, and a broad ditch. Some suppose it to be *Strabo's Noria*, which, according to the testimony of this writer, had veins of iron, and rivers with sands of gold ;

for

for there are iron mines half a league from the town, and there were mines of gold and silver to the east, which probably are exhausted, as they are not worked at present. There are several inscriptions and reliefs about the town; and in the neighbourhood there is a hill of a grey coarse marble of the *Cippolino* kind, of which all their hewn stone work is made in this city.

S. Veit is a small town of Germany, in the *S. Veit* circle of *Austria*, and dutchy of *Carinthia*, in east longitude 14. latitude 47. 10. situated on the conflux of two small rivers, in a pleasant valley. It is an ancient town, so called from one of that name, who was their apostle, in the time of *Dioclesian*. There is a basin here of a fountain nine feet in diameter, which is said to have been dug out near the mill at *Solfeld*, a neighbouring village four miles off; and there is a small brass *Gothic* statue on it, which they affirm to have been found also at *Solfeld*; there are likewise several *Roman* reliefs and inscriptions here, all brought from that place.

Villach is a small city of Germany, in the circle *Villach* of *Austria*, and dutchy of *Carinthia*, situate on the *Drave*, in latitude 46. 43. and subject to the bishop of *Bamberg*. The town is indifferently built, and has a handsome castle adorned with good paintings. They have a bridge here over the *Drave*, which brings them a good trade by passengers betwixt *Germany* and *Italy*. There have been several inscriptions published, which were copied near this place. An *English* mile from the town, there are a great many good baths. On *S. Laurence's* day, there is a fair in this town, which is much frequented by foreign merchants.

From *Villach* you come to the little town of *Pontebba*, which is the boundary of the *Austrian* dominions.

dominions on this side of *Germany*. Wherefore we shall proceed here no further, but refer our traveller to the next volume of this work, chap. iii. where he will find a description of the remaining places of this route, beginning from the city of *Venice* to the little town of *Pontebba*, with which we conclude this volume.



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<i>Marburg</i>	<u>324</u>	<i>Neuſtat</i>	<u>370</u>
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